CORE wins clerkships for S. F. Negroes

Tribune 7-24-48

SAN FRANCISCO — A victory for the San Francisco CORE was won here last week when the Lucky Store at Hunter's Point, agreed to hire its second Negro clerk.

Los Angeles, Calif.

CORE began its campaign Mar. 29 with a request that the store hire two Negroes without firing anyone then working there. The store hired William Grant after two weeks' negotiations, then last week hired Herbert Barton.

Pickets Break Down Jim Crow At Pool

Sun. Eagle 7-31-48

LOS ANGELES — The Bimini bathhouse has ended its ban on Negroes after an eight month picket line had been conducted by the Committee of Racial equality.

John Frost, pool director, announced that Bimini is open to persons of all races, colors and creeds. He made this statement after meeting with CORE members and other interested persons.

Chicago Ill.

In the past the pool had refused to admit Negroes and Oriental Americans. CORE started a picket line of Japanese, whites and Negroes around the place which lasted eight months.

CORE endorses civil disobedience to draft

Tribune Los Angeles, Cal. Sat. 7-10-48

CAMP SHARPE, O. — The Congress of Racial Equality, in convention here, endorsed A. Phillip Randolph's and Grant Reynold's civil disobedience movement against Jim Crow in military service and training, it has been learned.

CORE's resolution urged members of local Committees of Racial Equality to assist the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Training and Service to build the civil disobedience movement into a mass movement and extend its activities to other fields of discrimination.

The convention also decided to apply for a copyright of the name, Congress of Racial Equality, Committee of Racial Equality, and their abbreviation, CORE. to prevent their use by any groups not adhering to "non-violent direct action." After thorough discussion, the group voted to continue the present policy of being a federation of locally autonomous groups, or "grass-roots" organizations.

Los Angeles CORE representatives at the meeting were Manuel Talley, local chairman, and Willie Roberts.

Interracial Workshop will work on local prejudice

Tribune Los Angeles, Calif. Sat. 7-17-48

Projects aimed at combatting discrimination in the Los Angeles area will be studied, organized and participated in by the Interracial Workshop, whch began its month-long session at Chapman college last week under co-sponsorship of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Congress of Racial Equality.

Participants in the Workshop, who are of several races, have come from all parts of the country, and George Houser, national CORE executive secretary and national FOR race relations secretary, has come from New York to act as director.

Close cooperation with such local groups as NAACP, the Urban League, and the Los Angeles Committee of Racial Equality will be an important part of the activity. Discrimination in employment and housing will be the main areas of investigation and action, and it is also planned to take part in the local CORE's current project at Bimini Baths. 7-19-48

Sat.

Already arrived at Chapman are Robert Auerbach, Catherine Cambessedes, Celia Elmore, Jack Fooden, Newton Garver, George Holmgren, Nanette Hurt, Grace Ito, Mary Jane McKeown, Robert Peters, Fred Schub, and Paula Zweier. Expected before the end of the session are Dennis Banks, Charlotte Adams, Florence Jarrett, Eugenia Lawson, and Gloria Swanson.

Tribune

Los Angeles Calif.

Atlanta

CORE PICKETS FREEDOM TRAIN IN DRAFT PROTEST

Daily World Sun. 7-18-48

CHICAGO —(ANP)— A 25-man group, composed of members of the Committee of Racial Equality and the Young Peoples Socialist league threw a picket line around the Freedom Train on the first day of its showing here last week. The

HITS J'CROW ARMY

A leaflet, distributed among citizens, said in part: "This concerns not only the jim crow army. In a country where freedom and equality supposedly belongs to all, the master race ideas of a Hitler are being forced upon American citizens in defiance of all the principles for which the Freedom Train stands.

Daily World 7-16-48

"American citizens are to be forced to defend rights which are denied them because of the color of their skins. They are to be drafted into an army where they will be isolated under degrading conditions, where segregation will be enforced even more brutally than in civilian picket line, marching back and forth beside the long lines of citizens waiting to view the historic documents on display, were protesting against the jim crow draft and military segregation.

Posters, carried by the pickets, read: "There is No Freedom Until All Are Free — End Jim Crow,"; "There Are No Jim Crow Shells," "The Jim Crow Draft Is The End of Freedom," "Freedom Ends Where Jim Crow Begins," "Segregation Is Not Freedom," "Jim Crow Must Go," "Segregation Harms Both Colored and White," and "The Draft Is Bad Enough Without Jim Crow. life; where all the unfair, undemocratic, unjust practices scarring civilian life will be deepened a hundred fold. Told to fight for principles denied them in fact, they may well choose to [illegible]

Youth cut as minorities ask swim rights

Los Angeles Tribune Los Angeles, Calif.

Some blood and splintered glass got mixed up in the local Committee of Racial Equality's "non-violent" picketing of Bimini Hot Springs last Friday night when one CORE member, Kemper Nomland, Jr., white, was pushed through a glass door by a Bimini lifeguard. Sat. 6-12-48

Nomland suffered several cuts and gashes, none serious enough to require hospitalization, as 25 people, including Negroes, whites, Japanese, and Mexicans, took part in a CORE visitation. It was the 7th in a several-months-long series of interracial swimming parties planned by CORE to test Bimini's policy of discrimination against Negroes and Orientals. Sat. 6-12-48

The violence occured early in the evening when a small CORE group entered the building and lined up at the ticket window. Although the clerk pointedly ignored the request for tickets, one of the lifeguards immediately gave his undivided attention to shoving the men and escorting the women outside. Nomland happened to be the first out. Sat. 6-12-48

While most of the CORE members and sympathizers remained outside on the sidewalk for the rest of the evening, distributing leaflets and discussing the project with interested bystanders, a small delegation of men tried to reenter the building from time to time and was either pushed out or stopped at the door each time by a Bimini employe. Two policemen arrived later on the scene, but declined to intervene except to advise the CORE group to remain outside, declaring it was their job "to keep the peace" and not to tell Bimini how to run its business.

The following night's picketing, with about 14 persons participating, was without incident. The Bimini lifeguard crew appeared to have been suddenly increased by several new members, and the CORE group tactfully remained outside distributing literature. Sat 6-12-48

CORE called a meeting at Lincoln Memorial Congregational church last Thursday night to inform the interested public of the recent developments at Bimini. Specific invitations were sent to many of the people who assisted last Summer in CORE's successful project to eliminate discrimination against Negroes at Bullock's Tearoom downtown. Moral support has been asked of several prominent citizens and organizations, and the Fellowship of Reconciliation has already indicated its encouragement.

CORE Members Arrested At Palisades; Test Constitutionality Of N. J. Law

New York Mirror
New York, N.Y.

FORT LEE, N. J. —11 Negro and 11 white members of the Committee on Racial Equality, 8 East 15th Street, New York City, were arrested as disorderly persons Sunday after they protested being refused admission as a group into the swimming pool at the Palisades Amusement Park swimming pool here.

Those arrested were members of C. O. R. E. which has for three years been fighting against the same policy. Clow Peck, secretary of the committee, said the group acted Sunday to make a test case because the pool is violating the Federal Civil Rights Act.

Sat. 7-31-48

After being admitted to the park, the 22 went to the pool's admission booth. When their money was refused, a spokesman declared: "We insist on our rights to be admitted to a public pool".

The management called police who arested the 22 on charges of "Blocking entrance to the pool, creating a disturbance and refusing to move when told to."

At 7 p. m., all were released on their own recognizance in the custody of their attorney, Hiram E. Catenbein, Jersey City attorney, for trial August 12th.

Ten of the 22 arrested men and women filed a damage suite of $279,000 last August against the park, but Federal Judge William F. Smith ruled against them. He also dismissed the 20 charges against the Palisades Pool with the ruling that "full and equal enjoyment . . . of a private amusement park is not a right or privilege secured by the Constitution." Two months ago, Judge Dominick Marconi, in East Rutherford, also ruled that the club was private. 7-31-48

A spokesman for the group said that the committee intends to stage a demonstration every Sunday until Negroes are admitted. The feeling is that the New Jersey State Constitution adopted last November extends specific protection against racial discrimination and it is to test this new constitution that tde group is now staging the demonstrations.

Biminj changes mind, refuses in minorities; then changes h

Tribune Los Angeles Calif
Sat. 7-31-48

After reneging on a promise to admit Negroes, Orientals and the like and putting on a show of resistance for about an hour, the harassed management of Bimini Baths threw in the towel last Saturday and admittted some 30 CORE members of variegated races to swim.

Thus was brought to a close, this time apparently to last, the six-months-long campaign of the Committee on Racial Equality, a national pacifist group, to win access to the plunge for non-Caucasians.

Struggling along clinging to the avowed modus operandi of the group — non-violent goodwill action — the group, in the end welcomed outside help. A statement Tuesday, issued by Jack Fooden, chairman of publicity, said: Tribune

"The action on Saturday came after the campaign against race discrimination at the pool had been endorsed by Loren Miller, attorney; Leon Washington, publisher; Carey McWilliams, author; Robert Pettingill, university professor; Allan Hunter, minister; John Dial, Zane Meckler, and Philip Lerman, labor leaders; Jessie Terry, housing official; Frank Chuman, civil liberties attorney; Glenn Smiley and Raymond Kinney, officers of the Fellowship for Reconciliation."

BULLDOZED BY POLICE

Los angeles Calif
7-31-48

Largely composed of whites, with a sprinkling of Negroes, among whom were Tribune staff members Chester Yamauchi and Hisaye Yaperiod. In that time, they submitted to being forcibly ejected from the plunge, doused with water, and bulldozed by police.

One member was injured when he was thrown through a plate-glass window. A girl picket came down with the flu as a result of a dousing.

Pickets, on the whole, were not maltreated, however, as long as they remained off the plunge property. Women pickets, for instance, were ushered from the plunge, although the men were hustled out.

Police, summoned by the management, were plainly in sympathy with it and advised the pickets to go home, one officer going so far as to use profanity and to threaten that "somebody might get hurt." Tribune

When the group presented itself for admission last Saturday, in response to the report that the management had agreed to let the barriers down, it was surprised to be refused. The mixed group was asked to leave and when members refused, were put out.

The band of about 30 remained in line a half hour, during which a fire hose was produced by the management. At sight of it, the pickets, mindful of the previous wetting, withdrew. Los Angeles Calif

Reforming their line after the hose had been removed, the CORE-ites attempted to enter and were blocked by lifeguards. Returning to the outside, they remained in line a few minutes longer and were suddenly told by the management that they would be admitted. Sat. 7-31-48

Inside, they said, no attempt was made to segregate the party. They were courteously served. No resentment was shown them by other swimmers.

CORE-ites felt they had enlisted the sympathy of many Bimini patrons during the long campaign. Observers noted an appreciable decrease in the plunge's business during the time, attributed to sympathy with the pickets. Many groups of would-be swimmers, particularly Mexicans, turned away from the plunge rather than cross the picket line.

William J. Roberts, associate

Governor mum after public hearing

Tribune Los Angeles Calif

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

A call to Sacramento Friday morning by the Tribune elicited a terse reply from the secretary of Gov. Earl Warren that the Governor had not yet made his decision in the matter of Jessie Stewart, alias Wiley King, wanted after 21 years in Mississippi to serve out a life sentence for murder. The governor's secretary said he had no idea when Governor Warren would make his decision.

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Earl Warren granted a public hearing, but did not announce his decision Tuesday, as regards the extradition of Jesse Stewart, alias Wiley King, 45-year-old Oakland grocer, who is wanted after 21 years by the state of Mississippi to serve out a prison sentence for a crime of murder.

The fickle finger of fate dealing him the lowest card in the deck, King was discovered to be an escaped convict from a Mississippi prison camp last June when he applied for a junk dealer's license nd his fingerprints were taken s a matter of routine. 7-31-48

The galling thing about the discovery of his identity to King was the fact that he ran the risk of being fingerprinted during the war when he applied for a war job. He was fingerprnted by the Navy, passed, and got the job. Sat.

In Oakland City jail where he has been held without bail since June 23, King is basing his plea for mercy on a clean record since coming to California in 1927. Churchman, lodgeman, family man, King has stayed out of trouble since escaping from the camp near Tylertown, Miss. One thousand of his fellow citizens have signed petitions to the Governor, attesting to the esteem in which King is held and to the sympathy which his case has aroused.

King claims he did not escape from the prison camp, as a matter of fact, but bought his freedom from a guard for $250. The guard also promised him that he would be pardoned, King claims. He had served 22 months of a life sentence for what he says was a self-defense slaying, taking place on a dark road. Five armed men, enemies of his, blocked the road, forced him from his car and threatened his life, King said.

Mississippi court records show he was not represented by legal counsel at the trial. 7-31-46

The unfortunate man's wife, Mrs. Malvina King, 38, led the fight to obtain her husband's freedom which rests solely in the hands of Gov. W..rren.

32a 1948 Council Against Intolerance in America

Archbishop Ritter Gets Jefferson Prize For Fight Against Segregation of Pupils

Winner Native Of New Albany

The Most Rev. Joseph E. Ritter, archbishop of St. Louis and a native of near-by New Albany, was among those who won a Thomas Jefferson prize for the advancement of democracy during 1947. The results were announced yesterday by the Council Against Intolerance in America.

Archbishop Ritter received the award in the field of education "for his fight against and prevention of segregation in the parochial schools of his archdiocese."

In October of last year Ritter won his fight to permit Negro students to attend parochial schools in his area which previously were reserved for white pupils. Parents at first protested his order but later voted to end their opposition.

Has 3 Brothers Here.

Ritter attended New Albany parochial schools before his preparation for the priesthood. He has three brothers living in the Louisville area: Dr. Harry N. Ritter, 1611 Windsor Place; Dr. Edmund J. Ritter, 715 S. 36th, and Carl J. Ritter, New Albany, insurance agent. The late Dr. Frank Ritter of Louisville was his brother. His sister, Sister Marie Catherine, former Louisville teacher is now teaching in Clarksdale, Miss.

Officials of 1,000 civic organizations and editors of 500 newspapers throughout the country cast ballots indicating their choice for the Jefferson awards.

Baseball Figures Chosen.

Other winners include Ford Frick, Branch Rickey, and Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers. They were first in the public service classification "for breaking the color barrier in American baseball." Bill Mauldin drew top place in the arts "for his powerful cartoons on behalf of racial and religious equality."

Labor and industry prize winners were Philip Murray "for establishing and effectively furthering the Committee to Abolish Discrimination in the C.I.O." and Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric Company, for his work as chairman of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Sinclair Lewis, author of "Kingsblood Royal" which spotlighted "the evils of prejudice," won the award in journalism and literature.

Presentation of the awards, statuettes of Thomas Jefferson, will be made at a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria on April 11.

MOST REV. JOSEPH E. RITTER

32a 1948

General

Workshop To Hit Jim Crow

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Action to challenge racial discrimination in restaurants, theatres, jobs, bowling alleys and other areas will feature two interracial workshops being sponsored during July by the Congress of Racial equality and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. The workshops will be held in Washington and Los Angeles. Aimed to train volunteers coming from all parts of the country for effective action in their home communities, the workshop will emphasize experimentation with non-violent direct action techniques.

Sat 4-3-48

Last July a workshop in the nation's capital successfully ended discrimination in the Methodist Building cafeteria and initiated campaigns against segregation in the YMCA cafeteria and the Greyhound bus depot restaurant. Leaflet distribution and sit-down demonstrations attracted wide attention.

The workshops cooperate very closely with key local organizations already carrying on the fight against segregation. Well-known local and national leaders will participate in the education program which supplements the action. Last year such persons were Mary McLeod Bethune of the National Council of Negro women. E. Franklin Frazier, department of sociology, Howard university; Maceo Hubbard, civil rights sections, department of justice; Leon Ransom, Washington NAACP counsel, Charles Hill, Hotel and Restaurant Workers union, AFL, and Gloster B. Current, director of branches, NAACP, met with the group in Washington. George M. Houser and Bayard Rustin, both of CORE and Fellowship of Reconciliation, will direct the workshops. Twenty-five men and women will be accepted for each workshop. More information can be obtained by writing Interracial Workshop, 2929 Broadway, New York, 25, N. Y.

4 Named To Interracial Committee

Journal & Guide

DETROIT, Mich.—(ANP) — A new chairman and three Negro members were named this week to the Detroit Interracial Committee by Mayor Van Antwert.

The new chairman is the Rev. John E. Googan, S. J., head of the department of sociology of the University of Detroit. The new members are Edward M. Turner, Dr. Scipion Mirphy and Chester A. Smith.

Mrs. Julian H. Krolik was reappointed to the committee. Ex-officio members are Police Commissioner Harry C. Toy, Housing Director James H. Inglis, Dr. Bruce H. Douglas, health commissioner; Supt. of Schools Arthur Dondineau, John G. Considine, director of parks and recreation, and Welfare Supt. John F. Ballenger.

Prominent Negroes are supporting the retainment of two colored staff members who are reported to be on the way out according to rumors and replaced by political appointees. One of them, Mrs. Beulah Whitby, a teacher at Wayne University, has been with the staff since its beginning.

Ohio Youth First Negro To Be Named

Daily World

Tues 1-6-48

BOSTON — (ANP) — George Lawrence, young managing editor of the Ohio State News, Columbus, became the first Negro to hold office in the American Council on Youth when he was elected to the office of vice president in Boston Wednesday.

Atlanta Ga.

Lawrence addressed over 200 delegates who braved the stormy weather to attend the annual meeting and election of the young business and professional group. He spoke at the Copely Plaza Hotel, where the two-day session took place.

Calling for "renewed vigor in 1948 to fight those who would subvert our American way of life," the young editor praised resolutions supporting President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights and the Commission on Higher Education.

32a 1948

Inter-racial Fellowship of Greater New York

To Enlarge Inter-Racial Work

Ralph H. Howse, executive secretary o fthe Inter-racial Fellowship of Greater New York, announced last night that the organization would try during the coming year to work with a single Protestant church in this city to enlarge the group's inter-racial program. The announcement was made at the fifth annual dinner meeting of the organization at Riverside Church, Riverside Drive and 122d Street.

Interracial Nursery Foundation

First Interracial Day Nursery Is Inaugurated

The Argus St. Louis, Mo.
Fri. 6-4-48

32a

The Argus

Formal opening of the Interracial Nursery Foundation in the Centennial Christian Church, 4950 Fountain avenue, was held Wednesday. Rabbi Ferdinand Isserman, of Temple Israel originator of the center, and Palmer Baumis, Superintendent of City Parks and Playgrounds representing Mayor A. P. Kaufmann, participated. St. Louis

Above are shown three of the first young patrons of the center surrounded by officers, parents and Supt. Baumis. 7th.

Eighteen children of working mothers were enrolled for the opening day. This number is expected to be increased to 40.

The staff consists of Mrs. Clotild Ferguson, director; Mrs. Almeda Bennett, Mrs. Jittaun Robinson and Miss Emily Kohn, teachers; Mrs. Almeda L. McGhee, housekeeper; Mrs. Carrie Stover, cook; Mrs. Carrie Marshall, Nurse; Dr. James Goodfrend and Dr. Elizabeth Courtney, medical advisors. Mrs. Herbert Sciele is president of the foundation board. 6-4-48

Mississippi Approves

32a 1948

Nurses' Associations

Two States Open Ranks To Negro Nurses

Daily World 32a

Atlanta, Ga. Sat

1-10-48

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The al-white state nurses' associations of West Virginia and Mississippi have thrown open their membership ranks to Negro nurses, it was announced here last week by officials of the National Association of Colored Graduate nurses. This move brings the number of white nursing groups admitting Negro nurses to five.

Tennessee began admitting Negroes early in 1947. It was followed by Oklahoma and Kentucky

Commenting on the actions of the states in voting to admit all qualified nurses, regardless of color, Mrs. Alida C. Dailey, N. A. C. G. N's president, said, "Complete integration of the Negro nurse into the affairs of nurses and nursing is becoming a reality with each passing year."

Nurses Assn. Admits Negroes

New York, N.Y.

6-3-48

CHICAGO, June 2 (UP)— Negro nurses in all 48 states can now belong to the American Nurses Assn., a spokesman said today. Times

The ANA's house of delegates voted to give direct membership to Negro nurses who are barred in some states, chiefly in the South. The normal procedure is to join through a state organization, the official said.

RALPH McGILL

Clarifying A Previous Column

Exception has been taken to a column which was published in this space on Nov. 15, 1947. I am glad to say for the editor and owners of The Constitution that nothing in that column was meant to reflect upon the honesty, integrity or patriotism of the officers of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The Constitution does not approve of some of the methods and aims of the Southern Conference and has so stated repeatedly. We do not, however, wish to impugn in any way the sincerity of the officers of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Error These be days when chips are worn on shoulders as buttons upon sleeves. If you attack a man's cause, ergo he feels he has been attacked. If you assert that there are some in an organization you consider intellectually dishonest, he acts as if you had said you had seen him with his hands in the till.

I am sure the gentlemen are sincere. It is their very sincerity which, in my opinion, makes the more dangerous and erroneous some of the methods and aims I have opposed.

They, and others who have served in office before them—for this Conference has had many changes and few of the original administrative officers remain—have made, in my opinion, the error fatal to so many liberal organizations.

They persistently allow their liberal biases to mistake what is desirable for the actual or for the possible.

Objectives This has caused them to set up as their chief objectives certainly the very last which may be obtained. This is pleasing to the intellectuals, white and colored, interested in the ethical and clinical problems of race. This is easily understood, but it becomes merely an intellectual exercise, however frenzied. It ignores, for example, that what any Southern organization with the word "welfare" in its title sought to be interested in is welfare. That would mean being interested in the majority problem. That certainly is not the problem of the intellectuals, whose quite understandable frustration is sharpened and more acute, but it is the problem of about 90 percent of the Negro workers. It ignores, too, the fact that while 70 percent of the Negroes are in the South, of those about 75 percent are engaged in agricultural work.

Sincerity I have been careful to say, and my sincerity was complete, that none of the officers is tainted with Communism. But I did say, and again say, that they have been most naive or ignorant of what has happened to every organization, including labor unions, which admitted Communists to membership because, in the name of expediency, the Communists had decided to go in the same direction. For the officials still to insist they welcome Communists to membership so long as they give lip service to the Welfare Conference's objectives, explains better than anything else why the Conference has never really been accepted or been effectual.

It was plagued by fellow travelers in its opening meeting in Birmingham, and it was this plague which, finally, caused many of those who initially gave the Conference sincere, and hopeful support to withdraw.

Biases Within a short time the Conference was exercising its liberal biases in a manner which practically isolated the Conference from any possibility of working practically or successfully in the South.

So many hopeful barks have been launched on the turbulent, and often ugly Southern seas, on the false assumption that prejudice is identical with antipathy, and that in the South, as elsewhere, prejudices and antipathies grew out of experiences—and still so grow. Issues social and legal are too often hopelessly confused to the detriment of both.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, as a result, does not have the support of the majority of Southern liberals, whose honesty, integrity and patriotism also may not be reflected upon. Nor may their sincerity be impugned.

With no chip on my shoulder, I expect to differ with those aims of the Conference which seem to me to shoot at the moon and ignore the work which must first be done; and to see the Conference hopelessly chained so long as it admits Communists to membership simply because those Communists may be "for" the same objectives. The agony of certain labor organizations and the wreckage of many liberal groups who took that same policy testify eloquently against such a policy.

And in all of it there are as yet no personalities involved.

DEFY SOUTHERNERS, 'LIBERALS' ADVISED

Clark Foreman Tells City Group of 300 Not to Be 'Intimidated' by 'Reactionaries' at Resorts

"Liberal - minded" Northerners who visit Palm Beach, Fla.; Aiken, S. C.; New Orleans and other resort towns have the responsibility to "progressives" everywhere "not to be intimidated by Southern reactionaries whose political futures are tied up with the poverty and prejudices of the South," Clark Foreman, chairman of the action committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, told a luncheon meeting yesterday.

The meeting in the Astor Hotel was organized by the New York committee of the conference to honor Dr. Gene Weltfish and Prof. Ruth Benedict for their writings against race and religious prejudice. Three hundred friends of the organization attended. Mr. Foreman was applauded as a Southerner who had championed unpopular causes.

He said the South was turning against "reaction" and rule by "politicians who rest their hope of keeping office on their ability to scare the rest of us into inaction." The speaker said the majority of Southerners were beginning to show opposition to prejudice and poverty and therefore deserve the support of "libertls" in the North.

The visitor asserted that the conference group was not a political organization in its structure but that it would fight for "liberalism" in every political quarter. He predicted social crises in the summer, "when so much will be done by reactionaries to disturb the amity of our people."

Mr. Foreman, who has expressed support of Henry A. Wallace for President, accused both Republicans and Democrats of "conspiracy against liberalism" and especially against the civil rights program advocated by President Truman. He also objected to the tendency of "critics" to brand "liberals" as "ultra-liberals" and "ultra-democrats."

Professor eBnedict said a program of public education, "if properly carried out," eventually would force the passing of race prejudice 'by a malnutrition of ideas and arguments in its support." Dr. Weltfish declared that this country no longer could tolerate bigotry and keep its place among leaders of the world.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the Phelps-Stokes Fund praised white students of Southern colleges who spoke against race prejudice "while their school authorities hesitated."

David Cushman, former Brooklyn police officer, declared that even though the race problem centered in the South, "the job of fighting discrimination here is plenty tough." Under conditions of bad housing and low income, he said, Negroes who migrated from the South with poor education and other drawbacks did not have complete equality in New York.

Calls Fight On Bias 'Plenty Tough' Here

"The job of fighting discrimination is plenty tough" right here in New York City and the Bedford-Stuyvesant area "is living proof of what discrimination does," David Cushman, now an attorney but formerly a patrolman in that area, told the New York Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare yesterday.

Cushman cited "the firetraps, the old-law tenements, the dingy dirty halls, the poverty, the disease, the misery that hangs over the entire area and is in turn reflected in every face."

Housing Shortage Causes 'Exploitation'

He said "the housing shortage brings with it a most vicious form of exploitation, practiced not so much by the landlord as by the tenants," who often sublet one room of their cold-water railroad flats for as much as the rent of the entire apartment.

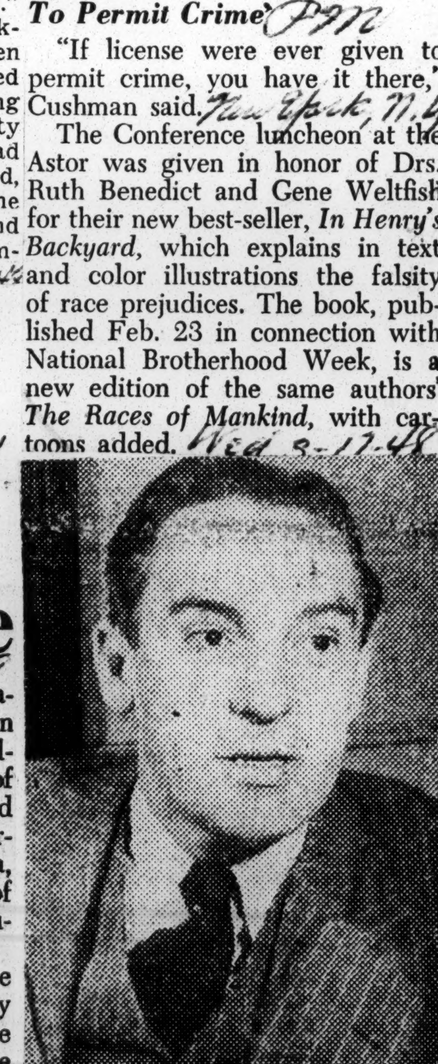
Cushman said that, bad as the situation is here, it is far worse in the South although many times, "as I walked my beat on Read Ave. and Patchen St., I wondered how much worse it could be any place. The Bedford-Stuyvesant section is one big continuous slum, largely peopled by Negroes. This area is living proof of what discrimination does."

As for the situation in the South, Cushman quoted from a news dispatch stating that the City Council of Atlanta, Ga., authorized the use of Negro policemen in Negro sections but recommended to Police Chief Herbert Jenkins that these Negro officers have no police power over white persons.

'License . . . To Permit Crime'

"If license were ever given to permit crime, you have it there," Cushman said.

The Conference luncheon at the Astor was given in honor of Drs. Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish for their new best-seller, *In Henry's Backyard*, which explains in text and color illustrations the falsity of race prejudices. The book, published Feb. 23 in connection with National Brotherhood Week, is a new edition of the same authors' *The Races of Mankind*, with cartoons added.



Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, will join Paul Roberson in addressing a mass rally (at which Robeson will sing and speak) to be held at 8:00 p. m., Friday, October 1; at Mason Temple, 958 5th St., Memphis, Tenn. The program is being sponsored by the Shelby County Committee of the Progressive Party.

Foreman, now Treasurer of the Progressive Party, made government history in 1933 when he broke the longstanding feleral discrimination against Negro secretaries by hiring a Negro when he was director of the Department of Interior's power division.

He had been active in inter-racial work since becoming secretary of the Georgia Commission on Interracial Cooperation in the early 20's. Later, as director of studies for the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, he helped to place libraries open to citizens of all races in 11 Southern ccunties.

An advisor to President Roosevelt during the New Deal, Foreman initiated the now famous Report of the Economic Conditions of the South. As advisor and special counsel of Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes from 1933 to 1935, he also won a long battle to admit Negroes to CCC camps.

Foreman was director of the Power Division of the Public Works Administration from 1935 to 1940 and Director of Defense Housing from 1940 to 1942. Rejected for service because of color-blindness, he was a civilian research expert for the Navy during the war.

Foreman, a native of Atlanta, Georgia, received his MA and PHD degrees from Columbia University and studied at the London School of Economics. He has taught economics at Black Mountain College in North Carolina. He holds officials positions in a number of race relations and professional organizations including the American Society of Planners and Architects, and the American Educational Fellowship. He has been pres. of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare since 1942.

He is the author of "The New

nternationalism and "Environmental Factors in Negro Elementary" Education and co-author of "Total Defense" and "The Consumer Seeks a Way."

32a 1948

Cities In South Urged to Copy Jacksonville

Negro Welfare Work Is Called Exemplary

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

Chattanooga, June 5—A "self-survey" pattern that has brought 65 "concrete improvements" in the Negro community in Jacksonville, Fla., was recommended today for adoption by all Southern cities and towns in a report of the Southern Regional Council.

The council, which supplied technical advice to the Jacksonville Survey Committee, submitted its report as a regional example of the results that can be obtained from a nonprofessional study of community needs that essentially "was simply a Southern city taking a frank look at itself."

Not quite two years ago, the council reported, leaders of both races in Jacksonville formed the survey committee and reported the result of firsthand investigation of the health, housing, transportation, law-enforcement, recreation, and welfare services available to the city's Negro population, one of the largest in the South.

'New Understanding Reached.'

"This approach paid off from the start," the council declared. "Not only the people participating in the survey, but everyone it touched grew interested in the problems of the community and what could be done about them.

"People and groups began to find out more about each other and started working out new patters of co-operation. Highly significant was the fact that City officials taking part developed a new understanding of the needs of the colored population."

A co-operative effort to find remedies resulted in the formation of the bi-racial follow-up committee which has reported to the council the achievements which it maintains grew out of the survey.

The committee reported that equal dental care for Negro children has become possible through the opening of facilities at the City Health Department. A dental trailer now visits schools to care for the emergency cases in low-income families, Negro and white.

Negroes Aid At Hospital.

A Negro hospital, the committee added, has reorganized a staff of 40 members, drawn from both races, and the resident Negro physician is invited to attend weekly staff conferences at Duval County Hospital.

In sanitation and safety, the committee reports that since May, 1946, 120 blocks in Negro residential sections have been hard surfaced. Badly needed garbage collection service on 25 streets was started during February, 1948. Putting up of a number of traffic lights and street lights has led to a reduction in the number of accidents and homicides.

Low-cost housing remains a problem in Jacksonville as in most other cities, it was said, but new subdivisions have provided private housing for several hundred Negro families of substantial income.

Educational Evils Hit By SRC Body

ATLANTA, Ga. —(SNS)— Educational inequalities were hit by the Richland county chapter of the Southern Regional Council at its monthly meeting here Tuesday

The meeting was described by the Rev. J. Kenneth Morris, rector of St. Johns Episcopal Church, as one of the most stimulating of the year. The Rev. Mr. Morris is the chairman of the chapter.

Pres. J. A. Bacoats of Benedict College who attended the recent congressional hearings in Washington on the southern governors' proposal for regional schools, reported that overwhelming opposition was voiced by numerous national organizations. The opposition, he said was centered in the following exceptions:

(1) That the regional school was an effort of the southern governors to circumvent recent court decisions; (2) that the regional school would extend the pattern of segregation in graduate and professional education; (3) that congressional approval would give federal approval to segregation in the United States and (4), that even if the regional school provided equal physical facilities and staff the educational opportunities of Negroes in a segregated pattern would not be equal because education is not determined alone by courses taught by any grades, but by total educational environment.

Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council Is Defended By Columnist

By ROBERT DURR
For NNPA News Service

THE REPORT of the President's Committee on Civil Rights has aroused a stronger reaction from the southern press than any other document coming out of Washington for many a year. This is a hopeful sign, even though much of the comment of the white press has been unfavorable. It is hopeful because it shows that the conscience of the white people of the South has been touched at a tender point; it shows that white southerners have recognized the report for what it is—a reaffirmation of the American heritage, in which patterns of prejudice, discrimination, and segregation have no part.

But out of the flurry of news stories and editorial comment has come a certain amount of distortion, misstatement, and misunderstanding. One example was the misunderstanding about the position taken by the Southern Regional Council, one of the South's leading interracial organizations.

The board of directors of the council was erroneously reported as opposing the Civil Rights report because of the recommendation that federal legislation be used to end segregation. Actually, the Southern Regional Council not only did not oppose the report, but is giving it valuable support by its efforts to awaken the people of the South to its importance and the need for corrective action.

AT THE COUNCIL'S annual meeting in November this was adopted as a major project for 1948. At present, the organization is preparing a condensed version of the report for wide distribution and is planning a regional meeting of community leaders to study and discuss the report.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, field secretary of the council and a member of the President's Committee, spoke at the annual meeting, and the following resolution was passed:

"The Southern Regional Council commends the President of the United States for appointing the distinguished Committee on Civil Rights, and urges that the people of the South and the nation give most thoughtful consideration to the committee's report, reminding ourselves, as the committee concludes, that 'the future of our Nation rests upon the character, the vision, the high principle of our people . . .'"

The council wrote a letter to President Truman informing him of the resolution and declaring that "all right-thinking southerners must consider it their duty to aid in combating the injustices which have accompanied race prejudice and segregation in the South." Further, the letter pledged the council to "the tasking of creating sound attitudes toward education, full suffrage, and equal opportunity for all the South's people."

This is a job that the Southern Regional Council is admirably fitted to do. And it is a job that needs desperately to be done. There has been so much emphasis on the recommendations for federal legislation (that is about the only part of the report even discussed by southern white newspapers) that it is too easy to lose sight of the other tasks that must be accomplished if the South is to be cured of its bigotry, injustice, and violence.

THE PRESIDENT'S Committee emphasized this point in its report: "Government action alone, whether federal, state, local, or all combined, cannot provide complete protection of civil rights. Everything that government does stems from and is conditioned by the state of public opinion. Civil rights will never be adequately protected until the intelligent will of the American people approves and demands that protection. Great responsibility, therefore, will always rest upon private individuals and private organizations who are in a position to educate and shape public opinion.

Though the job can be speeded up by properly enforced legislation, for a long time to come there will be a need for painstaking, step-by-step improvement in hundreds of southern communities. Building up decent systems of law enforcement, health care, housing, and local justice in every nook and cranny of the region is a long, hard process, which moves forward at times with exasperating slowness. But, in the last analysis, is a work that must be done if civil rights are to be assured in the South.

"NO MAGIC FORMULA"

The liberal Southerner's approach to civil rights has rarely been better described than in a statement made public yesterday by twelve members of the executive committee of the Southern Regional Council, after a meeting in Atlanta. This document belongs on the same shelf with the monumental report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, published last October. The civil rights planks in both the major party platforms might have been more usefully phrased if some of the considerations here brought forward had been included.

The argument over the position of the Southern Negro, now as in the Eighteen Fifties, has been, as the committee says, "shot through with fierce emotions—sectional patriotism, resentment of 'outside interference,' charges of hypocrisy—with each side angrily pointing to the beam in the other fellow's eye." The committee introduces the soothing element of cool reasoning. It points out that without education and economic progress federal legislation will not suffice. It points out, too, that if the South insists on "States' rights" it must also accept "States' responsibilities." It points out that with the rest of the world, three-fourths of it belonging to the colored races, looking to us for a demonstration of democracy the South may "defend its right to do the job in its own way" but not to "insist on doing it in its own good time."

The committee finds that there are "shadings" in human rights in the Southern States, and that these shadings ocrrespond to economic variations. Democracy is at "its lowest ebb" in the poorest areas. It rises with prosperity. "Jobs and farms and homes and schools and health—these," the committee concludes, "are the underpinnings of civil rights." Laws may be necessary. People of good-will must strive to "create more democratic attitudes." But, "unless the way is prepared by strengthening the South's economy, laws are dangerously likely to remain dead black print on a page."

It is much easier to pass a law than to build up an economy. It is much easier for a Northern politician to propose "an overnight end to segregation" or for a Southern politician to dramatize the results of such a step than for them to join in a calm discussion of ways to secure the Negro his simple basic rights and opportunities. There is, as the committee says, "no magic formula." Yet progress can surely be made if liberals, North and South, will sit down and reason together along the lines this group suggests.

Group in South Backs Reform In Civil Rights

But Regional Council Says Economic and Education Gains Must Accompany It

Special to the Herald Tribune

ATLANTA, Nov. 10.—The Southern Regional Council today urged passage of legislation to accomplish civil rights reform, but insisted that it muse be accompanied by educational and economic improvement.

The interracial organization, with membership in fourteen states, approved an executive committee report which declared: "Inequality in the treatment of any group of citizens is clearly illegal. Thus laws should be invoked to end inequality."

At its annual meeting today at Atlanta University, a Negro institution, the council did not name specific rights for inclusion in legislation and took no formal stand on President Truman's civil rights proposals.

However, Dr. Benjamin F. Mays, president of Atlanta's Morehouse College for Negroes, urged the council not to participate in any move to compromise the President's proposals with traditional Southern views. He said that if President Truman accepted a Southern compromise version of civil rights "you aren't going to have a civil rights program."

"Let President Truman handle it," Dr. Mays said.

On a motion by Dr. Mays, the council voted to conduct a study on the function of legislation in improving social conditions. The council, headed by Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, Va., said further: "Contrary to common Southern belief, the civil rights laws that have been proposed deal with basic human rights that are required by even the most elementary sense of decency."

Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the organizatoin, outlined an over-all plan for Southern developments. He suggested as the "main job for our membership" the equalization of school facilities.

"This is coming willy-nilly," he said. "Who in the South would not greatly prefer it come willy? We can get it in that way at the price of collecting the facts, town by town, and pressing immediately in constructive common citizenship to make our schools equal for all."

Reg'n'l Council Discusses Rights Program for Area

Says Improved Economy, Sounder Condition Must Come

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON

Southern Regional Council to "Dixie," the "Southern Belle": "For an appealing appearance: Get a 'New Look.'"

The spokesman of the bi-racial Council didn't say it in exactly those words, but that was the substance of a pronouncement made by Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern group, Wednesday to his native South, a section where the more fashionable garb— "human rights"— has not made a fashionable appearance.

Holding their fifth annual meeting in the Exhibition Room of the Trevor Arnett Library of Atlanta University, members of the interracial group were told that reforms in the field of civil rights in the South must be accompanied by "an improved economy and a sounder condition for our people."

In his keynote address, Dr. Mitchell stated that the Council is at work on an over-all "plan for Southern development," based on a study of each sub-region in industry, agriculture, population, and the main factors of social well- or ill-being."

SEES NEW PROMISE

The speaker, declaring, "1949 gives promise of being a year of decisive planning," outlined the six major needs at which the region should work:

(1) Expanded manufacturing and commercial industry in industrial and new undeveloped areas. "Along with industrial growth," insisted Dr. Mitchell, "we need also the rapid growth of public opinion in favor of fair employment practices."

(2) Speeded up conversion from staple crops to livestock, fruits, vegetables and other high-value specialty crops and the extension of the pattern of the family farm.

(2) Raising of educational standards to the national level..... Although to be even with the whole country, the South would have to double its school investment. That means finding at least a billion-and-a-half dollars more for schools and what goes in them.

(4) A vigorous effort by federal and local governments and private builders to reduce the present shortage of two million houses in the South.

(5) Providing the necessary hospital beds and medical personnel-ed, it was said.

Among the prominent citizens in attendance expressing deep concern were C. L. Harper, local NAACP branch president; Rev. M L. King, pastor, Ebenezer Baptist church; Rev. R. B. Shorts, host pastor, and Urban League officials

APPLY AT COURTHOUSE

The guardians were told to apply at the Fulton County Ordinary's office for guardianship papers The application fee is said to be $11. The office is located on the first floor of the courthouse.

There were many on hand who felt that the board's action was a reprisal against recent protests gainst overcrowdiness at the schools.

"Unless some immediate corrective measures are made. We will seek a relief through legal means," many of the guardians warned.

Principal C. N. Cornell disclosed in a telephone conversation that some of the purged students were being readmitted Wednesday. It was his belief that others with legitimate cases will also be readmitted as soon as legitimacy is established.

When asked how would the interrupted training of the students be retrieved, the principal asserted that in all probability extra work would be assessed as in the case of a student absent because of sickness.

Following the purge at Washington high school, it is expected that the other schools will undergo the same experience. One spokesman remarked that perhaps a great deal of time, energy and anxiety could be saved if guardians of questionable children take immediate steps in establishing legal residence.

Official members of the Metropolitan Parents Council are Mesdames Rosebud Dixon, M. L. Yancey, Mary Jordan, M. T. Thornton Rachel Cost.

Southern Regional Council Outlines Plans for Action

ATLANTA—Members of the Southern Regional Council, gathered here recently for their fifth annual meeting, laid plans for "getting local action in the light of a major plan for the whole South.

The Council is a non-political, non-profit organization made up of Southern people of both races, many of them educators, civic and labor leaders, businessmen, professional people, and church leaders. It has as its announced aim the attainment of "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

Some 100 delegates, representing ten Southern State's, heard Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the council, outline a comprehensive survey of the South's needs and resources, now under way.

Dr. Mitchell said the council is at work on "the things to be done, section by section of the South, to safeguard and develop our physical and human resources.

BASIC EQUALITY

"It is a reasonable hope," he said, "that during 1949 the council will be able to present to the South a simple, understandable and practical program of action to provide for all people of the South the goal of basic equality in economic opportunity, and in health, housing, education and public services."

To put this program into effect at the local level, the Southern group will offer technical aid to small communities wishing to make civic improvements. A manual entitled "The Hometown Self-Survey" will be made available, as well as advisory service by the council staff. Wide use of the community survey, said Dr. Mitchell, "would start a ground swell of local concern for hometown betterment.'

Southern Regional Council

Civil Rights Group Offers Its Suggestions

The South should undertake its own program to guarantee civil rights, a Southern regional council officer declared Tuesday.

George S. Mitchell, of Atlanta, executive director, made the suggestion to a meeting of the Alabama division of the council, an organization which seeks to improve racial relations.

"Laws to force the South's hand would only cause ill will and conflict between the races," he asserted. "The corrective action should come from the South itself without outside coercion."

An earlier speaker, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, of Atlanta, a member of the President's committee on civil rights, said President Truman's recent civil rights recommendations are the same as have been advocated for eight years by both major parties.

The committee has proposed legislation to outlaw the poll tax, racial segregation, and discrimination against races in employment.

Herman Long, Nashville, representing the Fisk University race relations institute, told the group that he felt it was significant that race relations had passed the stage where people are afraid to talk about such topics.

"Interested persons and groups have found that they are dealing with something which has concrete and obtainable goals," he said.

Another speaker, Dr. Nelson C. Jackson, Atlanta, director of the Southern division of the National Urban League, discussed the work of his organization. He said evidences of promise have shown up in the area of social action, health, housing, job findand, and community improvement.

He said job opportunities are opening up to Negroes in the South, and Negro housing projects financed by local capital are springing up in many Southern cities.

Officers of the Alabama council are Dr. A. D. Beittel, Tallaega, president; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the State Teachers College, Montgomery, vice-president; Mrs. J. F. McLeod, Brundidge, secretary; and Robert Durr, Birmingham, treasurer.

Negro Editor Declares Time Is Here To End White Supremacy Idea

ATLANTA, Feb. 28—(AP)—A Negro newspaper editor, speaking in the heart of the "white supremacy" belt, said Friday the time has come to end the fiction of race superiority.

P. L. Prattis, of The Pittsburgh Courier, told a mixed, but predominantly Negro, audience of about 1,500, "it is the duty of the Negro to keep on fighting for his rights."

Prattis and Editor Ralph McGill of The Atlanta Constitution appeared in an open forum on civil rights sponsored by the Southern Regional Council and the student-faculty conference on civil rights of Atlanta University.

While Prattis said passage of President Truman's recommendations on civil rights was necessary to implement the provisions of the constitution, McGill raised the question "How?"

The forum Friday night was part of the sessions by the Southern Council.

At the day session, about 300 educators, church, labor and civic leaders forged a series of resolutions on President Truman's proposals.

These Southerners set forth opposition to segregation in education and the proposed establishment of regional schools for Negroes by the various Southern states.

LYNCH BAN UPHELD BY SOUTHERN GROUP

Meeting at Atlanta Also Calls for FEPC and Asks Ban on Segregation in Schools

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 27—A southwide conference on human and civil rights here today agreed with "the principle of Federal anti-lynching legislation," called for enactment of an FEPC law and urged that segregation be eliminated in all graduate and professional schools, both state and private.

The recommendations approved by the meeting also urged the training of police in the field of civil rights, abolition of the poll tax, and jury service for all.

Sponsored by the Southern Regional Council, an inter-racial organization of busniess men, educators, civic, church and labor leaders, and twelve other civic and religious groups, the conference was attended by 300 delegates from eleven Southern states. They represented fifty organizations and seventy-two towns.

The conference called upon President Truman to revoke his "executive order which set up the new, unnecessary, and in practice intimidating program of so-called 'loyalty' investigations in the Federal service."

For 'More Qualified Police'

In its anti-lynching recommendation, the Southern group urged "courageous watchfulness of private individuals, sharing of information by private citizens, setting up and maintaining local organizations for prompt action."

It also urged "more highly qualified" police authorities, "full application of existing laws against intimidating an assemblance, and strengthening of these laws if necessary."

Police training in the field of civil rights was asked, along with adequate salaries for the officers, to replace the fee system.

As to education, the conference recommended that segregation be eliminated in graduate and professional schools and strongly opposed the Southern Governors' plan for regional schools, described as designed "to perpetuate segregation."

Endorsing the FEPC, the Southerners declared themselves as standing "for equal opportunity to be employed, with opportunities for advancement according to ability and skill."

They charged that "discrimination in Federal Employment not only continues unabated, but is actually increasing at the present time."

President Truman was urged to establish a fair employment agency in the executive branch of the Government to stop "discriminatory practices" and guarantee equality of opportunity.

Barriers to Ballot Opposed

Calling for the end of the poll tax, the meeting asked removal of "ther barriers to the ballot," full citizenship for American Indians, revision of naturalization laws and abolition of "exclusion laws."

It declared itself as working to ban the poll tax "either by action within the state or by influencing national representatives for national legislation."

Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, Va., president of the Southern Regional Council and chairman of the conference, said in an address that "we in the council have thought it a proper part of our function to help build in the South a knowledge of the duty which confronts the South in strengthening our region's respect for individual human rights."

A. Abbot Rosen, chief of the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice, told the conference that the United States was subject to embarrassment in international affairs through civil-rights violations. He said that the country must "set our house in order" and that without proper public opinion "all the lynching statutes in the world won't do any good."

Sponsors of the meeting, other than the Regional Council, included: the United Council of Church Women; American Veterans Committee, Southeastern Region; Southeastern Inter-Council Office; National Urban League, Southeastern Regional Office; Congress of Industrial Organizations, Georgia Council of Church Women; American Federation of Labor; National Board, Young Women's Christian Association; Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith; Atlanta Urban League; Georgia Workers' Education Service, and the Southern Regional Association for Adult Education.

Bi-Racial Body Ponders Civil Rights

Resolutions opposing segregation in education, the Southern Governors' plan for regional schools, favoring instruction in tolerance in grade schools, the enactment of a permanent fair employment practices commission, and other measures resulted from a meeting of white and Negro groups here Friday.

The meetings, four bi-racial workshops on civil rights sponsored by the Southern Regional Council and 11 other civic and religious groups were attended by civic, labor and church leaders from 72 Southern cities in 11 States.

Among the speakers was Ralph McGill, editor of The Constitution, who discussed the political South and its opposition to Federal legislation in racial matters.

"Federal legislation which transfers the same mentality and the same jury from the county courthouse to the Federal building is no answer at all," McGill said.

The answer, he pointed out, must come from the Southern pattern.

"It is devoutly hoped," he added, "that proposed legislation may be stayed until the South can act."

P. J. prattis, Executive edito the Pittsburgh Courier, said failu to create civil rights played into the hands of Russia.

Boris Shuskin, of the A. F. of L. A. T. Walden, of the NAACP., and Mrs. M. E. Tilly also spoke. Dr. Ira A. Reid presided.

Earlier the Session Council President Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, Va., said the meeting was not political; that it was called to seek the reasonable and tolerant approach to the problem of civil rights.

One of the day speakers, Abbot Rosen, head of the civil rights section of the Department of Justice, told the group the United States should come into the court of world opinion with clean hands, but it couldn't.

The Southern Regional Council is composed of businessmen, church and labor leaders, educators and newspapermen devoted to working out the South's problems in the field of human relations from within the section. The organization is open to all races and creeds.

Justice In The South

In the intense controversy in the South over the civil rights issue, it has been generally agreed that greater justice for all our people, including, of course, Negroes, is an important and urgent objective. The differences of viewpoint have not centered on this objective, but on the best methods by which further progress in that direction can be speeded.

The Truman proposals recommended certain legislative interventions by the federal government, notably measures to abolish the poll tax in national elections, to provide for federal dealing with lynchings, to establish federal fair employment standards and to forbid segregation in interstate travel.

Dominant opinion in the South has fervently insisted that such legislation would be an unjustifiable invasion of states' rights and, instead of advancing, would retard, progress in racial relations.

It has maintained that such progress would best be served by continued action to that end in the South itself.

Progress has been made in the South, it is contended, and it will best be furthered by Southern experience, responsibility and initiative—in short, by local and state measures.

The main issue then has to do with what methods will most effectively and expeditiously promote further gains in this field. Underlying are, of course, some differences of viewpoint as to what constitutes justice and a wise pattern of relations.

* * *

The executive committee of the Southern Regional Council, an organization of responsible white and colored citizens which long has earnestly concerned itself with such problems, has issued a lengthy statement on the present state of controversy.

It sees strong similarities—also important differences—in the current situation and that prevailing in the 1850s. "Then, as now, there was "Saddest of all, then as now, there was too little evidence of true statesmanship." The council calls for prompt action by the South itself. It declares that there is "much truth" in the contention that progthe rest of the nation," the statement reads, "demanded abrupt and sweeping changes in the social and economic structure of the South, in the name of human freedom. Then, as now, the South hotly defended its customs and laws, in the name of states' rights. Then, as now, the argument was pointing angrily to the beam in the other fellow's eye.

ress has been made. But it holds that this progress should be more rapid—that the world situation demands it: "The time is past when we can wait for slow, evolutionary improvement to right our wrongs. The South may defend its right to do the job in its own way, but the South cannot insist on doing it in its own good time."

So the council urges intensive efforts along three approaches—legal, educational and economic. It warns that legal action alone is not enough, that without other adjustments it may be futile. But it also maintains that legal measures can assist in bringing about greater progress by a balanced program.

As to the Truman proposals, it holds that they have not been fully understood in the South. "Professional politicians," it declares, "have aroused their followers with dire accounts of what will result if these laws are enacted—'mixed' swimming pools and eating places, white and Negro children in the same schools, racial quotas for employment in offices and factories."

These latter things, it points out, have not been proposed by the president or introduced into Congress. The laws that actually have been proposed, it is asserted, "deal with basic human rights that are required by even the most elementary sense of decency."

The statement does not seem to give explicit endorsement to the particular Truman proposals in this connection, but in its emphasis on the need for legal as well as educational and economic measures, it stresses the importance of legislative procedure of some sort.

The relative poverty of the South, the council says, presents a basic aspect of the whole problem. In parts of the South, it declares, "a vast proportion of the population, including most Negroes and many whites, live marginal lives. Their housing is the poorest in the country, their income level the lowest, their health the poorest, their educational opportunities the slightest." In other parts of the region the situation is held to be much better.

If educational and economic advantages can be substantially and generally improved, the whole prospect will be brighter, the council pleads. If the South presses its own efforts, it believes, the rest of the nation will give assistance.

"How much more dignified and sensible it would be," the statement avows, "if we did ourselves, with good grace, the things humanity has a right to expect of us."

* * *

Surely the people of the South do want to speed this progress. There is danger that our own efforts in this field will be impeded by too great a concentration on resistance to proposals we regard as highly dangerous.

The Truman proposals are unwise, perilous and untimely. But that should not blind Southerners to the need for pushing their own endeavors with the utmost vigor.

In these efforts careful consideration should be given to the views of all responsible, thoughtful Southerners.

Though there may be dissent from some of the emphases and many of the points made by the council, there should be no disagreement on the basic objectives of justice and greater opportunity for all which it sets forth.

In our differences with others not so familiar with our problems, let us always seek the greatest possible unity among ourselves.

Interracial Group Discusses Report

Journal-Guide

NORFOLK — Members of the Women's Committee for Interracial Cooperation, in their discussion of the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights at their meeting at the YWCA here on Freemason street Monday, approved in its entirety the findings of the committee and its recommenations that discrimination on the basis of race should be outlawed.

Sat.

The program was a panel discussion of the commission's report, with Miss Natalie Disbrow, of the College of William and Mary, acting as moderator.

1-31-48

Miss Disbrow discussed the background and history of the commission and "the four rights" were discussed as follows:

Norfolk, Va.

The "Right to Security of Person," by Walter Davis, Norfolk attorney; the "Right to Citizenship and Its Privileges," by Miss Ellen Douglas Brooke; the "Right to Freedom of Expression and Conscience," by the Rev. J. B. Henderson, of the Bank Street Baptist Church; and the "Right of Equality of Opportunity," by Mrs. G. W. C. Brown, discussing the dual school system and discriminations, and Ralph Ladd, of William and Mary, economic opportunity.

The program was arranged by the Civil Liberties Committee, Dr. Dorothy Lucker, chairman

Teachers' Institute Speakers Announced

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 17—The convention speakers for the 45th annual convention of the American Teachers Association, which convenes at Atlantic City July 25-28, were announced today by Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers College, and for the past nine years executive secretary of this national organization.

Pursuing the convention theme, "Teachers and Children in America's Crisis," the keynote address at the opening session at Shiloh Baptist Church Sunday afternoon, July 25, will be delivered by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and recipient of the 1948 Spingarn Medal.

TO ADDRESS ATA — Joseph E. Albright, special assistant in the administrator of veteran affairs, Washington, D. C., will address the American Teachers Association in annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

Leaders Point Out Growing Crisis in Field of Education

By ANNA L. BUTLER
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The forty-fifth annual convention of the American Teachers Association, which met here July 25-28, highlighted its theme, "Teachers and Children in America's Crisis," through the significant force of addresses by prominent educators and leaders of the country.

Nearly 1,000 delegates and guests heard Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the Phelps Stokes Fund of New York City and recipient of the 1948 Spingarn Medal, deliver a most forceful address at the Shiloh Baptist Church.

Dr. Tobias related interesting background experiences in the sincere concern of President Truman in setting up the President's Commission on Civil Rights and his more recent appeal for a civil rights bill by Congress.

FISK PREXY SPEAKS

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, outlined the efforts of the ATA with the work of UNESCO. He explained the many constructive features of this working body of the United Nations, whose chief aim is the education of the peoples of the world in the realization that the cultures of each land be blended to make for better human relations.

The work of UNESCO was significant, Dr. Johnson said, because of present contributions of scientific, medical and educational research carried on toward helping humanity as a whole without regard to race, color or nationality.

Following Dr. Johnson was Dr. Mabelle Yeiser of Philadelphia, who was the ATA participant in UNESCO workshop at Paris in 1947, the only Negro American woman at this conference. Dr. Yeiser told of features of the workshop.

"ACHILLES HEEL"

Dr. D. O. Dwight Holmes, president emeritus of Morgan State College of Baltimore, said Tuesday evening: "In the world crisis today we must be aware that now is the time to do things; and the only time is now if we would break down the present barriers of race hate, discrimination and segregation." He also called attention to the fact that America has an "Achilles heel" and that weak spot of vulnerability which centers around the Negro question reflects her inability to a working model of democracy within her own territory. Dr. Holmes pointed out that there are numerous examples to show that thinking Americans, both white and black, are sick and tired of this hypocrisy of democracy and wish to end it through a battle of moral pressure which will free the Negro of exisiting racial obstacles.

Fifteen departments of education were represented at the special group meetings held Monday and Tuesday at the Indiana Avenue School, which was the headquarters of this convention assembly covering twenty-five States, with a membership of nearly 14,000 educators.

Among the discussants was Miss Lois Clarke, assistant director of Rural Service of the NEA, who reported for the NEA-ATA Joint Committee. This committee has made progress in getting books and other materials for education which include the history of the American Negro with the American white or other racial groups. Miss Ruth Williams, chairman of this committee, said the work of this group has been hampered by lack of sufficient funds.

GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Other group discussants were Dr. R. R. Marston, director of Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist for Higher Education of Negroes and director of the Project for Adult Education of Negroes, who announced thirty members representing major national organizations will serve on a national advisory commission interested in the education of Negroes.

George W. Gore Jr., ATA vice president and dean of Tennesee A. and I. State College, made a report on the "ATA and the American Council on Education" and President Truman's Commission on Education.

Dr. Robert Hatch, supervisor of the Alabama State Department of Education, Montgomery, Ala., spoke on the "Techniques of Securing Life Members," which to date number 600 in the ATA. I. J. K. Wells of West Virginia recommended that teachers work toward a goal designed to promote the welfare of each individual pupil in America. Esso representative, "Billboard" Jackson of New York City, also spoke.

HELPED NAACP

Dr. Howard Long, ATA treasurer, who made his report earlier, stated that the ATA had contributed over $1,000 to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund; had purchased $10,000 worth of U. S. bonds, and that the total assests to date of the organization were nearly $25,000.

Dr. John H. Broadhead, principal of Reynolds School, Philadelphia, was re-elected national president of the ATA. Other administrative officers also re-elected were Dr. H. Council Trenholm, Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary; Dr. George W. Gore, general vice president; Dr. Howard Long, treasurer; Dr. Robert C. Hatch and C. L. Harper, Atlanta, Ga., ATA executive committee. Regional vice presidents also remained in office.

The most important resolutions endorsed were those including Federal aid to education; support of the Freedom Day celebration, Feb. 1; the Veterans Administration education; opposition to segregated regional schools; voted to continue working with the NEA and other national, State and local educational organizations and to extend the educational program to Liberia and other small nations.

The time and place of the 1949 convention was lewt in the hands of the president, Dr. Broadhead, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm and Dr. Howard Long. Atlantic City, host, inviited the convention to return next vear.

CITY SNOW STUMPS AFRICAN STUDENT

The Times
New York, N.Y.
Jan. 1-18-48

First View From Air Startles Youth, 20, on First Trip Here—to Study Medicine

Nkemjika Akwiwu, 20 years old, circled over Queens yesterday, gasped at the strange whiteness below him and landed in America to study medicine.

Two days before he never had been more than a few miles from the Ibo tribal country of Nigeria. He was one of 100 Africans the American Council on African Education hopes to bring over this year.

"I had to think deeply," he said, describing his first glimpse of white below the plane. "Then I remembered and concluded it must be snow."

Cablegrams had gone astray and no one met Nkemjika. He went to the Travelers Aid Society of New York by taxi. The tall buildings he expected, but was troubled by the absence of the bicycles that swarm on the streets of African towns.

Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu, head of the education program, was summoned by the society and arrived to greet Nkemjika in his native Ibo dialect, although the youth also speaks flawless English.

Yesterday's arrival brought to twenty-one the number of young Africans already here under the program, according to Prince Orizu. He listed prominent educators from coast to coast who support the program, as well as business men and 2,500 Africans in his native Nigeria.

Holds Education Necessary

"To liberate our people we must educate them," the Prince said. He described the Africans as pressed by two forms of propaganda, both of them misleading the natives about the United States. One is Soviet-type propaganda, he said, which stressed lynchings and other racial oppression; the other—"Imperialist" propaganda—pictures America as lacking culture and education when compared to that of England.

Prince Orizu long has been campaigning for the liberation of Africa from colonial powers. He said his council's headquarters in Port Harcourt had been swamped by applications for scholarships from the natives. They receive 5,000 in one month, he said.

The program is strictly private, he explained, although he has kept the United States State Department informed of his plans. He said it was "the tendency of African governments" to discourage Africans from coming to this country.

Four Years' Study Assured

Supported by a number of American benefactors, each student is assured four years' study here, he said, at an average cost of about $2,000 per student year. They receive varying degrees of financial help from the council.

His goal of a ratio of one girl to to every three boys has been handicapped by what the Prince described as "the low position of women" in Africa, where parents are reluctant to spend any money on their daughters education. Three girls have arrived so far however, and Miss Nonyelum Obi, who accompanied the Prince yesterday, hopes to enter Wellesley College. Nkemjika may go to Fordham University.

Prince Orizu, who has a master's degree in law from Columbia University, arrived from Nigeria five weeks ago after organizing his program in Africa. What had always impressed him most here, he said, was the "high moral level" that prompted Americans to give time and money for unselfish ends, such as his project. That, he said, was the United States' answer to the hostile propaganda at home

Robeson's Wife Explains Husband's Political Issue

Clarifies Alleged Role Of Doctor Max Yergan In The Red Tag

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ENFIELD, Conn., June 5.--It was in the flat of Max Yergan, an executive of the American Council on African Affairs, that Mrs Paul Robeson first met Earl Browder, former President of the Communist Party of the United States, the noted Negro singer's wife exposed recently in an open letter to members of the Council, in which she explained Yergan's role in the accusation of Communism levelled against her husband.

Mrs Robeson said:

I feel the time has come for me to say something about the struggle going on in our Council centering around Max Yergan and Paul Robeson.

More than ten years ago, in the drawing room of our flat in London, Max Yergan explained to me his idea of building an organization which would inform Negroes in America (and other people everywhere) about the terrible conditions under which the African people live and work.

FIRST CONTRIBUTION

I had been to Africa myself, had been appalled by these conditions, and agreed that it would be helpful to make them known.

I therefore gave him a cheque for three hundred pounds to help found such an organization, thereby becoming, he said, the first contributing member.

I was able to interest Paul Robeson in the idea, and he became an enthusiastic supporter of the work.

The library on Africa which we have collected over the years is now on the shelves of the Council; my African museum collection is there on public view; maps, pictures, and material I collected in Africa in 1946 are also at the Council, for reference use.

PAUL'S OPINION

So I think, as one of the founders and contributors of the Council, I have the right to some small say in its affairs.

Max Yergan has not — until now — ever challenged the political opinions of Paul Robeson, Alphaeus Hunton, George Marhall, Doxey Wilkerson, Ferdisand Smith, and others in the Council.

He, along with the general public, has always known what the political opinions of these men were and are.

Knowing full well their opinions, Max Yergan welcomed these men to the Council and made consistent use of them in a great many important ways.

HOW THE CHANGE?

Whether or not some of my fellow members on the Council are Communists is not known to me, nor do I consider it any of my business.

I find it suprising that it is now suddenly of such grave concern to Max Yergan, because as a matter of fact, it was in his home on Hamilton Terrace that I first met Earl Browder; this very well-known Communist was the guest of honour there.

It seems to me this cry of Communism in the Council on African Affairs is a recognizable part of the frightening and very un-American pattern of the cry of Communism in our country: when we bring up the relevant question of a normal, detailed financial report from our Executive Director to the members of our Council, we are met with the irrelevant answer, Communism; when we bring up the normal, relevant questions of American intervention abroad, including Africa, we are met with the irrelevant answer, Communism.

In the New York Herald Tribune of April 6, 1948, Max Yergan is quoted as saying that "he was determined to restore the Council to its true function of enlisting American support for the improvement of conditions among the indigenous population of East, West and South Africa."

The word "restore" here is very important.

If the Council has ever been used for any other purpose, Max Yergan himself has so used it, for he has kept the political, financial, and social direction of the Council's affairs exclusively in his own hands, and we have not been able to say as much as we would like about them.

This fact is the reason for the present disagreement in our Council.

COME WITH ME

We Negroes are by now accustomed, unfortunately, to name-calling, and are not distracted by it.

We have learned to ignore it and to proceed to the solid foundation of facts and truth.

In a confused and frightened world, facts and truth form a very solid and comfortable foundation, indeed, and I respectfully suggest that my fellow Council members, together with all those who are interested in the work of the Council, come and stand on this foundation with me.

32b 1948

ASNLH (Negro History Week)

Negro History Week

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

Negro History Week, centered around the birthday of the Great Emancipator, is to be celebrated this year from February 8 to 14. Each year during this week Negroes throughout the country pause to evaluate events of the preceding year in an effort to reassure themselves that, despite whatever hardships and trials the year may have brought them, the credit side of the ledger somehow overbalances the entries on the debit side. American to the core, this is not a difficult feat for Negroes, for, like all good Americans, it is part of their nature to believe in progress and the ultimate perfectibility of mankind.

The fundamental American ideal that every man should have the same chance as every other man to achieve control over his own fortunes has kept the pulse of reform beating steady and strong in this land of unequalled opportunity. Reactionary forces, active and vociferous as they are, admit by the very volume of their protest against every effort to realize the American dream of equal opportunity for all that they know that ultimately theirs is a losing struggle. They may delay progress toward this ideal, but stop it they can not. Whatever legal expedients they may erect in their efforts to stay the tide of progress must finally prove inadequate. Even the most superficial knowledge of history teaches that the irresistible forces in history are moral forces, and no legal e[illegible] to turn them back can withstand the ravages of time. The moral forces of history will wipe out all inequities in opportunity and justice, based on race, just as surely as they destroyed slavery. Lovers of justice and fair play of whatever race may then be of good cheer during this week of celebration in the knowledge that they have two powerful forces fighting with them—time and morality.

DAVID H. BRADFORD, Dean and Registrar,
Kentucky State College.
Frankfort, Ky.

The Parent-Teacher Association of Central High School is joining in the celebration of National Negro History Week with a program at Central High School on Thursday evening, February 12, at 7:30 o'clock. Mrs. A. S. Hunnicutt, an instructor at Municipal College, will be the guest speaker. Music will be furnished by the Municipal College Chorus.

MYRTLE B. CRAWFORD.
Louisville.

UE Air Show Honors Negro History Week

As part of its observance of Negro History Week, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) will bring to the air on a national radio network outstanding Negro leaders in the nation on the eve of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, Wednesday night, February 11 at 7:30 o'clock, Eastern Standard Time. Station WMCA in New York.

The program—featuring Arthur Gaeth's weekly commentary—is sponsored by 600,000 UE men and women and is heard via the Mutual Network over more than 80 stations every Wednesday night.

This Wednesday's program (February 11), entitled **Fighters for Liberty**, will present Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, one of the nation's outstanding Negro le aders; Paul Robeson, singer and actor; Lena Horne, entertainer; Rev. Kenneth Williams, first Negro Councilman in Winston Salem, North Carolina since reconstruction days; Mrs. Florence Lucas, Gold Star mother; and Edward Washington, trade union leader.

The program seeks to bring forward the many contributions of the Negro people to American life and stresses the importance of the fight against discrimination.

The UE is the first union in American history to present a weekly radio news commentary over a national network.

The Whole Truth

Dear Sirs: The week of February 8-15 will be celebrated as Negro History Week. The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History has chosen the following theme for the celebration: "The Whole Truth and Nothing but the Whole Truth."

The newspaper does not tell the whole truth when it publishes far and wide the evil which one has done and carefully avoids saying anything about the good he has accomplished. The family records which include the background and present position of the few above want and say nothing about the honest hardworking people of the same community who have made the fortunate few possible do not tell the whole truth. The plantation accounts which note only the increase in production from year to year and the prestige which such prosperity brings to the owner and fail to mention the hundreds by whose labor such status has been attained do not tell the whole truth. The glowing accounts of the captains of industry who have made the United States the richest nation on the earth do not tell the whole truth when they fail to say a word about those pioneer workers who tunneled the mountains, bridged the valleys, constructed the railroads, built the towns, and transported the products of the farm, the factory, and the mine to the markets of the world. These neglected men and their wives and children are the heroes and heroines of America. The history of the Western Hemisphere will never be written until their story is given its proper place in the narrative and critical history of the continent. History is the whole truth. The half-truth is falsehood.

No individual, no family, no race, no section, no nation has any monopoly of virtue and achievement. All in their own way have made some contribution to the progress of mankind. We make a mistake when we treat as distinguished only those who with brute force have brought the forces of progress under their control and have used them for selfish purposes. They are not the makers of history except so far as their evil deeds bring into action the reformer who, thinking that it is no longer better to bear the ills he has than fly to those he knows not of, launches a movement for an equitable distribution of the benefits of modern civilization.

C. G. WOODSON, Director,
Association for the Study of
Negro Life and History
Washington, January 18

Historians Hold 3-Day Sessions

33rd Annual Meeting
In Washington Oct. 29-31

WASHINGTON

The 33rd annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Colored Life and History, Oct. 29-31, will bring together the most distinguished historians of the country and mark the close of the first third of a century of service in collecting and publishing records of the accomplishments of colored citizens.

Meetings will be held at Shiloh Baptist Church and Phyllis Wheatley YWCA. Dr. R. W. Brooks is chairman and A. G. Lindsay, secretary. At the opening session, Lorenzo J. Greene of Lincoln University (Mo.), will speak on the "Colored Soldier in Massachusetts."

Dr. L. D. Reddick of Atlanta University, Carter G. Woodson, founder and director, will also give talks.

Published 5,000 Manuscripts

The Association which was organized in 1915, has published two magazines, "The Journal of Negro History" and "The Negro History Bulletin," a peroidical adapted for teachers and pupils in public schools. It also has published 30 monographs of colored life and history, collected and deposited in the Library of Congress over 5,000 manuscripts.

Four Frederic Bancroft history prizes will be awarded Sunday afternoon. Professor Williston H. Lofton of Howard University will receive $100; Summer E. Matison of Columbia University, $50; H. T. Pinkett of the National Archives, $50, and Miss Ruth A. Fisher of the Library of Congress, $25.

Negro History Records Accumulate As Society Marks Its 33rd Year

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 33rd annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History was held here at Shiloh Baptist church and Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A. October 29 through 31.

At the opening session Friday, Prof. Lorenzo Johnston Greene of Lincoln university, Mo., spoke on the "Negro Soldier in Massachusetts" and Dr. L. D. Reddick of Atlanta University, on "United States Policy with Respect to The Negro Soldier from 1774 to 1948."

Carter G. Woodson, founder and director, spoke on "The First Third of a Century of Service of the Association." This year marks the [illegible] years of activity of the history body.

Morgan and Alcorn Speakers

On Saturday morning, Dr. Benjamin Quarles of Dillard university presided and presented Dr. Roland C. McConnell of Morgan State College, Baltimore, and Prof. A. H. Gordon of Alcorn College.

Dr. Sadie D. St. Clair of Miner Teachers college opened the general discussion and was followed on the platform by Dr. E. Horace Fitchett of Howard university.

Saturday afternoon, Prof. Sterling A. Brown of Howard presided as discussion revolved around the Negro and the drama. Prof. Randolph Edmonds of Fla. A. and M. Dean J. Newton Hill of Lincoln university, Pennsylvania; Prof. J. W. Butcher, Jr., of Howard, and Dr. Ann Cook of the same school, were heard.

College Alumnae, headed by Mrs. Orra W. Spivey as chairman, welcomed visitors at the Phyllis Wheatley Annex during the evening.

At the Historian's breakfast Sunday, Elmer A. Henderson, assistant superintendent of the Baltimore Public Schools, presided. Dr. Edward M. Coleman, Morgan State college; Prof. Ruth Kemp of Miner Teachers' college, Harcourt A. Tynes of the New York Public Schools and Dr. L. P. Jackson, Virginia State college were on the program.

Tanner Grant Duckrey, assistant to the board of superintendents of the Philadelphia public schools, spoke of his experiences in conducting an interracial workshop at the University of California.

The closing session Sunday was devoted to "Two Negro Nations." Prof. Jacques Antoine of Haiti, now a Howard university professor, spoke of his native land. Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce State college, spoke on Liberia.

The four Frederic Bancroft history prizes were awarded. First award went to Prof. Williston H. Lofton of Howard for a contribution to the "The Journal of Negro History" on the subject "Abolition and Labor," judged the best article for this year ending

September 30. Second award to Summer Eliot Matison of Columbia university for his "Manumission by Purchase," second best article of the year. Third to H. T. Pinkett for his book review of Gunther's "Inside U. S. A." and fourth to Ruth Anna Fisher of the Library of Congress, for her estimate of Parkes' "The American Experience," second best book review.

Studies In Negro History Available

NEW YORK—In celebration of Negro history week, February 9 to 15, International Publishers is issuing TO BE FREE: **Studies in Negro History** by Herbert Aptheker.

By resurrecting a wealth of important but little-known material about the part of the Negro in the struggle for his own liberation and for American democracy before, during and immediately after the Civil War, the book makes a major contrbction toward restoring the Negro to his rightful place in the main stream of our history.

It reveals such hidden chapters in American history as slave guerrila warfare, the militant role of Negroes in the abolitonist movement, the startling causalty figures for Negro fighters in both the Union army and navy, and the significant achevements of the Negro people during Reconstruction.

Dr. Aptheker, who is an outstanding authority in the field, is a teacher, lecturer, former Guggenheim Fellow in history, and author of NEGRO SLAVE REVOLTS, ESSAYS IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO, as well as a slashing reply to Gunnar Myrdal's AN AMERICAN DILEMMA.

Max Yergan Resigns Council African Affairs Connection

Calif Arena Regt

Thur 10-7-48

NEW YORK—The dispute and litigation involving the Council on African Affairs and Max Yergan, former Executive Director, came to an end today when Yergan resigned as an officer and member of the Council, severed all other connections, and withdrew all claims against the organization and its officers.

The question of Yergan's authority as an officer and trustee of the Council has been in dispute and before the courts since last June following his suspension from office by the Executive Board of the Council on the basis of charges submitted by three members of the organization.

Commenting on Yergan's resignation, Paul Robeson, Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, said: "I am happy the disruption caused by Yergan is at an end and that the way is now clear for the Council to go forward with its work. The job we have to do now for African and other colonial peoples is more important and more sorely needed than ever before."

Robeson hauls Yergan into court over who's boss

Tribune Los Angeles Calif.

Sat 6-19-48

NEW YORK—Singer Paul Robeson, neck deep in political wrangling, went in a little deeper here gan into state supreme court over gan into state surpreme court over the question of whether Dr. Yergan has a right to represent himself as the executive director of the Council on American Affairs.

The issue arose when the pro-Yergan faction of the Council removed Robeson as co-director and elected Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune in his place. 6-19-48

Last week, supreme court justice Ferdinand Pecora reversed decision on Robinson's motion for an injunction to restrain Dr. Yergan from representing the Council. At the start of the one-hour hearing, Robeson's attorney asked justice Pecora to disqualify himself on the grounds that he was a 'red-baiter", because the case involved "sensitive questions of political issues on which (Pecora had) been outspoken outside of (his) judicial capacity".

African Affairs Council Wins Yergan Ouster

Daily Worker

The battle between the Council on African Affairs and its ex-director, Dr. Max Yergan, ended yesterday when Yergan "resigned" as an officer and member of the Council.

Recently dismissed as director by the Council's executive committee, Yergan withdrew all claims and severed all other connections with the organization and its officers.

The settlement was made before Supreme Court Judge Henry Clay Greenberg, who stopped a hearing Sept. 23. The action by the councils, was sought to stop Yergan from representing himself as director.

Paul Robeson, chairman of the council, declared yesterday "I am happy that the disruption caused by Yergan is at end. The way is now cleared for the Council to go forward with its work which is now more important and more sorely needed than ever before."

Wallace Aides Ousted By African Affairs Council

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

PHILADELPHIA — (S N S) — Persons known to be favorable to the candidacy of Henry A. Wallace and thought to be friendly in Communist circles were ousted last week from the Council on African Affairs.

They included Paul Robeson, singer-actor, a top strategist for the third party movement, who was chairmanof the group; his wife, Mrs. Eslande G. Robeson; Dean Dixon, symphony orchestra director; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, NAACP executive known to be sympathetic to the Wallace movement; Ferdinand G. Smith, leftwing secretary to the Maritime Union who is now awaiting deportation as an alien and Representative Vito Marcantonio, political leader of the Harlem Bronx section known to be friendly in Communnist circles.

Some 23 persons in all were dropped from the Council's lists.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, leader of American Negro clubwomen, succeeds Robeson as chairman of the African Affairs Council.

STARTED 10 YEARS AGO

The Council was established 10 years ago and spearheads American Negro activities on behalf of African natives. It distributes material pertinent to Africa and interprets social and political life of the area as regards interchange of racial contacts. It is financed by gifts and subscriptions.

Thu. 5-13-48

The decision to "clean its house" followed the political parting of Robeson and Dr. Max Yergan, former YMCA secretary. Both had pushed the Council from its beginning and both were thought friendsly to left-wing groups on the American political scene.

Attorney General Tom Clark last year listed the Council on African Affairs as a subversive home-front organization.

WILKERSON, 2 OTHERS NAMED:

Yergan Says Council Opponents Beat Him

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—Three men were arrested here Saturday on charges of simple assault brought by Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the Council on African Affairs, who accused them of attacking him as he attempted to enter the council building at 23 W. 26th St.

Those taken into custody by New York police were Doxey Wilkerson, member of the national committee, Communist Party; Harold Crammer, member of the law firm of Pressman, Crammer and Witt, and Thomas Lloyd, a furrier. Sat 6-26-48

All were later released on $500 bail and granted continuance to June 28 at a preliminary hearing held in week-end Municipal Court, Sunday morning. 6-26-48

Says 2 Others Fled

According to a statement made hired by him to protect council property, broke up the fracas. Dr. Yergan added that his clothes were torn and his glasses broken in the melee.

This latest incident was termed an outgrowth of the bitter conflict which has existed between Yergan and his supporters and a small faction headed by Wilkerson and Paul Robeson, council chairman since the Feb. 2 annual meeting of the council.

Upheld by Pecora

The dispute, Dr. Yergan said, arose over his refusal to permit the council to become "front" for pro-Soviet activities. 6-26-48

The attack charge comes on the heels of the refusal of Justice Ferdinand Pecora, State Supreme Court, to issue a temporary restraining order ousting Yergan as director of the council.

Dr. Yergan said he had not attempted to enter the council offices from the time the motion was filed on June 4 by the Robeson clique until the judge's decision was handed down last Thursday.

"It was when I started to enter the offices for the first time since the Supreme Court ruled in my favor that I was attacked" Dr. Yergan said.

"The Communist clique lost in court and now, in a desperately mad move still to gain control of the council, they have resorted to bodily violence," he concluded.

Yergan: Communists Try to Use African Council for Wallace

Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the Council on African Affairs, charged yesterday that Communist members of the Council were attempting to divert its educational efforts into support for Henry Wallace and the third party movement.

Yergan said the trouble within the Council arose specifically when a faction led by singer Paul Robeson and Doxie Wilkerson sought to use the Council bulletin "to give the impression that the Council is supporting the Wallace campaign." Wilkerson is a member of the national committee of the Communist Party.

The purpose of the Council, Yergan explained, is to acquaint the American people about conditions in Africa and to interest them in helping to improve these conditions."

Former Head Of Negro Congress

Yergan is a former president of the left-wing National Negro Congress and was its chief spokesman against the national preparedness program in 1940 and 1941. He succeeded A. Philip Randolph, president of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in 1940, when Randolph quit in opposition to the organization's policy of accepting money from the Communist Party and CIO unions.

Yergan himself quietly left the NNC last October. He explained this action yesterday saying "the Communists sought to sabotage decisions of the Board."

His troubles with the Communists, he said, multiplied last December when he replied to the Justice Dept.'s "subversive" label applied to the Council on African Affairs by saying:

"I can say without qualification that the Council is neither Fascist, Communist, nor in any respect subversive."

Yergan said at the Feb. 2 meeting of the Council he was attacked by Robeson and Wilkerson on the ground that his reply was "red-baiting and a defensive action—that we should attack Attorney General Clark."

After the "subversive" listing, Yergan attempted to avert further attacks on the Council. As publisher of the Harlem weekly, *People's Voice,* he also moved to the right, firing Wilkerson as editor.

This move was answered by a slashing attack on Yergan by Wilkerson in the columns of the *Daily Worker.*

Yergan also was removed from the board of the Jefferson School for Social Science because he had not attended meetings and "had made no contributions to the school."

Recently, it is rumored, Robeson had approached Yergan and offered financial support to *People's Voice,* if the paper would shift its position and support Wallace. Yergan is alleged to have rejected the offer.

'Disservice to The Negroes'

In explaining his position yesterday, Yergan said:

"I will not support Wallace because I think his candidacy will do a disservice to the Negroes. It breaks up Negro unity."

He said: "I am not and have not been a member of the Communist Party."

Yergan also revealed the 70-member board of the Council had split wide open on the Wallace issue. He identified the leaders of the anti-third party bloc as: Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Municipal Court Judge Hubert Delaney, Dr. Alain Locke, John Hammond, Mrs. Mary M. Bethune, and Dr. Channing Tobias.

Supporters of Wallace in addition to Robeson and Wilkerson, he said, include Dean Dixon, Dr. Gene Weltfish, W. E. B. DuBois, Ferdinand Smith, Charles Collins and Irving Potash.

Yergan Walks Out Of African Affairs Meet

Censured For

Acts As Executive Director Of Body

NEW YORK.—Problems of policy, functioning and finances in the Council on African Affairs, first raised at a February 2 meeting of the organization, were acted upon at the second meeting held last Thursday, March 25, at the Council's office, 23 West 26th Street, following the hearing of reports from two previously-elected committees of investigation.

The meeting saw the censure of Max Yergan for certain acts committed in his capacity as executive director. A committee of three was also named to replace Yergan as trustee for the Council in a property partnership.

Paul Robeson, chairman, Wm. Jay Schieffelin, vice-chairman, and Yergan were all re-elected to office. In addition, Mrs. Estelle Riddle Osborne was elected as treasurer, and W. A. Hunton, educational director, was elected secretary.

The meeting also adopted several recommendations for improving the efficiency of the Council's work. An eleven-man executive board was established consisting of the five officers above named and six elected members: Herbert Aptheker, Charles Collins, Judge Hubert T. Delany, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, John Hammond, and Dr. Gene Weltfish.

Objectives Affirmed

The statement of policy adopted reaffirmed the objectives and program for African freedom aimed at during the Council's decade of existence, and called special attention to the "decisive" role of the United States "in helping to make Africa the new base of imperialist concentration," stating that this "must be made known to the American public" and represented "one of the most important tasks" of the Council at the present time.

marred by prolonged but vain effort of Yergan to secure acceptance of proxies to him dated several weeks ago and which failed to refer to the meeting of March 25; also by Yergan's walking out of the meeting, accompanied by his supporters, when a vote of censure against the executive director appeared imminent.

Yergan Africa Council Plot Flops

Council On African Affairs Splits Over Communist Issue

Dr. Max Yergan, suspended executive director of the Council on African Affairs Wednesday, failed yesterday to gain access to the council premises with police aid. Dr. Yergan, who has had a running fight with the council membership over policy questions since last February, was suspended, without pay, by the executive board, pending a hearing before the membership.

After suspending Dr. Yergan on charges brought by three council members, Dr. Alpheus Hunton, council secretary was placed in charge of council affairs by the board. When Yergan sought to continue his functions yesterday he found Dr. Hunton and Doxie Wilkerson in possession of the premises.

Not gaining access he sought the aid of three policemen who, after gaining admittance, referred the matter to their superiors. The policemen accused Dr. Yergan of telling them burglars had broken into the offices when they were confronted with certified council resolutions establishing the authority of Hunton and Wilkerson.

The charges against Dr. Yergan upon which suspension was based were: 1) Frustrating the purposes of the council and bringing its name into ill-repute by his public behaviour; 2) serious irregularities in the handling of council financial matters, and, 3) illegally and high-handedly seizing control of council property and seeking to maintain himself in office in defiance of the majority will of the membership.

Spokesmen for the executive board said yesterday that the board had found the evidence substantiated the charges.

A previous meeting of the council on March 25 was disrupted by Dr. Yergan, it was claimed, when he and his followers walked out because the proceedings were not to their liking. On April 21, spokesmen say, Paul Robeson and others were locked out of a scheduled council meeting by Dr. Yergan. Robeson is chairman of the council.

The original fight in the council grew out of a resolution presented by Yergan which characterized as a compromise with imperialism. Members of the executive board include Mrs. Estelle Massey Osborne, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr. Herbert Aptheker, Charles Collins and Dr. Hunton.

ganization. They said they would return if invited by both sides in the interests of harmony.

The original purpose of the council was to enlist American support for the improvement of conditions among the native population of East, West and South Africa, and Dr. Yergan said he is determined to restore the council to this function.

He named as leaders of the minority Doxey Wilkerson, member of the nation committee of the Communist party; Paul Robeson, chairman of the council; W. A. Hunton, former educational director; Geo. Marshall, former chairman of the defunct National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, who was cited for contempt by the House Un-American Activities Committee; and Irving Potash and Ferdinand C. Smith, union leaders who are fighting deportation actions based on the charge that they are Communist aliens.

PARLIAMENTARY BICKERING GROWS FROM DENIAL

According to Dr. Yergan, the conflict in the council grew out of his statement in December denying At torney General Clark's charge that

William Jay Schieffelin, vice chairman and John Hammond, Jr., resigned because they objected to the parliamentary bick ering taking pl

the organization was "Communist or subversive."

At the annual meeting on Februray 2, he said, the minority group accused him of adopting a Red-bating stand and demanded that the council attack the Attorney General. The meeting was adjourned until March 25, at which time the council split.

Mr. Robeson as chairman refused to recognize voting proxies which would have given Dr. Yergan and his group a majority. Dr. Yergan and his followers pointed out that without the proxies there was no quorum, and the meeting could not transact any business. The Yergan group withdrew, but time Wilkerson Robeson group adopted a new statement of policy and elected an executive board.

Branding this action as illegal, Dr. Yergan said he would call another meeting this month for a showdown.

Dr. Yergan said the majority of the seventy council members who supporters.

Mr. Wilkerson and Mr. Hunton countered Dr. Yergan's charges with the assertion that there were irregularities in his administration.

Robeson-Yergan Dispute Enlivens Council Meeting

NEW YORK—A serious rift between Paul Robeson, chairman, and Dr. Max Yergan, executive director, highlighted a stormy four-and-a-half hour membership meeting of the Council on African Affairs held here last Monday.

The meeting had been called to establish a new policy for the council, which was included recently by the Department of Justice on a list of subversive organizations.

However, no decision was reached, and instead a five-man committee was appointed to draft a policy for the organization.

Against Yergan Statement

The dispute between the two heads was the result of the issuance by Dr. Yergan of a statement of policy which disavowed any Communist or Fascist ties.

Mr. Robeson, declaring that he could not subscribe to any policy linked "with American imperialism," threatened to resign if Dr. Yergan's statement was made a part of the new policy.

His statement followed instructions to the committee to give Dr. Yergan's statement full consideration.

DuBois to Head Committee

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, NAACP research director, was elected chairman of the committee, whose other members are:

Charles A. Collins, vice president of the Hotel and Club Employees' Union, AFL; the Rev. Shelton H. Bishop, rector of St. Philip PE Church; Mrs. Estelle R. Osborne nursing consultant, and Hope Stevens, Harlem attorney.

The heated session, which was held behind closed doors at the council headquarters at 23 W. 26th St., was attended by 25 of the 80 members. It opened with an argument over the certification of membership, which continued until Dr. Yergan revealed that he had enough proxy votes to hold a clear majority.

Dr. Tobias Resigns

Another highlight of the session was the resignation of Dr. Channing H. Tobias as a member of the organization. Dr. Tobias, who is head of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and has been a staunch support of Dr. Yergan, said that he could not retain affiliation with a group "which is clearly leaning in an unpopular direction."

Dr. Yergan, who was given the support of the majority at the meeting, also had in his corner:

Mrs. Mary McL. Bethune, founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women; Judge Hubert T. Delany of New York; Charles H. Houston, noted Washington attorney, and Father Bishop.

Wilkerson Dismissal Involved

The rift, it was said, had been precipitated earlier when Dr. Yergan, one of the co-publishers of People's Voice, ordered the dismissal of the newspaper's editor, Doxey Wilkerson, who is now a Communist Party committee member and a director of the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Shortly after he was fired, Mr. Wilkerson, who incidentally attended the meeting on Monday, attacked his former employer in a series of articles in the Daily Worker.

Yergan Resigns To End Council Feud

NEW YORK—The long-standing dispute between Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council for African Affairs, and Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the Council ended last Thursday, when Yergan resigned his post.

Settlement between the two over control of the Council's propery, was reached in the chambers of State Supreme Court Justice Henry Clay Greenberg. The court decided the property will be held in trust.

Yergan and Robeson Continue Controversy

NEW YORK (NNPA)—The "statement of policy" of the Council for African Affairs, released April 6 by Paul Robeson, acting as chairman, was described by Dr. Max Yergen, executive director, as "merely a reflection of Mr. Robeson's own views."

Dr. Yergen said Mr. Robeson's statement "does not express the official position of the council, because the council has not issued a new statement of policy." The statement put the council on record as being opposed to the European Recovery Program.

Yergan Charges Plot To Swing African Group To Wallace

DR. MAX YERGAN, for 10 years executive secretary of the Council on African Affairs, Inc., accuses "Communist-inspired forces" of trying to seize control of the council in the interests of the Wallace third party.

Yergan said a fight began to drive him out of the organization when he told the U. S. Government he was neither Communist, Fascist nor subversive. "Today," he said, "it is either me or the Communists."

He accused Dr. Doxey Wilkerson, W. A. Hunton and Paul Robeson as leaders of the drive against him. Wilkerson last year announced he was a member of the national committee of the Communist Party.

Yergan, calling an "official meeting" of the council for later this month, declared that if the opposition were successful, it would use the assets of the council for interests of the Communists and not for the Africans and the American Negro.

He said an attempt to swing the Negro vote to Henry A. Wallace would be a step backward for Negroes, who have learned that their political interests in the South are the same as those of the white people.

He declared that for a long time he had tried to work with the Communists. Asked if he found that association "agreeable," he replied: "I do not find it possible to work with them."

The Council's board of 70 includes Negro college presidents, social workers, lawyers, publishers and physicians. Yergan said opponents of his policy included Dr. Herbert Aptheker, Charles Collins, Dr. Gene Weltfish, Irving Potash, Ferdinand C. Smith and Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois.

William Jay Schieffelin has resigned as vice chairman of the council, saying that Yergan had rightly expressed his "disgust with recent developments."

Council on African Affairs

Council on African Affairs Criticizes Max Yergan

Daily Worker - N.Y., N.Y. Mon. 3-29-48

By Abner W. Berry

The Council on African Affairs, last Friday, in a stormy four-hour session marked by bitter policy conflict between the followers of Paul Robeson and supporters of Dr. Max Yergan, sharply criticized the latter and approved a policy calling for anti-imperialist liberation of African peoples, it was learned by the Daily Worker.

On last Feb. 2 the council had repected a policy statement by Dr. Yergan, its executive director, and appointed a policy committee headed by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois. The Yergan statement was deemed by a majority of the council members present at that time to have been conciliatory to the present position of major colonial powers. Last Friday's meeting was called to consider the proposals of the Du Bois committee.

With 20 members present, controlling some 18 proxy votes, the council adopted a Statement of Policy which declared its purpose to be:

- To fight aggresively for the liberation of African peoples;
- To combat "the new imperialist offensive now threatening Africa; and
- Not "to shirk this task because it entails criticism of American State policy.

Mon. 3-29-48

In a separate action the council sharply condemned Dr. Yergan for serious laxity and mismanagement in the council's financial affairs. He was also rapped for having placed police guards at the council's Feb. 2 meeting.

Yergan, who had accepted "under protest" the meeting's decision to bar all proxy votes not specifically assigned to Friday's meeting, walked out at this point with a group of his followers. He had wished to vote the proxies assigned to him for the Feb. 2 meeting.

The meeting continued, elected officers and adopted measures making the functions of the council more democratic. All officers were re-elected: Paul Robeson, chairman; William Jay Schieffelin, vice chairman, and Dr. Max Yergan, executive director. In addition, two vacancies were filled: Mrs. Estelle Massey Osborne was chosen treasurer and Dr. Alpheus Hunton, secretary. Dr. Hunton had served the council for the past few years as educational director.

Six members were selected to serve with the five officers as an executive board. The six are: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Judge Hubert T. Delaney, Charles Collins, John Hammond, Dr. Gene Weltfish and Dr. Herbert Aptheker. A committee of three was appointed to act as trustees of the council's property at 25 W. 36 St.

Mon. 3-29-48

Paul Robeson was not in town and therefore did not attend the meeting.

RIFT IN NEGRO UNIT IS LAID TO LEFTISTS

Dr. Max Yergan of the Council on African Affairs Charges Plot to Seize Control

Sun. 4-6-48

By GEORGE STREATOR

Communist - influenced forces were accused yesterday of plotting to seize the organization and the property of the Council on African Affairs, Inc., of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, and of using the Council as a feeder for party activities. The charge was made by Dr. Max Yergan, for ten years the executive secretary of the Council. He declared the Council had been attacked on several fronts "against the best interests of Negro people everywhere."

Dr. Yergan named Dr. Doxey Wilkerson, W. A. Hunton and Paul him. Dr. Wilkerson, former instructor at Howard University, openly announced his membership last year on the national committee of the Communist party.

Dr. Yergan said the fight to drive him out of the organization began when he proclaimed to the Federal Government that the Council was neither Fascist, Communist nor subversive. "Today it is either me or the Communists," he declared.

Sees Wallace Vote Plot

Dr. Yergan, who spoke at a conference in his office, described this minority group within the Council as "an unprincipled Communist-led effort to seize the organization, prestige and property." He said this group, if successful, would use the assets of the Council for the propaganda and political interests of the Communists, and not for the Africans and the American Negro.

4-6-48

He defined the group's political purpose as an attempt to swing the Negro vote to the support of Henry A. Wallace. He asserted such a move would be a step backward for Negroes, who have just learned that their political interests in the South were the same as those of the white people of the South. "If the South votes Democratic, Negroes belong in the party with them," he added.

Dr. Yergan explained his "closeness to the Communists" my saying that for a long time he had tried to work with them. When asked if he found the association with Communists "agreeable," he replied: "I did not find it possible to work with them."

Claims Majority Backing

Dr. Yergan said the majority of the seventy council members were his supporters. They include Negro college presidents, social workers, lawyers, publishers and physicians. Some New York members who back him are the Rev. Shelton H. Bishop, William F. Cochran and John Hammond Jr., Dr. Yergan said. Dr. David D. Jones, Charles H. Houston, Bishop David H. Sims, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell and Bishop R. R. Wright Jr. were listed as out-of-town members who voted by proxy for the Yergan position.

William Jay Schieffelin confirmed his resignation from the council as a member and vice chairman. Asked for a reason, he said Dr. Yergan had expressed his attitude correctly in saying he "was disgusted with recent developments."

The Times

Among opponents to his policy Dr. Yergan listed Dr. Herbert Aptheker, Charles Collins, Dr. Gene Weltfish, Irving Potash, Ferdinanc C. Smith and Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois.

Herald Trib. N.Y.

Dr. Yergan promised there would be a show-down with the Communist-led forces. He set the next "official meeting" of the council this month. All recent Wilkerson-Robeson meetings have been "rump," he said.

4-6-48

Yergan Walks Out Of African Affairs Meet

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 3-31-48

Censured For Acts As Exeutive Director Of Body

NEW YORK.—Problems of policy, functioning and finances in the Council on African Affairs, first raised at a February 2 meeting of the organization, were acted upon at the second meeting held last Thursday, March 25, at the Council's office. 23 West 26th Street, following the hearing of reports from two previously-elected committees of investigation.

The meeting saw the censure of Max Yergan for certain acts committed in his capacity as executive director. A committee of three was also named to replace Yergan as trustee for the Council in a property partnership.

Paul Robeson, chairman, Wm Jay Schieffelin, vice-chairman, and Yergan were all re-elected to office. In addition, Mrs. Estelle Riddle Osborne was elected as treasurer, and W. A. Hunton, educational director, was elected secretary.

Wed. 3-31-48

The meeting also adopted several recommendations for improving the efficiency of the Council's work. An eleven-man executive board was established consisting of the five officers above named and six elected members: Herbert Aptheker, Charles Collins, Judge Hubert T. Delany, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, John Hammond, and Dr. Gene Weltfish.

Objectives Affirmed

The statement of policy adopted reaffirmed the objectives and program for African freedom aimed at during the Council's decade of existence, and called special attention to the "decisive" role of the United States "in helping to make Africa the new base of imperialist concentration," stating that this "must be made known to the American public" and represented "one of the most important tasks" of the Council at the present time.

Wed. 3-31-48

The business of the meeting was marred by prolonged but vain effort of Yergan to secure acceptance of proxies to him dated several weeks ago and which failed to refer to the meeting of March 25; also by Yergan's walking out of the meeting, accompanied by his supporters, when a vote of censure against the executive director appeared imminent.

Council on African Affairs Rejects Yergan Proposals

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

The policy committee of the Council on African Affairs, headed by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, has rejected the proposals of Dr. Max Yergan, council director, and reaffirmed the organization's anti-imperialist program, it was revealed yesterday.

Wed. 3-10-48

At the last annual meeting of the council, Feb. 2 Dr. Yergan had advanced a program to meet the attacks of red-baiters against the organization, which was judged by many council members to be a concession to reaction. Out of the fight that ensued the present seven-member policy committee emerged as a compromise.

Released from the office of Dr. Du Bois, the statement declares: "We remember that in these days of hysteria and witch-hunting not a single forward movement nor effort for social uplift in any direction has escaped besmirching by anonymous attack and public innuendo."

SAME AIMS

"What we have done," the committee asserts, "is proof of what we aim at in the future." Asia and Africa are fighting now "to rid themselves of colonialism, with its compulsory poverty, ignorance and disease," the report continues, and there is a renewed effort to "crush (their) struggle for freedom . . . to monopolize (Africa's) gold, diamonds, copper, tin, and uranium; its coffee cocoa, vegetable oils and spices; to perpetuate slavery and serfdom, and to make this continent the new base of, restored imperialism."

Wed. 3-31-48

Others signing the report were: Paul Robeson, Max Yergan, Hope R. Stevens, Estelle M. Riddle, Charles Collins and Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop.

Yergan Says $900 Stolen

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — (NNPA—Dr. Max Yergan, executive secretary of the Council of African Affairs, Inc., 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, filed a complaint last Friday with the District Attorneys' that left-wing members of his organization had taken $900 from his office. Wed.

Dr. Yergan alleged that his office was entered Thursday morning and new locks placed on all doors. Those who entered the office, he said were Dexey Wilkerson, national committeeman of the Communist party, and Dr. Alpheus Hunton, former education director, both members of the council and Frederick Vanderbilt Field, former co-managing editor of the "New Masses."

The District Attorney's office said the complaint was under investigation. 6-2-48

BATTLES LEFT WING FOR GROUP'S OFFICE

The Times

Dr. Yergan, Leader of Council on African Affairs, Asks Aid of the Police. Courts

New York, N.Y.

The business affairs of the Council on African Affairs, Inc., became more tangled than ever yesterday when Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the council for ten years, sought to dislodge members of the left-wing faction led by Paul Roeson and Dr. Doxie Wilkerson from possession of the office. Sat, 5-29-48

The trim three-story building at 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, in which Dr. Yergan has held a one-third interest, with the rest held in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick V. Field, has been occupied jointly by the council and other left-wing organizations, which include the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, the Council for Pan-American Democracy and the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The split in the organization and the subsequent contest for possession of Dr. Yergan's office was described by Dr. Yergan as the outgrowth of his refusasl to follow the "party line" last February.

When he reached the building on Thursday, Dr. Yergan said, he was met by his secretary, who informed him that Dr. Wilkerson, a council member and a member of the National Committee of the Communist party, and Dr. William A. Hunton, had "broken the locks" on the second floor and entered Dr. Yergan's private office.

The police were summoned by his legal advisers, Dr. Yergan said, and, accompanied by them he entered the office to find the place turned upside down "as if my personal property had been run through thoroughly."

Meeting Is Set for Tuesday

Mir Journal

Later in the day Dr. Yergan caused Dr. Wilkerson and Dr. Hunton to be summoned to the police station in the precinct, but the police decided the matter was a jurisdictional dispute and advised him to take his complaint to the lower Manhattan Magistrate's Court.

When the case came up yesterday, Magistrate Leonard McGee decided that the dispute was outside his jurisdiction and suggested that Dr. Yergan place it before District Attorney Frank S. Hogan.

At the District Attorney's office, Assistant District Attorney Oscar Bloustein took the complaint under advisement and scheduled a meeting of all parties for 2:30 P. M. Tuesday. New York, N.Y.

Dr. Yergan announced that he would accuse Dr. Wilkerson and Dr. Hunton of illegal entry and "more serious" charges. He also said he might bring Mr. Field into the case on the ground that he, as a co-owner of the building, might know something about "changing the locks." Sat.

The February meeting resulted in a clash between the Yergan and Robeson factions on the wording of Dr. Yergan's reply to the action of Attorney General Tom Clark in listing the council among organizations he regarded as "totalitarian, Fascist, Communist or subversive." 5-29-48

Dr. Yergen said Mr. Robeson had described as 'Red-baiting" his statement that the organization was "neither Communist, Fascist nor subversive in any aspect."

Dr. Yergan said the question of supporting Henry A. Wallace for President was another factor in the split, but other members of the council denied this. Sat

Since then several prominent members have left the council, including Dr. Channing T. Tobias, John Hammond Jr. and Justice Robert T. Delany of the Children's Domestic Relations Court. 5-29

RACE GROUP SUES YERGAN

African Council Wants Him Told Not to Pose as Its Head

The Times

The Council on African Affairs, Inc., brought suit in Supreme Court yesterday to enjoin Dr. Max Yergan from representing himself as the organization's executive director. An affidavit by Paul Robeson said Dr. Yergan had been suspended from that post after his failure to answer charges of "malfeasance, misfeasance and non-feasance."

The petition declared that although he was duly notified of the charges, Dr. Yergan did not appear at a meeting of the executive board last May 26, and that "by a unanimous vote the charges were sustained and the defendant suspended." New York, N.Y.

The council, according to the papers, is composed of approximately sixty-five persons and has as its objective the study and dissemination of information on the life and conditions of the African people. Thurs. 6-3-48

Justice Ferdinand Pecora set Friday at 10 A. M. for hearing.

PECORA WON'T QUIT IN RACE GROUP CASE

Times

The judicial calm and peaceful atmosphere that usually pervades Supreme Court changed quickly to one of tenseness yesterday when Justice Ferdinand Pecora's qualifications were questioned because of his "political views" in the suit brought by the Council on African Affairs to restrain Dr. Max Yergan from representing himself as the organization's executive secretary.

As the proceeding opened, Harold Cammer, counsel for the plaintiff, stepped forward and requested an adjournment because he was not ready. The court directed him to proceed. He replied:

"They have Red-baiting allegations in their answer. Their papers are designed to appeal to your political views. That's why they want it before you."

Justice Pecora leaned forward, saying: New York, N.Y.

"This is a very insidious atmosphere you are creating. I have no sympathy with Red-baiting by anyone. Were it not for these remarks, I would immediately disqualify myself. But let me remind you that you represent the plaintiff, and the plaintiff made this motion returnable before me. Under these circumstances, I see no reason for my disqualifying myself at this point." Sat. 6-5-48

Justice Pecora reserved decision on the motion of the Paul Robeson faction of the council, opposing Dr. Yergan, and also took under advisement a cross-motion by Dr. Yergan to prevent Mr. Robeson from representing himself as chairman, contending that "the only legal chairman is Dr. Mary MacLeod Bethune and the only legal executive director is myself."

African Council Fight to Court

PM
New York, N.Y.

The fight over control of the Council on African Affairs, listed by Attorney General Tom Clark as a subversive, Communist organization, entered Supreme Court on Friday. Sun.

Justice Ferdinand Pecora reserved decision on a motion by the faction led by the singer Paul Robeson to restrain Dr. Max Yergan from representing himself as the council's executive director. He took under advisement a cross-motion by Yergan to prevent Robeson from representing himself as the council's chairman.

Robeson this week refused to tell a Congressional committee whether or not he was a Communist. 6-6-48

The Robeson faction attorney, Harold Cammer, said in court Friday that Yergan's petition has "red-baiting allegations" designed to appeal to Pecora's "political views." Pecora retorted that "I have no sympathy with red-baiting by anyone" and that he saw no reason for disqualifying himself from hearing the case.

Charge Yergan With 'Political Hooliganism'

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
Mon. 6-21-48

"Political hooliganism" was charged against Dr. Max Yergan, ousted director of the Council on African Affairs, yesterday by Council officials after he vainly sought to enter the locked doors of the Council offices with the aid of a locksmith.

Repulsed entrance by a council guard, augmented by Doxie Wilkerson, member of the Council, and Harold Cammer, attorney, Yergan made formal complaints to police against both Wilkerson and Cammer and the guard, Thomas Lloyd. All were charged with assault.

Police at the 10th Precinct refused to accept responsibility for the arrests and charges, placing the burden of proof on Yergan. The three men appeared in Weekend Court, 100 Centre St., and had their case continued until June 28, when it will be heard in Lower Manhattan Court.

Wilkerson who, along with Paul Robeson, Council chairman, has fought for a policy of anti-imperialism in the interest of African peoples, told the Daily Worker:

"This act of political hooliganism by Yergan is a measure of his intent to disrupt the work of the legally elected Council officers who are now planning campaigns in support of the African peoples' struggle for democracy and freedom." Daily Worker

Other officials accused Yergan of "backing up his support of the European Recovery Program, which has as one of its aim the further exploitation of African peoples and their resources." New York, N.Y.

Saturday's altercation grew out of of the running struggle Yergan has conducted against the leaders of the Council since his ouster by the Council executive committee last May 25. The executive at that time announced that it acted on charges of financial looseness and activity unbecoming a Council officer. Mon.

Both Yergan and the elected officers, headed by Paul Robeson sought a temporary injunction in Judge Ferdinand Pecora's court, last month, but both sides were referred to higher courts. The case is still pending. 6-21-48

The Council recently celebrated its 10th anniversary.

African Council Fears Fascist S. African Coup

7-24-48
The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The Council on African Affairs, through its chairman, Paul Robeson, and secretary, W. A. Hunton, this week issued a statement declaring that as a result of the election of Dr. Malan and the Nationalists in South Africa, that country "stands in perilous danger of falling under the control of an openly avowed and full-fledged Fascist regime."

The council's officers pointed out that in the short time since the elections the Malan administration had already given evidence of its Fascist direction by pardoning and releasing Nazi agents convicted of treason and sabotage during the last war, and by halting a program just beginning for training Africans for skilled jobs from which they are normally barred. Sat. 7-24-48

They warned that an overnight Fascist coup might be attempted in South Africa in the event of any sharp set-back to American or British foreign aims, or a new capitalist depression, or widespread strikes, African revolts or other social unrest within the country.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY of the NMA was just as busy as the medical organization itself. Here Mrs. A. A. Dalton (center) national organizer and president-elect, of Lima, O., outlines her program for the coming year to Defender reporter, Lillian Scott, (left) and Mrs. J. M. Knox, of Detroit, editor of the Auxiliary's publication "The Mouthpiece." Mrs. Knox is wearing an ensemble she got in Paris from where she and Dr. Knox just returned after a five-week trip abroad.

Achievement Chapter Organized in New York

NEW YORK—Mrs. Mattie Hunter, Eastern Regional director of the National Achievement Clubs, Inc., organized a new chapter of the organization in the home of Mrs. Anna V. Boyd, 310 W. 122nd Street on Sept. 1.

Officers of the unit are Mrs. Anna V. Boyd, president; Mrs. Ambree Bryant, vice president; Mrs. Rosa Hampton, secretary, and Mrs. Sadie King, treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members of the executive committee incude Mrs. Willa Irving, Mrs. Bessie Marshall and Mrs. Margaret Turner.

This newest organization to unite with the National Achievement Clubs, Inc., plans to send representatives to the national meeting which will convene in Washington, Pa., Oct. 14-15 at the Nazareth Baptist Church. Dr. Alma A. Illery is founder-president of the Achievement group, which has chapters in almost every major city.

When. Where They Meet

Aug. 15-18—New Farmers of America, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Aug. 15-20—Imperial Divan Shriners, St. Louis, Mo.

Aug. 15-22—American Bridge Association, Atlantic City, N. J.

Aug. 16-20—National Medical Convention, New York, N. Y.

Aug. 16-21—National Tennis Tournament, Orangeburg, S. C.

Aug. 22-25—National Association of Negro Musicians, Columbus, Ohio.

Aug. 22-28—Elks Grand Lodge, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Aug. 23-25—Mme. Walker Beauticians, Indianapolis, Ind.

Aug. 23-27—United Golfers Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

Aug. 24-28—Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, St. Louis, Mo.

Aug. 31-Sept. 3—Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention, Columbus, Ohio.

Sept. 6-10—Urban League Annual Conference, Richmond, Va.

Sept. 7-11—National Pastors' Council, Church of God in Christ, Kansas City, Mo.

Sept. 8-9—National Bankers Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sept. 10-12—National Negro Aviation Convention, New York, N. Y.

Sept. 11—Southern Coaches and Officials' Association, Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Calloway To Lecture On Sharecropper's Diet At Clinic

Daily World Wed.
Atlanta, Ga.
3-17-48

TUSKEGEE — (A N P) — More than 300 doctors are expected to be present at the 13th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical society, when it meets here April 12-16, to hear a lecture delivered by Dr. N. O. Calloway, medical director of Provident Hospital, Chicago, and associate professor of internal medicine, University of Illinois, on "The Diet of the Sharecropper."

Plans for this year's meeting were announced Friday by Dr. E. H. Dibble, Jr., secretary-treasurer and medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, Tuskegee Institue. According to Dr. Dibble, "Enthusiasm among members this year indicates attendance will exceed all others held so far."

The society is under the leadership of two prominent men, Drs. Clarence S. Janifer, president, medical section, Newark and W. D. Giles, president, dental section.

DR. BEARD REPORTS ON JOHN A. ANDREW CLINIC Progress

Weekly Review
Sat. 4-24-48

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

Dr. R. S. Beard has returned after attending the Annual John A. Andrews Clinic at John Andrews Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama, according to his report this was one of the most outstanding Clinics held in several years.

The discussion of Meharry Medical and Dental College at Nashville, Tenn., as a regional school for Negroes of the South, was a highlight of this Clinic. This question was thoroughly debated pro and con with; Dr. Rolfe of the Meharry Faculty, who presented the regional plan. Many outstanding physicians of the Nation were against it, but Dr. Beard reports the sentiment as about equally divided.

Dr. Embree Heads Liberia Foundation

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK—Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund until its termination June 30, has been elected President of The Liberian Foundation, it was announced last night in New York City by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the Board of The Liberia Company

Sat. 7-3-48

The Foundation, whose leadership Dr. Embree has already assumed, will assist in the advancement of health, welfare, and education programs in the West African Republic of Liberia.

The Liberian Foundation was set up last fall in conjunction with The Liberia Company, a joint American-Liberian organization which is developing both the human and natural resources of Liberia. Ten percent of the stock of The Liberia Company has been given to the Foundation as its initial grant.

In accepting this new post, Dr. Embree stated:

Atlanta Daily

"The most important problem in the world today is to work out mutually beneficial relationships among the various peoples of the earth. America needs the iron and diamonds and agricultural products of Africa and the African people need medicine, education, and modern technology, Starting in Liberia, the only free republic in the African continent, we hope to demonstrate a new pattern of mutual helpfulness The efforts of the Liberian Foundation will be centered on public health, cooperation with the

World

government in building a systm of schools throughout the country, and the development of a higher standard of living through native crafts and modern agriculture in collabora tion with The Liberia Company."

VISITED COUNTRY

Dr. Embree visited Liberia this spring with Mr. Stettinius and talked with President William V. S. Tubman and other Liberian officials, who gave him assurances of full cooperation. Dr Embree will be assisted by a staff of experienced Americans and Liberians, and expects to visit Liberia again soon

As President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Dr. Embree directed programs to better race relations and to ensure equal rights and opportunities for all Americans. He was for ten years a Director and Vice-President of the Rockefeller Foundation, working in the fields of education and public health in China, Japan, the Pacific Islands, and eastern Europe.

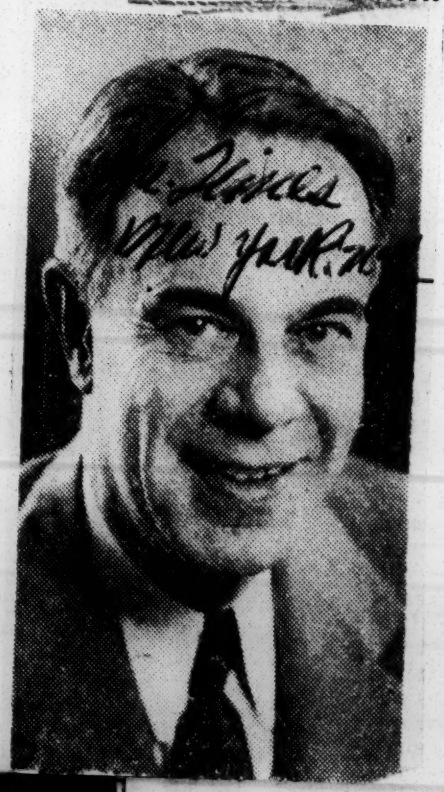
7-3-48

Dr. Embree is Chairman of the Commission on Human Relations of the City of Chicago, one of the organizers and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Roosevelt College of Chicago, and an organizer of the American Council on Race Relations and the Bureau for Intercultural Education. He is also a Trustee of Fisk University and Sarah Lawrence College.

Atlanta Ga

Dr Embree's writings cover a wide field of education and anthropology. Among his best known books are "Brown Americans", "13 Against the Odds", "Indians of the Americas", and studies of education in Java, Samoa, Haiti, and the American South. His home is in Chicago.

Elected as President Of Liberian Foundation



Dr. Edwin R. Embree

Dr. Edwin R. Embree has been elected president of the Liberian Foundation, Edward R. Stettinius Jr., chairman of the board of the Liberia Company, announced last night

Fri. 7-2-48

The foundation was set up last fall to assist in the advancement of health, welfare and education programs in the West Africa republic. The foundation received 10 per cent of the stock of the Liberia Company as its initial grant. The company is a joint American-Liberian organization to develop both the human and the natural resources of the republic.

Dr. Embree was president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund until its termination June 30. He was for ten years a director and vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation. An organizer of Roosevelt College, Chicago, the American Council on Race Relations and the Bureau for Intercultural Education, he is a trustee of Fisk University and Sarah Lawrence College.

Dr. Embree Heads Liberia Foundation

Memphis World

Memphis, Tenn.

NEW YORK—Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund until its termination June 30, has been elected President of The Liberian Foundation, it was announced last night in New York City by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the Board of The Liberia Company

Sat.

The Foundation, whose leadership Dr. Embree has already assumed, will assist in the advancement of health, welfare, and education pro grams in the West African Republic of Liberia. 7-3-48

The Liberian Foundation was set up last fall in conjunction with The Liberia Company, a joint American-Liberian organization which is developing both the human and natural resources of Liberia. Ten percent of the stock of The Liberia Company has been given to the Foundation as its initial grant.

In accepting this new post, Dr. Embree stated:

"The most important problem in the world today is to work out mutually beneficial relationships among the various peoples of the earth. America needs the iron and diamonds and agricultural products of Africa and the African people need medicine, education, and modern technology, Starting in Liberia, the only free republic in the African continent, we hope to demonstrate a new pattern of mutual helpfulness The efforts of the Liberian Foundation will be centered on public health, cooperation with the government in building a system of schools throughout the country, and the development of a higher standard of living through native crafts and modern agriculture in collabora tion with The Liberia Company."

VISITED COUNTRY

Tues. 7-6-48

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Memphis World

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Memphis, Tenn.

7-10-48

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Liberia Foundation Names Health Aides

NEW YORK—As a first step in a broad public health program for the West African Republic of Liberia, Dr. Edwin R. Embree, recently elected President of the Liberian Foundation, last night announced the appointment of two public health experts as key members of his staff.

Dr. George W. Harley, who be-

of Liberia. He has received the highest decoration of the Liberian Government for his services as physician, botanist, anthropologist, builder, educator, and agricultural- ist, and is the author of various monographs and books on the tribal people of the region.

Dr. Stanley J. Leland, who becomes Medical Director of the Foundation, has served in a wide variety of public health posts, including Director of Civic Health and Nutrition for the Surgeon General of the War Department, Mission of UNRRA, and missions to Korea, Siam, Malay States, India, Rhodesia, Union of Soutr Africa.

In announcing the appointments, Dr. Embree, who was President of the Rosenwald Fund until its ter-

Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Medical Corps during the war, serving as Chief of Medicine in large hospitals and as Medical Director of the Infantry School in France.

comes General Consultant to the Foundation, is known for 25 years of work as head of the Methodist Mission at Ganta in the interior

Chief Medical Officer of the China

mination June 30, said.

"Millions of Africans suffer from disease. They represent a challenge to modern medicine that must be met. In addition, we believe that Africa can serve as a vast laboratory in which new methods of disease control and prevention to all nations may be developed."

The Liberian Foundation, which will assist in the development of broad health, education and public welfare programs in Liberia, was set up last fall by The Liberia Company. The Foundation has been given ten percent of the Company's stock as its initial grant, and it is also supported by contributions from private individuals.

Former Rosenwald Fund head takes over Liberia foundation

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the recently terminated Julius Rosenwald Fund, has been elected president of the Liberian Foundation, it was announced last night in New York City by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., chairman of the board of the Liberia Company.

The foundation will assist in the advancement of health, welfare, and education in the West African republic.

Set up last fall in conjunction with the Liberia Company, a joint American-Liberian organization whch is developing both the human and natural resources of Liberia, the foundation has been given 10 percent of the stock in the Liberia company.

In accepting the new post, Dr. Embree said:

"The most important problem in the world today is to work out mutually beneficial relationships among the various peoples of the earth. America needs the iron and diamonds and agricultural products of Africa, and the African people need medicine, education, and modern technology. Starting in Liberia, the only free republic in the African continent, we hope to demonstrate a new pattern of mutual helpfulness. The efforts of the Liberian Foundation will be centered on public health, cooperation with the government in building a system of schools throughout the country, and the development of a higher standard of living through native crafts and modern agriculture in collaboration with The Liberia Company."

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Methodist Federation for Social Action

THAT "FEDERATION"

EDITOR, The Advertiser: Some days ago considerable space was given in The Advertiser to an organization calling itself the "Methodist Federation for Social Action." Please allow me, as one who for 69 years has been a member of the Methodist Church, to say that the organization named has no official connection whatever with the great body of the Methodist Church, which has over 8,500,000 members. It has never been sanctioned by the General Conference, the chief law-making body, though it will not be surprising if great efforts soon are made to try to get such sanction — and church funds for its own purposes.

Recently a magazine writer told of how easy it is for some individuals to "organize." A handful gather, one is elected president, another vice-president, a secretary, etc. Then begins the propagandizing; at times reminding one of the reputed four tailors of Tooley Street who once issued a sounding proclamation, "We the people of London."

Incidentally, before the article appeared in The Advertiser, the writer sent to the Alabama Christian Advocate, of which formerly he was editor, an article throwing a bit of light on the "federation" mentioned; its presidency and its evident purpose, despite all the window-dressing used. The length of the name is suggestive of another Northern-born organization, called the "Southern Conference for Human Welfare"—a real purpose of which is to try to place certain counties in Alabama and other Southern States, largely under colored control.

The president of the "federation" named above is a Northern Negro bishop, Robert N. Brooks, with various white men in his train. The former president (white, of Boston) resigning, the colored head of the movement was elected. As said above, the great body of the church had nothing to do with the organizing, and has never sanctioned its operations, and the very name itself is very suggestive.

If Northern propagandists, so often demanding, under one guise or another, much power of control over Southern affairs, would look around them, they would find at home plenty to occupy their attention until the final day of judgment.

Midway, Ala. 4-15-48 S. M. GLENN.

NAACP Board Votes To Raise Dues to $2

NEW YORK—Confirming the action taken by the annual conference, the board of directors of the NAACP voted to raise the minimum membership dues to $2 annually.

Asserting that rising prices had forced the change, Gloster B. Current, director of branches, said: "In this period of inflation, every citizen interested in civil rights and the program of the NAACP will understand the necessity for the increase in dues. Many of the branches have long recognized that a dollar a year is too cheap a price to pay from freedom. At the annual conference last summer they supported a motion to increase the the basic membership dues and expressed confidence that there would be no appreciable decrease in membership."

Walter White's Leave With Pay Stirs Speculation In New York

By NNPA News Service

NEW YORK — The admission of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on Tuesday, Sept. 14, that Walter White, its executive secretary, had been granted a year's leave of absence with pay has caused speculation in Harlem, ranging from assertions that it was a political move, to predictions that he will never return to his position with the association.

Disclosure of the board's action caused considerable embarrassment to officials of the organization. The action was taken at a meeting held Sept. 13, at which the board voted to terminate the services of Dr W. E. B. DuBois, research director, at the expiration of his contract Dec. 31, next, as the result of a clash between Dr. DuBois and Mr. White.

The decision of the board to dismiss Dr. DuBois was made public, but no announcement was made concerning the leave granted Mr. White. It was learned that the board intended to keep the latter action secret for an indisclosed period.

INFORMATION LEAKED OUT

Information, however, leaked to a reporter for a daily newspaper and, when questioned, officials admitted Mr. White had been granted a year's leave of absence upon the recommendation of Dr. Louis T. Wright, Mr. White's personal physician and chairman of the board.

A weekly newspaper release put out by the association for publication beginning Sept. 16 carried the announcement about Mr. White's leave, but Henry Lee Moon, public relations director of the association, was unable to explain why the information was not made public at the same time the announcement was made of the decision to dismiss Dr. DuBois. Nor was the action mentioned in an informative letter, dated Sept. 15, which the association sent to all branch offices, explaining the DuBois controversy.

Informed circles here believe it was intended to keep the board's action secret until Mr. White returned from Paris where he has gone to attend the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly as an observer for the NAACP, a newspaper reporter, a magazine writer, and a consultant to the United States delegation.

WILKINS ON VACATION

Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the association, left New York shortly after Mr. White had been granted a year's leave for a midwest vacation. When asked who would run the office in the absence of both Mr. White and Mr. Wilkins, one staff member said Madison Jones, an administrative assistant, was in charge, but Mr. Moon said Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the association, would take over.

Dr. Wright later denied that he was Mr. White's personal physician. He said he was a "surgeon" and Mr. White had "other physicians" who had requested that he be given a year's leave.

Pressed for further details as to whether Mr. White had conferred in the recommendation of his "personal physician," Dr. Wright said "That's a broad matter."

Directors Vote To Aid Accused Postal Workers

Gov't Employes In Larger Cities Being Prosecuted

NEW YORK—Charging that officials in certain government agencies are using the President's loyalty order as an instrument for intimidating federal employees who oppose discrimination and segregation, Walter White, NAACP secretary, Saturday announced a decision by the Association's Board of Directors to defend accused federal workers in cases where the charges are based on race or color, membership or activity in the NAACP, or membership or activity in any coordinating group approved by the Association's national office.

The board decision, embodied in a resolution passed at its regular monthly meeting on November 8, followed reports that charges of disloyalty had been brought against Negro postal and other government employees in eight cities. In Cleveland alone 20 postal workers have been brought up on charges. Other cities include Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore.

NONE SAFE

Among the accused are "at least five nationally known colored government workers" whose loyalty has been questioned on "the basis of information assembled by the House Un - American Activities Committee and other questionable sources." If the present trend continues, the resolution asserts, 'not one of the more than 150,000 colored government employees throughout the country will be safe."

The complete text of the resolution follows:

"On November 12, 1947, the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People warned the United States Civil Service Commission that unless proper safeguards were adopted in the Federal loyalty program 'prejudiced officials could utilize false charges of disloyalty against minorities to eliminate them from government.'

"One year later, our worst fears have been realized. Charges of disloyalty based on flimsy and prejudiced information have been filed against colored government employees in Chicago, New York, Cleveland, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore. In each instance most of those cited have long records of vigorously fighting against segregation and discrimination in the Federal Service itself. Many of these persons are outstanding community leaders whose loyalty has never before been questioned. They have always been in the front ranks of thos who wish to make their city and country a better place in which to live. In practically all of the cases before us it is apparent that the employees have been placed in the position of defending themselves because of their opposition to segregation and discrimination, against unnamed accusers, before officials who are hostile to, or unaware of, the broad implications of the fight for civil rights in this country.

"At least five nationally known colored government employees have been charged with disloyalty on the basis of information assembled by the House Un-American Activities Committee and other questionable sources. The House committee, as is generally known, is heavily under the domination of John Rankin of Mississippi. In the new Congress, Rankin of Congressman John Wood of Georgia may be the head of this committee. Not one of the more than 150,000 colored government employees throughout the country will be safe if the present trend continues. We call upon the President and the Review Board to take steps to prevent the persecution of colored employees solely because they have dared to stand up and be counted on the side of those who believe in justice for all men.

"We also announce that the following policy will be used by the Association in handling individual cases of this kind:

"The NAACP will intervene in loyalty cases where the whole charge or a part thereof is based upon.

"(a) Race or color of the persons or person involved.

"(b) Membership or activity in the NAACP.

"(c) Membership or activity in any co-ordinating group approved by the National Office of the NAACP."

The Seven-State NAACP Conference

THERE was no other course for the shoulders of a group of state, with Congressional and Court approval, and place it on the Department of Justice. They states which ought to see a need for this sort of me they feel thing in the fact that the Ku Klux Klan rect effort to sent letters through the United States es residing in mails to every Negro voter in Mt. Ver- opportunity non, Georgia, telling them to stay away ducation from from the polls. There was in the letter orted institu- carried by the United States mails, an implied threat. This kind of thing nt to say that should not be permitted anywhere in CP delegates America.

Seven-State Regional Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to take inlegally deprive the Negroes re- its meeting Sunday, except to re-dedi- cate itself to resistance, through every legal means, of political oppression and economic discrimination in the south- ern states.

In calling the Ku Klux Klan in the three-hundred NAACP Georgia a "terrorist organization," it who gathered from Alabama, labeled the things by its right name. Mississippi, Georgia, North

In expressing strong disapproval of Tennessee and South Carolin the move on the part of certain south- sented the sentiment and the ern states to set up so-called regional tion of Negroes in every south schools for Negroes to gain college and, in fact, in every state in the training, it did the natural thing. The Union.

movement is intended to shift the bur- largest minority is the persistent drive den of providing equal educational of the southern political oligarchy to facilities from the shoulders of each revive the antebellum drive to deprive

Marshall Says Negroes Must Fight Thru Courts For Rights

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Although education is the necessary method of improving interracial relations, Negroes must continue to seek their rights through the courts, Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP, said last week.

Describing the cause of most interracial strife, he declared:

It's been my experience that the whole business of prejudice and its accompanying evils can be attributed to segregation which has in the past and which will continue in the future to prevent people from knowing and understanding one another."

In his talk Marshall reviewed the history of discrimination against Negro voters from the grandfather clause to the no primary law system, the fight to get Negroes a fair trial in the courts and the struggle to end segregated housing.

He described the grandfather clause used after Reconstruction days, the "45 day" law, the white primary, the discarding of all primary laws and other legislation designed to keep the Negroes from the polls in the south. He then told of the NAACP fight to end voting inequalities.

In fighting segregation, he said the NAACP has also taken a lead.

"Since the '30's," he said, NAACP has taken the offensive in legal action to compel recognition of the Negro as a citizen. In the courts we have tried to secure the basic right to a fair trial and prevent the conviction of any man because of his race or color.

"In the matter of confusion, we have succeeded in establishing the precedent whereby no conviction or on a confession obtained by brutality or violence will be upheld. Today on most juries the Negro isn't excused, but he just isn't called to serve."

Citizens Group Formed To Fight DuBois Dismissal

By NNPA News Service

NEW YORK — First indications that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, ousted research director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will fight his dismissal by the board of directors of that organization were seen here last Friday with the announcement of the formation of a citizens committee which will seek to have the board reverse its decision.

Although Dr. Du Bois has declined to comment to the press on his dismissal following differences with Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, it was learned that he has made a statement to the newly-formed committee. Reporters here see this as an indication that Dr Du Bois himself will aid in the fight.

HOWARD U. DEAN IS HEAD

The new committee is headed by Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, dean of the Howard University medical school at Washington, D. C. One of its New York leaders is Mrs. Shirley Graham, the author. Archibald Pinkett, a Washington attorney, is also a member of the committee. All are active in the Wallace for President movement as was Dr. DuBois.

A meeting of the committee was held here last Thursday and telegrams were sent to various persons in all parts of the nation asking them to come to the aid of the eighty-year-old Du Bois.

The telegrams invited "friends" of Dr. DuBois to "join an emergency committee to protest the action of the NAACP board which committee will study the facts in the light of Dr. DuBois' tremendous work and the problems facing the darker races as outlined in the historic petition which he presented to the United Nations."

TO CLEAR UP CHARGE

It was learned that the committee will attempt to show that Dr. DuBois did not release to the press a memorandum which he wrote to the board of directors. The board charged in his dismissal that he did release his memorandum to the press before it could be acted on by the board.

A spokesman for the committee quoted portions of Dr. DuBois' contract with the NAACP which stated that "the main duty" of Dr. DuBois will be to collect facts and documents concerning peoples of Africa and their descendants and concerning other colored races so as to form a body of knowledge and literature designed "to educate the world in matters of race and cultural relations."

Meanwhile, the NAACP, apparently anticipating that the action against Dr. DuBois would create a turmoil among colored people, sent a letter to all its branches explaining the board's action to each branch.

WAS SIMILAR DELEGATE

Declaring that "since this incident is certain to receive wide publicity," the NAACP letter said Dr. DuBois himself acted as a consultant to the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945 and that at no time was his action considered an endorsement of the foreign policy of the administration of Mr. Truman. (Dr. DuBois charged Mr. White with endorsing the Truman administration by accepting a consultantship with the United States delegation to the United Nations Assembly.)

The NAACP letter also said Dr. DuBois had told the board that he had not given his memorandum to the press but that he would have given it to the press as he had been asked to do so by a reporter.

The letter said in view of his refusal to perform research for Mr. White, and in view of "this declaration that he would have made the document public prior to its consideration by the board, the directors felt that they had no other course of action except the one represented in the motion above." The text of the board's motion for dismissal was given in the letter.

Walter White To Be Honored By Popular College

New York, N. Y., May 13—Chosen by the faculty of the New London Junior College, New London, Conn., to be the first recipient of the Sir James Jeans Award, Walter White, NAACP Secretary, will accept the award and deliver an address at the college commencement exercises on June 7.

The award, a bronze medallion, is to be presented annually to a person who has made "outstanding contributions toward the freedom of the human mind and spirit." In a letter to Mr. White, Tyrus Hillway, president of the college wrote: "Your work for human equality and your contributions to literature have been of high distinction."

DEWEY IS ASSAILED BY WHITE ON RIGHTS

Negro Leader Says Governor Plays Politics on Issue—Hits Truman and Wallace, Too

New York Times

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 27—Walter F. White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today criticized Governor Dewey as having played politics with civil rights measures.

He also asserted that President Truman had failed to use his executive powers to end segregation in government employment.

He described the Presidential campaign of Henry A. Wallace as an expression of discontent among voters who have rebelled against the failures of both major parties.

Governor Dewey, he asserted, refused in 1944 to advance the New York anti-discrimination measure until he had won the Republican Presidential nomination that year.

Mon. 6-28-48

Mr. White said that a responsibility of enormous weight has been placed upon Mr. Dewey, for it was possible that the fate of the world would be decided in the next four years. He hoped Governor Dewey would grow in "statesmanship, vision and courage."

Senator Morse Is Praised

Crossing party lines in bestowing praise, he asked recognition by Negroes everywhere of Senator Wayne Morse, Republican, of Oregon, who he said had prevented the writing for the first time into Federal laws of a segregation measure to set up regional state schools for Negroes in the South.

The Negro leader repeated the charge that Mr. Wallace, in heading the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, had "refused to do anything about segregation and discrimination," a policy that was in sharp contrast, Mr. White said, with the records of Henry Morgenthau Jr. and Harold Ickes in improving conditions for Negroes in the Treasury and Interior Departments, respectively.

6-28-48

He spoke of "a recent survey of the departments which he (Mr. Wallace) headed in Washington," and called these departments "among the worst."

Mr. White called on President Truman to issue an Executive order prohibiting discrimination in the Federal Government, one which would implement the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, and serve as a standard for industry. The President had "promised" such an order, he said, but had not come through with it.

80th Congress Is Criticized

Searching for "causes of the failure of the Eightieth Congress to act upon needed legislation," the speaker said Congress had been dominated by "real estate and power lobbies, and the southern rebels."

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, former director of the Julius Rosenwald fund, said that the nation at this moment of its history was "torn by cries to the left and to the right of us." Asking that the nation not worry too much about either the right or the left, he said that the path to be taken was "forward."

In bestowing the Spingarn award upon Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the Phlps-Stokes Fund, Dr. Embree said that a common fight by all oppressed groups against racial and religious prejudices was the need of the day. As an example of this cooperation, he cited the combined efforts of twenty-one separate religious and social agencies, representing many races and religions, in filing in the Supreme Court of the United States the case against restrictive housing covenants.

New York

Dr. Tobias, in an address, praised the civil rights program and urged that Negroes be "realistic" and seek the aid of liberal white persons in solving the problems faced by the race.

Times

The N. A. A. C. P. convention adopted without debate a resolution asking for the resignation of Secretary Kenneth Royall of the Department of the Army because of alleged anti-Negro policies.

Republicans Get Warning On Civil Rights

Detroit Tribune

New York City

Walter White Says Plank Will Be Viewed With 'Skepticism,' Recalls '44

Wall. 6-23-48

KANSAS CITY, June 22 (AP).—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, warned the Republican party todty that voters of his race would view "with skepticism" the civil right planks of its national platform, and said the "skepticism" was a result of the Republicans' failure to keep their 1944 election promises.

6-23-48

Here for the opening of the association's thirty-ninth annual conference, Mr. White said in an interview, the Republica party in 1944 adopted a strong civil rights platform.

"They came into power in 1946 with majorities in both Houses of Congress," he added, "and they did absolutely nothing to fulfill their pledges.

"We have told the platform committee that if they are planning to repeat their performance it will result in increased opposition of Negroes against the Republican party.

6-23-48

"The Wallace crowd has hopes for the Negro vote, but Negroes are not going to bolt lock, stock and barrel to a third party because they know a third party in the race simply results in an even more conservative group being elected than now in power."

Mr. White came here from Philadelphia, where he talked to the Republican convention platform committee. He explained that he urged not only the adoption but the fulfillment of a civil rights program, including anti-lynching legislation, the institution of a fair employment practices committee, abolition of segregation in the armed forces and elimination of the poll tax.

Wall.

"In seventeen states, with a total of 295 electoral votes, the Negro holds the balance of power, Mr. White said. "The Negro vote is heavy, by force of circumstances, the most independent vote in America."

Asks President Truman To Call Solons To Meet

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

Resolutions Hit Many Evils Of American Scene

Sun 6-27-48

By EMORY O. JACKSON

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (SNS)—Resolutions demanding judicial legislative and executive attacks on segregation and racial discrimination were adopted by delegates to the 39th Annual Session of the NAACP Saturday.

Sun 6-27-48

One resolution asked President Truman to call back Congress to act on the unfinished business of Anti-Lynching, Anti-Poll Tax, and Anti-Segregaton in inter-state travel and the armed services.

The conference restated its political action credo of non-partisanism but upheld the right of any member or officer to support the party of candidate of his choice. It added: "No member or officer of the NAACP may use or exploit his connection with the NAACP as a means of obtaining political office or preference."

Walter White appeared before the delegates prior to the action on the resolutions to say that complaints had reached him about the political color in views expressed by various convention speakers but that such ideas carry no endorsement of the NAACP. White said that the conference recognized freedom of speech.

Sun 6-27-48

TO EXTEND DEMOCRACY

The NAACP resolutions said the organization will struggle on the legal, educational, civic and legislative fronts to extend democracy.

Both major parties were held guilty for failure to enact civil rights legislation following two elections in which both alternately had congressional majorities.

The Attorney General was asked to prosecute the election officials who prevented Negroes voting for candidates to Federal offices in the 1946 Mississippi Primary.

Opposition was voiced against the Mundt-Nixon bill which the NAACP said would establish guilty by association without due process of law or judicial proceedings. Abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee, unalterable opposition to any form of segregation education, condemnation of the Taft-Hartley Law, use of injunctions against Labor Unions, and repeal of the Taft-Hartley law were demanded.

Daily World Atlanta Ga

Return of USES to Federal control with elimination of segregation and discrimatory job order acceptance by local offices of State Employment Services, support of trade unions, protective legislation for farm workers, suffrage for the District of Columbia, end of segregation and discrimination in the nation's capital, action by the American delegation to UN on the NAACP's petition, were urged in the resolutions.

Sun 6-27-48

DEMAND ROYAL FIRING

Another resolution demanded that President Truman fire Kenneth C Royall, secretary of the department of the army, for his anti-Negro policy and utterances. An end was asked of the army practice setting up an all-white reserve army posta unit. A program of mass action on a nationwide basis aimed at fighting for full equality in the armed forces were called for.

The conference voted to hold its 1949 session in Los Angeles, Calif.

The six-day conference will close out today with a giant mass meeting at Municipal Auditorium at which Mr. White, Dr. Edwin R. Embree and Dr. Channing H. Tobias Spingarn Medal Winner, will be featured speakers.

Mrs. Geneva Russum, of Albany Ga., daughter of the Ingram mother will also appear on the program.

No President Will Solve Rights Issue—Marshall

Daily Worker Atlanta Ga

Chief Counsel Says Fight Must Continue, Warns Those Using NAACP for Political Ends

CLEVELAND (NNPA) — No political party nor any political candidate can solve the problems of discrimination and segregation, Thurgood Marshall of New York, special counsel for the NAACP said last Monday night at a rally launching the Cleveland branch's drive for 15,000 new members.

Warning his 500 listeners at Antioch Baptist Church that they must be alert to group which would use the NAACP for selfish political ends, Marshall said that regardless of which presidential candidate was elected, the colored people would have to fight for racial equality.

Congress the Real Factor

"Even if any of the four Presidential candidates were completely straight on the racial issues—and none of them are—we still would have to contend with Congress," he said, adding that the NAACP is needed to get a legislative program which can give us some semblance of civil rights."

After relating the history of the long court fight against restrictive property covenants, the speaker asserted the current fight against was segregation laws in educational institutions.

Mr. Marshall told the group that segregation was a problem not only in the South, but also existed in the North. "There are forces at work in this country trying to push the Mason-Dixon line up to the Canadian boundary," he said.

End Of Double Standards Is Aim

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Sun 6-27-48

KANSAS CITY, Mo. —(ANP)— Demanding that dual citizenship in America must be ended, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, winner of the Spingarn award, said that segregation in the armed forces and segregation in education must go before we have democracy in America.

He addressed the annual NAACP convention Sunday in accepting the 1948 Spingarn award of the NAACP presented to him by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald fund. 6-27-48

"I am deeply appreciative of the honor of being chosen as the recipient of the Spingarn medal this year," he said upon receiving the award.

In order to end double standards of citizenship, one for whites and another for Negroes, he said, we must eliminate discrimination and segregation in all forms. The two discriminations considered to be currently of greatest interest were segregation in the armed services and segregation in education.

BITTERNESS CITED

"I know how deeply colored young men have felt the stigma of segregation in the armed forces. In fact there is no experience that Negroes have had in this country that has so embittered them as that experience," he said. Sun 6-27-48

Although Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese and Indians along with whites do not suffer the embarrassment of segregation in the services, he said, Negroes do.

"And to top it all," he added, "Negroes are supposed to join the chorus of righteous indignation when Philip Randolph urges boycott of a jimcrow army. Agree or disagree with Randolph's remedy as you please. But you cannot deny that he has pointed up the issue and that there can be no shrinking from the responsibility of demanding a showdown."

Speaking of when an integrated army should replace the segregated one, he said, "There are some of the principles that we have been discussing on which I would yield to procedure of gradualism, but not this one."

Daily World
Sun 6-27-48

PANS CONGRESS

He also panned the 80th congress for failing to pass any of the Langer amendments to the draft act.

On the educational front he said: "The first and great task of education for Negro youth is the creation of democracy cannot be realized in a racial vacuum."

Atlanta

Dr. Tobias limited his discussion to the higher educational field, although, he said, segregation in any form was not acceptable.

CONDEMNS PLAN

First, he condemned the regional college plan of the south and the southern politicians for trying to get around the U. S. Supreme court ruling that states must provide equal educational facilities for all students. He also commended the NAACP, the Howard University law school and Sens. Langer and Morse for their work in stopping the regional school plan. 32

Recommending that intergration begin in the graduate school level, he said actions of students and various schools are encouraging for the future. He cited the student demonstrations at Oklahoma University, an article for integration in the Southwest Review, published by Southern Methodist University and the fact that some religious schools already have mixed student bodies.

The south can stand the financial strain of supporting a dual school system no longer, he said. The cost is too great. Sun 6-27-48

1948 IS NAACP BANNER YEAR

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Sat 10-16-48

The year 1948 draws near an end as the NAACP declares it a banner year for advancement of the democratic process. Among the gains made are restrictive covenants declared unenforcible by the supreme court; Oklahoma asked to admit Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher to the Oklahoma U. law school or furnish equal facilities elsewhere; the South Carolina "private Democratic party" declared unconstitutional; Prof. G. W. McLaurin admitted to O. U.; Virginia whites forced to drop subjects in white schools until same are made available in the Negro schools. These are but few of the many trends of advancement fought for and won by NAACP within the past twelve months. Sat 10-16-48

The local branch NAACP will hold their annual report meeting and election of officers at Wall's Chapel A. M. E. Zion church, corner of Northeast Fourth and Byers streets, Sunday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock. The membership and general public are invited to attend.

Marshall Plan for NAACP

Worker, Daily, New York
Thu. 10-16-48

THE MARSHALL PLAN and the atom bomb politics of Truman and Dewey are now visiting civil war upon the largest Negro rights organization in the country—the National Association for Advancement of Colored Peoples.

Last Monday afternoon Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, NAACP director of research, was fired by the Association's board for having questioned the objectives of America's foreign policy as administered by the Truman-Dewey coalition.

The excuse given by the board for ousting Dr. DuBois, a founder of the association, is that he made his complaint public before it came officially before it.

Dr. DuBois' memo on foreign policy had condemned the bipartisan foreign policy as being against the colonial people and opposed to UN civil rights' action. He charged Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had announced she would resign her UN post if any other nation brought up the civil rights issue. 10-16-48 Thu.

Under such conditions he opposed having Walter White, Association secretary, represent the NAACP as consultant for the American delegation.

White, himself, has been active on the political front in his **Herald-Tribune** column, having attacked the candidacy of Henry Wallace twice there recently. He sailed for Paris with the American UN delegation the same afternoon Dr. DuBois was fired. Worker

The issue seems pretty clear: A Marshall Plan imperialist foreign policy against a policyy of anti-imperialism and colonial freedom. New York. 7:14.

Dr. DuBois, an outstanding and revered leader of the Negro people, has been ousted by the organization which he helped found because he insists that the organization remain in the fight for freedom. As a supporter of Henry Wallace, he sought in politics the program which most closely approached the NAACP program against Jimcrow and imperialism.

Arthur Spingarn, Association board chairman, after voting to fire Dr. DuBois, said of him: "He is one of the greatest leaders of his race and will be long remembered gratefully by all who value freedom."

Did the leaders of the NAACP, in kicking Dr. DuBois out, turn their backs on the fight for freedom?

That is the question which they will now have to answer to the members and friends of the organization.

Face to Face

Is the NAACP to Be A Fighting Organization?

By Benjamin J. Davis

Member N. Y. City Council

ON DEC. 31, approximately two weeks hence, the high-handed dismissal of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as Research Director of the NAACP, is scheduled to take effect. The major significance of this imminent disgrace—if it should occur—is political. It goes to the very marrow of the NAACP as an organization of struggle for Negro rights, and as an organization conducted democratically, that is, in accordance with the wishes of its 500,000 members.

But it would be difficult indeed not to take note of certain particularly ruthless personal aspects of the proposed dismissal. Dr. DuBois is a distinguished scholar, author and leader—a man of unimpeachable integrity. He was one of the principal founders of the NAACP and has spent the better part of his 80 years in its service and in the cause of human freedom. Many could disagree with him—and many have—but none can deny the historic contributions he has made to the long, unfinished battle for the full, unconditional citizenship of Negro Americans.

It would seem that a man of such an eminent career, mostly devoted to the very organization that now proposes to discard him as if he were a squeezed lemon, would deserve a little better treatment at the hands of fellow officers, some of whom he sought to train. But in seeking to discard Dr. DuBois, the self-perpetuating Board of Directors are really trying to discard the NAACP's militant fighting traditions, and at the worst possible moment for the Negro's cause.

Sun-10-17-48

THE TRANSPARENT pretext for Dr. DuBois' dismissal has now been pretty thoroughly seen through by the NAACP members and by the Negro people as a whole. He was not fired because of an alleged infraction of an internal rule of the NAACP, namely that he permitted to become public his views relative to the liberation of the Negro in America and in the colonies. That was only an excuse—a smokescreen for getting rid of Dr. DuBois.

The real reason was Dr. DuBois' views themselves, which he had made known in many ways publicly and many times. These views were that the foreign policy now pursued by the Truman Administration is not liberating the Negro peoples of Africa, the West Indies and in America, but is enslaving them and denying their freedom.

Dr. DuBois held further that the bi-partisan policy followed by the Truman Administration is imperialist and prevented the UN from considering the NAACP appeal for the actionary, and that the way to equality of the American Negro people is freedom for the Negro in associating with all other peoples, regardless of race, creed or color, against the common imperialist and reactionary foe.

UN ever considered petition. Dec. 12

White & Co., to "see red."

NCNW Delegates Adopt Resolutions Based on Human Rights Program

By HAZEL GARLAND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Delegates attending the recently concluded National Council of Negro Women's thirteenth annual convention here, unanimously endorsed a resolution commending President Truman for his promulgation of the civil rights program and also adopted a resolution introduced by the Council's International Committee vigorously urging that the United Nations not take any action which would result in the African colonies being placed either under Italian trusteeship or being returned to Italian sovereignty.

The resolution praising Mr. Truman stated that it was prompted "for his support of full civil rights for all citizens without regard to race, creed or national origin.

An amendment was added citing members of the President's Civil Rights Committee for their contribution.

HUMAN RIGHTS ESSENTIAL

Another resolution passed by the council was one endorsing human rights, the gist of which points out that a covenant covering economic and social rights plus an organization to implement them are essential to human rights.

In keeping with a previously endorsed ten-point program, delegates reaffirmed the following motions: (1) Abolition of lynching; (2) replacement of mob rule with equal protection for all citizens under law and order in a free society; (3) end of segregation and discrimination in the armed forces; (4) elimination of poll tax and other devices as a prerequisite for voting; (5) writing of the principal of the Fair Employment Practice into a national law with adequate sanctions; (6) to guard the physical, mental and moral welfare of youth in a concentrated youth conservation program; (7) emphasized casting ballots for candidates in sympathy with the council's aims; (8) deplored the "flagrant examples of discriminatory practices" existing in the Nation's Capital which should be an exemlar of the democratic way of life, and (9) called for a national health insurance plan.

LEGISLATION ASKED

Strongly worded resolutions called upon the Eighty-first Congress to pass legislation giving Federal aid to education, prohibiting diiscrimination and segregation in the educational system, and for the enactment of the public and rural housing provisions of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill and for the elimination of racially discriminatory practices by real estate operators, builders and mortgage-lending institutions.

The council urged minority groups to seek for non-discriminatory jobs during the peak of employment of about 62 million persons; for persons of good-will to create public opinion which will create a climate in which persons have an equal access to public housing market may enjoy the privilege of moving freely throughout the community without restrictions on race, color or creeds.

During the four-day conclave, all meetings were held in the Interdepartmental Auditorium of the Labor Building excepting the open-session which was held in the Department of Commerce Auditorium.

Approximately 200 or more delegates, representing 850,000 members, attended the convention which was in charge of its founder-president, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. Mrs. Jeannetta Welch Brown is the evecutive director of the organization.

NATION OF TRUMAN WELL-WISHERS

Walter White, Negro secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, recently assailed Dewey for lukewarmness to the various civil rights implements. White proved to our satisfaction that vertigo was the result of following Dewey in his civil rights funarounds. White, in his New York Herald Tribune column, now grades paper on President Truman:

> The nation has seen the former county judge of Jackson County, Missouri, grow in stature as a result of the attacks. He has exhibited something of the stubbornness of the mules from his native Missouri in not ony refusing to back down but even expanding the area of his assault on the citadels of prejudice.
>
> Recently John Brophy, the scholarly C. I. O. executive, oblivious of the rain which began to fall as we talked, told me of the parallels he had recently found in re-reading the story of Abraham Lincoln's fight against human slavery and the career of President Truman.
>
> Whatever the outcome in November and whatever his mistakes on other issues, President Truman has exhibited fortitude and rare courage on the issue of human rights.

It is impossible not to agree with some of this assertion. We cannot understand why anybody cites Lincoln as a self-made enemy of slavery inasmuch as he said in the coldest and clearest terms that preservation of the Union, not the abolition of slavery, was his business, and inasmuch as he didn't uncork the Emancipation Proclamation until the third year of the war; but White is obviously correct in crediting Truman with courage.

It is not entirely Truman's proposals that make him unpardonable to the South. It is also the fact that the proposals were made by a man of meager abilities, by now a rather punch drunk and oafish little man.

But soon after Truman leaves the White House it may be anticipated that the bitterness against him will be considerably diminished. When he is far removed from the position where he can menace the order and well-being of the country, he will be remembered as a gallant little gamecock of a man who had a time for greatness thrust upon him but could not respond, despite the best effort.

We have no doubt that Truman, though avalanched from the White House, will enjoy a very secure position in the regard of his countrymen. Even Herbert Hoover, with his failures and repellent personality, has returned to high and broad favor. After January this will be a nation of Truman well-wishers.

Federated Clubs.

By Rebecca Stiles Taylor

The presence of Mrs. Christine S. Smith, retiring president of the National Association of Colored Women was greatly missed at the 1948 biennial convention in Seattle, Washington, July 31—August 7. Although she had been stricken during last year, it was hoped she would be sufficiently recovered to attend the biennial convention which closed her administration, but fate ruled otherwise. Her physician forbade the long trip and the executive secretary, Mrs. Ruby M. Hendricks, read her biennial report which was in the main as follows:

Taylor

"It is with a deep sense of gratitude that I make a report of my stewardship during the past two years. Were it possible, I would give you a day by day report of the work for the past two years.

"The status of women and children has been the special concern of the National Association for the past fifty-two years. That interest, during the past two years, has been continued by integrating the policies of the N. A. C. W. into a creditable national and international pattern. During the war years, the Association devoted its energies to war work. The problems of the post-war years and the grave anticipation of another war brought into form the need of revamping the techniques of the National Association to meet with new ideas the frenzy of fear and its antithesis—instability of social behavior—which has resulted from the insecurity of the period.

"The National Association, through its national office, has made the first efforts toward implementing a program to meet the problems of rising prices, of indequate health protection, of poor housing and all the ills that result from the lack of proper fundamentals of good living. The National Association has also brought into its proposed new policy a formal study of the problems of unemployment, fair employment, integrated educational methods and protection of life, liberty and happiness.'

"During the past two years it has been our desire and our project to help women of color see that it is their concern to make their 'blood and sweat and tears count for the welfare of their children and their children's children. The major projects of the National Association have not been neglected. The various national committees and departments have had response to every request for help or advise. However, since there can be no happiness, no complete fulfillment of life without satisfactory provision for its basic needs, I have felt justified in using the Association to secure these good things for the masses of the economically handicapped.

PERSONNEL

Your president was instructed at the last biennial convention to secure the services of an executive secretary who would devote her full time to organization, public relations, and the maintenance of the national headquarters as a clearing house for N. A. C. W. activities and as a source of information. I was fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Ruby M. Kendrick, a graduate of Howard University and a former student of the University of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Kendrick has been active in club work since her early girlhood, and entered into the duties of her office with enthusiasm.

The executive secretary has set up an organization that functions acceptably in the manner of contemporary groups. I have been well pleased with the conduct of the office, and feel that the pattern of activity now set may be carried forward with great advantage to the National Association.

A BUDGET

The president of N. A. C. W., together with its official family recognizes the handicaps of financing the organization without setting up a necessary budget and implementing the raising of funds for maintaining its activities.

General services for the organization and related special activities have caused operating expenses to rise. However, the national headquarters has brought in an income to compensate for this rise in costs. This income is exclusive of dues, subscriptions, and sale of supplies. It is indicated that the physical plant at 1114 O. Street N. W., Washington, D. C., may become entirely self-supporting.

PUBLICATIONS

The greatest handicap of this administration has been the matter of publishing The National Notes. In 1946, the N. A. C. W. voted to publish six issues of National Notes for $1.00. Although the cost of paper has risen 40 per cent and labor costs have increased 60 per cent. We have to date issued five numbers of the National Notes and hope to see a sixth num-

ber published as a conventions issue. The minute and records of the 1946 convention, including the constitution, have been published and distributed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The experiences of the past two years show many weaknesses in functional activities. In order to remedy these weaknesses, I recommend —

First: That a budget committee be appointed to set up a budget and recommend means of raising funds to implement the work of the National Association;

Second: I recommend that the National Notes be published annually, with some type of news sheet to be issued monthly for the distribution of news of club activities;

Third: I recommend that the Scholarship Fund be used in a manner acceptable to the organization for providing trained leadership among young club members;

Fourth: I recommend that permanent committee chairmanships be abolished; and, that standing committee chairmen who do not function within the first three months of their encumbency be removed;

Fifth: I recommend that a field worker be apopinted whose sole duty shall be to increase the membership of the National Association of Colored Women.

The recommendations I submit to you for careful consideration and action.

"In conclusion I will state again that I have been honored to serve you, and that, within the framework of its original purposes, this Association for the past two years has been cooperatively administered. Advice has been sought and heeded, all its plans—their interpretation and execution—have been conducted with a desire to find a means of using the resources of member bodies to the best advantage of the whole group.

"I commend this organization to those who follow with the hope that the old procedures be mixed with new techniques working for the good of all."

Yours for
"Lifting As We Climb"

Mrs. Christine S. Smith, President
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN, INC.

NOT IN POLITICS!

Records Belie NAACP Claim That It Is Not Engaged In Partisan Politics

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

ON AUG. 5, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made the official announcement that it was not engaged in "partisan politics." Such fanciful information compels a laugh, or perhaps a smirking smile.

Mr. Bibb

The Advancement Association, as an integral organization, perhaps, has not officially launched itself into party politics, but its paid representatives and official spokesmen have so notoriously involved themselves in politics that it would be ridiculous and asinine to conclude that the Association was not involved.

* * *

BECAUSE THE Association is almost a one-man show, put on by the skillful and artful Mr. Walter White, it seems fair to conclude that anything impressed with a public interest done by Mr. White involves the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The executive secretary of the Advancement Association has put on a good show. And the records prove that he is a superlative performer. White is perhaps the most skillful and influential lobbyist, who admits membership with the colored people in America. Most of his work has been of a high order. But it has been done in the name of, and by authority of, the NAACP.

* * *

THERE IS NO separation of Mr. White from the NAACP. And perhaps that is the way he would have it. He dominates its policies and controls its activities. And, parenthetically, we do not approve of the manner by which this result is reached. The system adopted by the Association—that of a self-perpetuating board of directors—may be the wise and diplomatic manner of harnessing the Association's activities and keeping them within desirable limits, but most certainly, such is not the democratic process.

Walter White and the NAACP are almost one and inseparable. Walter White is the power. When he engages himself in "New Deal" politics, as he has been doing for many, many years, he, ipso facto, involves the Association in politics.

* * *

WHEN HE USES his widespread and expansive influence in favor of political appointments, as has been done in the past, Walter White carries with him the prestige of the NAACP.

To deny that the Advancement Association is engaged in partisan politics is ridiculous. Its official releases, from which newspapers fashion publicity, have been repeatedly slanted in favor of certain political parties and their tycoons. It is impossible for the Association not to play up its favorites, or rather, those whom White approves of.

* * *

THE COMEDY should be cut and proper notice should be publicly made setting out that the Association does not directly endorse or condemn any party or candidate, but by indirection and skillful subterfuge that preferences will be clearly shown and that condemnation will be adroitly indulged in.

* * *

OBVIOUSLY, the organization's potentials and popularity would be weakened if it came out and openly made endorsements. Those of its membership, who belong to diverse parties, would be incensed. But Republicans, candidates for high offices, have been branded publicly by the organization's elected mouthpiece. Such is clearly politics.

We note that some of Mr. Walter White's syndicated articles are set out as being written by "Walter White, Executive Secretary of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People." Therefore, when the Republican party is branded as lining up with the reactionary South, the upshot is that the Republican party is assailed by the NAACP and the [illegible] Democrats up North are favored. This is politics.

* * *

THIS WRITER does not desire to drop any phrase herein to cripple the effectiveness of the NAACP or its brilliant secretary, but he does not endorse sham and farce. I do not desire to be kidded about who is engaged in partisan politics.

The NAACP, by precept and example, approved of the New Deal. I did not. I am engaged in politics and so is the NAACP. But I do not confuse my activities with double talk, evasions and razor-edged technicalities.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Candle Lighted On Dec. 5, 1935 Burns With Growing Brightness

THE National Council serves Negro women as a channel through which they can be actively integrated into national and international affairs. It is blazing a trail of new opportunity for these women in heretofore untrammelled areas of participation.

The National Council has directed the attention of Negro women to national legislation in which their welfare and that of their families has been at stake. We have actively supported the integration of Negro women into all available employment opportunities without discrimination or segregation and have consistently fought for fair wages and equal conditions of work.

On the international front, the Council has from the beginning advocated fair and equal consideration for the rights of all nations, large and small. It has maintained a permanent permit which has been used by hundreds of Negro women in order that we may have continuous observance of the deliberations of the United Nations. The Council's Intercultural Committee is conducting an educational and cultural program with representatives of the foreign governments stationed in the nation's capital. A better international relationship based on mutual understanding is being established.

The National Council in the interest of improved racial relations sparked the establishment of a coordinating committee made up of seven of the nation's largest national women's organizations and one international body through which a coordinated and strengthened program of interracial understanding has fostered.

The Liberty ship, the SS Harriet Tubman, launched by the National Council of Negro Women has served as an emissary of goodwill in the several foreign ports to which it has taken its cargo.

Realizing the great need for the preservation of our rich heritage, the Council has established a historical museum and archives which will become an important shrine in the nation's capital. In years to come historians will turn to the Council for the achievements of Negro women.

The National Council of Negro Women.—I call it "Women United"—is on its way. It is serving its country, it is giving inspiration and courage to millions of Americans who have denied full participation into the life of their nation. It is awakening the masses of our women to the importance of exercising their franchise and accepting responsibility for attaining their rights.

The little candle of December 5, 1935, has become in our day a bright illumination for all mankind.

The NAACP Objects---As Anticipated

It is not surprising that a spokesman for the Alabama Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has denounced the proposal that the Southern States undertake jointly to provide regional graduate schools for Negroes.

NAACP officials on the national level have been known for some time to oppose the plan, indeed any plan short of throwing open the doors of established white universities to Negro students.

But, in basing their opposition on the claim that the regional universities would be "a makeshift," NAACP spokesmen reveal a complete lack of understanding of the plan.

The very purpose of the Southern States co-operating in a program of regional education is to provide jointly facilities of a caliber which none is financially able to offer on its own.

Meharry Medical College, which will probably be the first unit in the program, is in itself ample proof that the regional schools will be no "makeshift." Meharry's splendid plant and unexcelled faculty are superior to those of most of the medical colleges presently operated by Southern States for white students.

Moreover, should any Southern State undertake to set up comparable facilities individually, not only would the cost be prohibitive, but also there would not be sufficient qualified applicants to warrant a full-time faculty.

These facts are recognized by every thoughtful friend of the Negro. Only professional agitators will advocate rejection of a regional program in hope of obtaining radical changes in the traditional pattern of segregation.

Alabama NAACP Head Pooh-Poohs Educational Plan

A NEGRO spokesman declared Tuesday that proposed establishment of regional schools in the South will not give members of his race the educational opportunities "guaranteed to them under the Constitution of the United States."

The regional school plan under consideration among Southern States would be only a "makeshift in education," said E. D. Nixon, of Montgomery, president of the Alabama branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Such a system, if established, would enable the states on a co-operative basis to send students elsewhere for training not available within their own borders. Trustees of Meharry Medical College in Nashville have offered that institution to the Southern States for use in a regional school program.

Nixon, in a written statement, said Negroes in Alabama "highly oppose" a regional training setup because "this makeshift in education will not guarantee Negro citizens the same opportunities as whites within their own states."

As to a suggestion by members of the Alabama State Board of Education that specialized education be made available at the Negro Teachers' College here, the NAACP leader said it would be acceptable "only if the expanded facilities will be comparable with those found at the University of Alabama and at Auburn."

The NAACP leader at a statewide meeting several months ago voted to demand admission for Negro students to the University and Auburn.

State School Supt. A. R. Meadows was out of the city last night and not available for comment on Nixon's statement.

NAACP BRANCHES IN SOUTH
TO HOLD REGIONAL CONFAB

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 12--Political and legislative action will be discussed by the 200 delegates from seven states who will be in attendance at the two-day weekend regional conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here this Saturday and Sunday (March 20-21).

The conference will be welcomed by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and will be addressed by Walter White, NAACP secretary, and Arthur D. Shores Birmingham attorney.

Discussion on the various topics will be led by field representatives of the Association, including Gloster B. Current, Director of Branches, Miss Lucille Black and Daniel Byrd.

In addition to discussion on legislation and political action, the delegates will consider problems of welfare and housing, discrimination in the armed services and veterans affairs, educational inequalities, police brutality and matters of internal organization. NAACP branches in Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina will be represented at the conference.

3/12/48

Arrest Birmingham Miner Recruiting for NAACP

Daily Worker

New York

Special to the Daily Worker

BIRMINGHAM, April 22.—Police here stepped up their attacks on civil liberties when they arrested Hays King, a coal miner who was soliciting membership for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Hays, who was not working at the time of the arrest, April 5, because of the coal stoppage, was held in jail overnight on charges of vagrancy.

Fri. 4-23-48

The arrest followed Police Commissioner Eugene Connor's announcement that he would arrest anyone distributing "Communist" literature. The threat from Connor came after the Communist Party distributed leaflets in Fairfield and Ensley calling for protests against the arrest and sentence of Harry Mensh, Southern educational organizer of the Communist Party.

4-23-48

Hays said: "I was going home with 108 memberships on my person when two officers stopped me. When they found the stack with the membership cards they first said I must be in a policy racket. Then one of the officers said, 'this looks like Communist stuff.'"

Hays told the officers: "This isn't Communist, but NAACP literature."

One of the officers asked him to name some of the leaders. They asked whether the organization was connected with the Southern Negro Youth Congress or the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. When he mentioned the name of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, one of the officers told him he had already said too much, and they hustled him off to the police station.

The clerk at the Ensley station, he reported, spoke favorably of the NAACP but the two policemen continued to make threatening statements and one made a move as if to strike him. They said the NAACP was "a little Communistic."

At one point the police tried to establish that he was soliciting memberships without a permit, but when Atorney Arthur Shores, local NAACP lawyer, showed that no permit was required. the attempt to find some other charge than "vagrancy" was dropped.

The arrest was seen as part of Commissioner Connor's political campaign He is now running for delegate at large to the Democratic national convention as a rabid anti-Communist, anti-civil rights platform.

Daily Worker

PROTEST MENSH ARREST

Meanwhile increasing protests have been lodged against the arrest of Mensh, who was arrested for distributing Communist Party leaflets in Fairfield and Ensley, suburbs of Birmingham, and sentenced to 180 days in jail and a fine of $100. The appeal against Mensh's conviction will be heard in Bessemer Circuit Court in June.

4-23-48

In an editorial, entitled "Danger to Freedom," the **Birmingham Age-Herald** stated, in part:

"'The Alabama Communist Party is a legal political party which has existed for years. It can be badly beaten back every time it offers itself at the polls. . . .

"We hold that making it illegal would be a way to encourage its stubbornness, and that if it were driven underground it would be far more dangerous than it is today.

"Recently in Fairfield a man was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. He is the southern educational director of the Communist Party.

"This paper abominates communism, but it holds that any legal political party has the right to make its views known to the public. It believes that it is un-American to suppress by police methods the dissemination of ideas. It does not support any threat to the right of American citizens to speak and write freely so long as the laws of the state and nation are not violated."

4-23-48

The Harry Mensh Defense Committee appealed for funds. Contributions should be sent to Harry Mensh Defense Committee, P. O. Box 1001, Birmingham, Ala. Protests should be sent to Mayor C. N. Gilley, Fairfield, Ala., and Mayor Cooper Green of Birmingham.

Negro Conference Opens In Mobile

Montgomery Advertiser

MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 8.—(AP)—Alabama members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opened their annual conference here tonight.

First speaker of the three-day session was the Rev. Joel D. McDavid, pastor of Toulminville Methodist Church of Mobile. McDavid praised the "Christian realists who lift gradually the level of human existence for all men."

Mont. Advertiser, Ala.

"As far as I am concerned there is no such things as a race question," he said. "It is a question of the recognition of individual rights on the part of every man."

Sat. 10-9-48

Aubrey Williams, of Montgomery, former National Youth Administration director, has been announced as one of the final speakers Sunday.

South's Outcry Against Civil Rights Called 'Political Trick'

The News
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 22—(AP)—The white South's fierce outcry against expanding civil rights is a "cheap political trick," says Walter White, and Dixie will stay in the Democratic fold this year.

White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made this charge at a seven-state N. A. A. C. P. conference here.

The New Yorker's speech came after the conference of Negro leaders yesterday adopted a policy statement renewing demands for racial equality, particularly in the schools, at the polls and in "the right of personal safety."

Emory O. Jackson, of Birmingham, president of the policy comcommittee is preparing to report answer to the white South's revolt over President Truman's civil rights proposals. Mon.

White predicted the South will be solidly Democratic again this Summer. The present Dixie revolt, he said, "deceives no one who realizes that these political hucksters are powerless to take effective action because they are ensnared by the one-party system." 3-22-48

"Fortunately," he continued, "the Southern politicians" cannot speak for all their constituents because "a growing number of white liberals in the South recognize that democracy cannot be attained within the framework of segregation."

Both White and the conference as a whole denounced the education compact of Southern states to create regional schools to provide Negroes with college training.

It is a "slick device" to get around a U. S. Supreme Court decision ordering equal education facilities for all races, said White. The conference condemned "collaboration between some Negro educators and Southern governors."

The conference deplored recent Ku Klux Klan activity in Georgia, branding the Klan a "terrorist organization." The delegates voted to "condemn the practice of using the United States mail by hooded terrorists as in Mount Vernon, Ga., as a threat to the Negroes right of franchise." The News

N. A. A. C. P. Field Secretary Daniel E. Byrd said the K. K. K. used the mails to warn all registered Negro voters in Mount Vernon to "stay away from the polls" on a recent election day. As a result, he said, only about 120 of 600 registered Negroes voted. Birmingham, Ala.

Alabama's Boswell amendment, adopted in 1946 as a means of barring Negroes from voting, also was attacked. The amendment requires all prospective voters to be able to "understand and explain" the U. S. constitution to the satisfaction of voter registration boards. 3-22-48

Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham attorney, repeated earlier assurances that a "formula" to nullify the amendment had been found. He said a court attack to have the measure declared unconstitutional would be launched within 10 days.

Democratic leaders in other states have indicated they may copy the Boswell amendment to curb mass Negro voting.

NEGRO CONFERENCE RESISTS DIXIE BANS

N. Y. [crossed out]

NAACP Congress in Alabama Condemns Racial Barriers in Education and Voting

N. Y., N. Y.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 21 (AP)—Negroes today answered the white South's revolt against President Truman's civil rights program with a renewed demand for racial equality.

First, a seven-state regional conference of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People adopted a policy statement denouncing discrimination in education and voting, and insisting on the "right of personal safety."

Delegates also condemned recent activities of the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia and called it a "terrorist organization."

Later they heard Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. executive secretary from New York, brand the Southern rebellion as a "cheap political trick" and call for a vigorous drive toward "battering down existing racial barriers" as well as rejecting all new schemes for segregation. Mon. 3-22-48

Regional Plan Fought

The conference in a body and Mr. White, in his address, both protested against the education compact adopted by Southern states to set up regional schools for Negroes seeking college training.

The N. A. A. C. P. executive secretary called it a "slick device" to get around a United States Supreme Court decision ordering equal education facilities for all races.

"Segregation is the core of the so-called race problem in America," Mr. White said. "We must gird ourselves not only to the rejection of all new schemes for segregation, such as the regional college plan, but also to the task of battering down existing racial barriers."

Mr. White, predicting the South will vote Democratic as usual this summer despite threat of a party revolt, said the present rebellion "deceives no one who realizes that these political hucksters are powerless to take effective action because they are ensnared by the one-party system."

Sees Liberalism Growing

"Fortunately," he added, "the Southern politicians" do not speak for all their constituents, since "a growing number of white liberals in the south recognize that democracy cannot be attained within the framework of segregation."

The N. A. A. C. P. policy statement was described by Emory O. Jackson of Birmingham as the Negroes' reply to the white Southerners' furor over Mr. Truman's racial stand. Mr. Jackson was chairman of the policy committee.

The conference denounced "collaboration between some Negro educators and Southern Governernors," but mentioned no names.

"We urge all qualified Negro youths to apply for admission into all tax-supported universities in their respective states," the policy statement said.

The regional education plan was adopted recently to enable Southern sttaes to join together in meeting Negroes' demands for college training. Mon. 3-22-48

The 300 NAACP delegates represented Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and South Carolina.

Demanding the right to vote, they directed attention to Alabama's Boswell amendment, written into the State Constitution in 1946 as a means of keeping Negroes from the polls.

Attorney Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, told the conference last night NAACP has "found the formula" for knocking out the Boswell amendment and that a suit would be filed within ten days. One already has been started in Mobile, but not by the NAACP.

The Boswell amendment requires all prospective voters to be able to "understand and explain" the Federal Constitution to the satisfaction of voter-registration boards. Democratic leaders in other states have indicated they may try something like it to keep Negroes from mass voting.

Klan Tactics Protested

Speaking of the Ku Klux Klan the NAACP delegates voted to "condemn the practioe of using the United States mail by hoodded terrorists as in Mount Vernon, Ga., as a threat to the Negroes' right of franchise."

Daniel E. Byrd, NAAP field secretary, said the Klan sent letters to all registered Negro voters in Mount Vernon advising them to stay at work on the day of a recent election, "and in any event to stay away from the polls."

As a result, Mr. Byrd said, only about 120 of 600 registered Negroes voted.

The conference also protested against Klan demonstrations on election eves in Wrightsville and Whatley, and said "such evil acts as these weaken the influence of our Government abroad."

Negroes Call for Equality in South

Detroit Free Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (AP) — Negroes answered the Southern revolt against President Truman's civil rights program with a renewed demand for racial equality.

They called especially for the right to vote, to get an education, and for a guarantee of "personal safety," and deplored recent activities of the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia. Mon. 3-22-48

THEY CALLED the KKK a "terrorist organization."

Their demands came in a statement of policy adopted at a seven-state conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The delegates heard Walter White, of New York, NAACP executive secretary, brand the Southern rebellion as a "cheap political trick."

He called for a vigorous drive toward "battering down existing racial barriers" as well as rejecting all new schemes for segregation.

The conference denounced the South's regional education plan "and any other form of segregation and discrimination in public education."

* * *

IT CONDEMNED what it called "collaboration between some Negro educators and Southern governors," but mentioned no names.

"We urge all qualified Negro youths to apply for admission into all tax-supported universities in their respective states," the policy statement said.

The regional education plan was adopted recently to enable Southern states to join together in meeting Negroes' demands for college training.

The 300 NAACP delegates came here from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and South Carolina.

Negroes Reject School Proposal

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 20.—(AP)—A Negro attorney, Saturday night, told the South his race would not be satisfied with regional schools as proposed by the Southern Governor's Conference. Sun. 3-21-48

The attorney, Arthur D. Shores, of Birmingham, also warned Southern States against copying Alabama's Boswell amendment in the hope of keeping Negroes from the polls.

Shores tol da six state conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that the NAACP had found a formula for attacking the Boswell amendment which was written into the State Constitution in 1946 to keep Negroes from the polls.

In a prepared address, Shores said a court suit attacking the amendment would be filed within 10 days. A suit attacking the law already has been filed by 10 Negroes in Mobile, but Shores said the NAACP was not connected with the litigation.

"The Southern States," said Shores, "are watching the operation and effect of the Boswell amendment with a view of adopting similar measures where their primary laws have failed."

On the regional education plan, Shores said the NAACP would not accept the establishment of regional schools and "the fight will continue i nevery Southern state . . . until the equality of educational opportunity is more than a legal fiction." 3-21-48

Shores characterized President Truman's civil rights recommendations the same as that for which the NAACP has been fighting since its founding.

NAACP Attacks Southern Revolt; Demands Equality

Montgomery
Advertiser

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 21.—(AP)—Negroes answered the white South's revolt against President Truman's civil rights program Sunday with a renewed demand for racial equality.

A seven-state regional parley of the NAACP adopted a policy statement denouncing discrimination in education and voting and insisting on the "right of personal safety."

Delegates condemned KKK activities in Georgia and called the KKK a "terrorist organization." Montgomery, Ala.

Segregation, Voting, Negro Education Set For NAACP Discussion

The Advertiser

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 20.—(AP)—Segregation and other "Jim Crow" laws were up for discussion here Saturday as Negro leaders from six southeastern states opened a regional conference. Montgomery, Ala.

The meeting, sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, was called to consider the association's 1948 program. Sun.

States represented are Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina,

They heard Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, New York, brand the southern rebellion as a "cheap political trick" and call for a drive toward "battering down existing racial barriers" as well as rejecting all new schemes for segregation. Mon. 3-22-48

The conference and White both protested against the education compact adopted by southern states to set up regional schools for Negroes seeking college training.

The NAACP executive secretary called it a "slick device" to get around a U. S. Supreme Court decision ordering equal education facilities for all races.

White, predicting the South will vote democratic this Summer despite threat of a party revolt, said the rebellion "deceives no one who realizes that these political hucksters are powerless to take effective action because they are ensnared by the one-party system."

The policy statement urged all qualified Negro youths "to apply for admission into all tax-supported universities in their respective states."

Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham attorney who has tried several Negro vote suits in Alabama in recent years, will address the meeting Saturday night. He is expected to discuss President Truman's civil rights program, which has split Democratic party ranks.

Other subjects to be considered during the conference are Negro voting and the proposed regional education program for Negroes.

A court suit is pending at Mobile against Alabama's controversial Boswell amendment, admittedly aimed at curbing Negro voting.

Walter White, of New York, NAACP executive, is to address the meeting Sunday afternoon.

Plans Completed For NAACP Regional Meet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Plans have been completed for the regional meeting of the NAACP to be held at Tuskegee Institute on March 20th and 21st. Dr. Joseph A. Berry, president of the Tuskegee Chapter, announced that representatives from six southern states and country wide national representatives are scheduled to attend the meet.

Walter White, executive secretary of the organization; Attorney Thurgood Marshall; special consultant and President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, will be principal speakers during the two-day meet which will hold its opening session in the trade "A" Auditorium on the Institute Campus.

Gloster Current, national director of branches, Miss Lucille Blac, membership secretary, and Clarence Mitchell Jr., labor secretary, will highlight the speaking for Saturday, March 20. Saturday at eight p. m., a banquet will be held in Tompkins Dining Hall and Thurgood Marshall will deliver the address.

RADIO FORUM

At eight-thirty a. m., Sunday the National Officers will participate in a Radio Broadcast over Radio Station WJHO, Opelika, Alabama, which will feature a round table discussion.

Climaxing the meet will be the meeting to be held at three p. m. Sunday, March 21, in Institute Chapel and will highlight Walter White, Thurgood Marshall and President Patterson in principal addresses.

In the weeks leading up to the regional meet, the Speakers Bureau of the Tuskegee Chapter Headed by Saunders Walker, has been sending representatives to rural areas for the purpose of publicizing the conference and explaining significant work of the conference and explaining significant work of the organization in areas which are remote and more or less out of contact with NAACP activities.

375 NAACP Units Pledge to Continue Fight for Equality

(Special to The Courier)

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Eventual victory in the civil rights fight was forecast by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, at a seven-State NAACP regional conference here Sunday, and Atty. A. D. Shores of Birmingham vowed that the fight for admission of Negroes into "white" schools would continue in spite of regional college plans in the South.

More than 3,000 persons attended the conference, representing some 375 branches, youth councils, and college chapters of the NAACP in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, North and South Carolina.

WILL WIN FIGHT

White declared Sunday: "We will win" the fight for civil rights and against segreagtion and discrimination, and challenged the efforts to set up regional colleges as a "slick device to circumvent the Supreme Court decisions in the Gaines and Sipuel cases." He said some Negroes were being "misled," unconsciously, "into acceptance to an extension of jim crow."

"Not only have some Negro college presidents covertly supported the plan of Southern Governors to extend segregation in education to the regional level," charged Mr. White, "but others have also been active in promoting other segregated projects, such as hospitals financed at public expense. Such schemes," he said, "must be opposed by all those who want to achieve democracy in America."

"REVOLT" CHEAP TRICK

Mr. White described the so-called "revolt" of Southern politicians as "a cheap political trick which deceives no one who realizes that these political hucksters are powerless to take effective action because they are enslaved by the one-party system." He predicted that in November the Southern States will "as usual" be found in the Democratic column.

A bristling indictment of the South came when Mr. White challenged: "Let's look at what the Southern rebels demand: the right to lynch, to disfranchise, to maintain dual, unequal and expensive systems of education and employment, and the right to violate the clear meaning of the United States Constitution."

He pointed out that the attitude of Southern white rebels did not reflect the attitude of all their constituents. "A growing number of white liberals in the South," he said, "recognize that democracy cannot be attained within the framework of segregation."

Speaking at a banquet Saturday night, Atty. Shores declared that a suit against the infamous Boswell Amendment would be instituted within the next ten days, and that the legal fight for Negro admission into tax-supported universities would continue without regard to the program by Southern Governors to establish regional universities.

The two-day conference adopted a four-point program embracing civil rights, suffrage, education, and the right of personal safety. It pledged itself to full cooperation in the execution of this program in the seven-state network.

CONDEMN KKK

It condemned the KKK and rapped the policy of allowing the use of the U. S. mails by "the hooded terrorists," as was used in Mount Vernon, Ga., as a threat to the right of franchise by Negroes. It lashed KKK practices in other Georgia towns and commended those Georgia municipalities which recently took steps to ban the KKK.

32b 1948

Negroes See Dixie Revolt Cheap Trick

By Associated Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala.

Negroes answered the South's revolt against President Truman's civil rights program today with a renewed demand for racial equality.

First, a seven-state regional conference of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People adopted a policy statement denouncing discrimination in education and voting and insisting on the "right of personal safety."

Delegates also condemned recent activities of the KU Klux Klan in Georgia, and called the KKK a "terrorist organization."

Later they heard Walter White, NAACP executive secretary from New York, brand the Southern rebellion as a "cheap political trick" and call for a vigorous drive toward "battering down existing racial barriers" as well as rejecting all new schemes for segregation.

"Fortunately," he added, "the southern politicians" do not speak for all their constituents.

Both the conference and White protested against the education compact adopted by Southern states to set up regional schools for Negroes seeking college training.

The NAACP executive secretary called it a "slick device" to get around a U. S. Supreme Court decision ordering equal education facilities for all races.

"We urge all qualified Negro youths to apply for admission into all tax-supported universities in their respective states," the Conference policy statement said.

NAACP (Alabama--Tuskegee)

RACIAL BARRIERS RESISTED
BY NAACP SOUTHERN CONFERENCE 3/26/48

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 21---A formal statement of policy in the fields of civil rights, suffrage, education and the right of personal safety was adopted today by the delegates to the NAACP Southeast Regional Conference, representing 375 branches in seven southern states, in session at Tuskegee Institute, March 20-21. The statement:

Policy: We reaffirm our belief in the democratic way of life and pledge ourselves to work within the framework of the Federal Constitution to secure our rights.

Civil Rights: Civil rights are citizenship rights. Many of these are embodied in President Truman's civil rights program. We stand behind those recommendations.

Suffrage: In a democratic form of government, the right to vote is basic and should not be abridged by national, state or municipal government. We shall direct our attention toward the elimination of the Alabama Boswell amendment and other vote intimidations, such as terrorism, trickery, unfair literacy tests and club-style white primaries. Disfranchisement weakens democracy.

Education: We are unalterably opposed to the regional college plan and any other form of segregation and discrimination in public education, whether it be by a city or state or on a regional basis. We further deplore the collaboration between some Negro educators and southern governors. We urge all qualified Negro youth to apply for admission into all tax-supported universities in their respective states.

The K.K.K.: We condemn the practice of using the United States mail by hooded terrorists, as in Mt. Vernon, Georgia, as a threat to the Negroes' rights of franchise. Likewise, we equally condemn these hooded demonstrations, such as in Wrightsville and Whatley, Georgia, where the Ku Klux Klan marched on the eve of election day to frighten

Negroes from the polls. Such evil acts as these serve to weaken the influence of our government abroad. We commend those cities in Georgia which have passed ordinances aimed at curbing violent Klan activities.

BLASTS REGIONAL PLAN
AT TUSKEGEE MEETING March 8, 1948

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. March 21.--The proposal for segregated southern regional colleges was denounced today (March 21) as a "slick device to circumvent the Supreme Court decisions in the Gaines and Sipuel cases," by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, addressing 200 delegates attending the Association's southeastern regional conference here.

"At a time when our full strength should be mobilized for a concerted assault on segregated public facilities, which are always discriminatory and inferior, some Negroes are being misled, either consciously or unconsciously, into acceptance of an extension of Jim Crow", Mr. White said. "Segregation is the core of the so-called race problem in America. We can make no really lasting and effective gains within the framework of segregation. We must gird ourselves not only to the rejection of all new schemes for segregation, such as the regional college plan, but also to the task of battering down the existing racial barriers."

Not only have some Negro college presidents covertly supported the plan of the southern governors to extend segregation in education to the regional level, he charged but others have also been active in promoting other segregated projects, such as hospitals, financed at public expense. Such schemes, the NAACP secretary said, must be opposed by all those who want to achieve democracy in America.

Mr. White derided the so called revolt of southern politicians as "a cheap political trick which deceives no one who realizes that these political hucksters are powerless to take effective action because they are ensnared by the one-party system." He predicted that in November the southern states will, as usual, be found in the Democratic column.

"Path To Take" In Voting All Important For Future

Weigh Issues At National Conference

Membership Is At A New Peak.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 29—Consideration of political action measures dominated the 39th Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which closed here Sunday. From the keynote address by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, which opened the conference June 22 to the closing speech by the Association's secretary, Walter White, there was a continuing concern with the non-partisan exercise of the ballot by Negro voters.

Practically all of the speakers, in one way or another, expressed an awareness of the importance of the Negro vote in the Presidential election of 1948. This concern was reflected not only in the formal speeches of Association executives and invited guests, but also in the discussion of the delegates at the various sessions and committee meetings.

One entire session of the conference was devoted to a discussion of political action with Theodore M. Berry, former president of the Cincinnati branch and a member of the natonal board of directors, explaining the Association's political action policy; Lesle Perry of the Washington Bureau outlined the N. A. A. C. P.'s national legislative program while Henry Lee Moon, author of BALANCE OF POWER: THE NEGRO VOTE and director of public relations for the NAACP, spoke on what N. A. A. C. P. political action can accomplish.

Beautiful Pledges Not Enough

In his address White criticized the new Henry A. Wallace third party and the Republican party. He asked for an increase in the membership fee of the NAACP from $1 to $2.

Speaking of the Wallace group, he said that they would lead to the election of a more conservative element to the next congress. He felt that the Wallaceites should work for the defeat of false "friends of the Negro."

White accused the Republicans

Dr. Alexander Praises Body In Kansas City

Rosenwald Official Extols President For Rights Plans

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—The NAACP is important to America because it helps the nation as a whole rather than the Negro alone, Dr. Will W. Alexander, member of the Rosenwald Foundation, told members of the NAACP at its national convention here June 24.

As the guest speaker of the evening, Dr. Alexander told of the problems facing the Negro and America in seeking truly democratic nation. He also gave what he thought were America's three biggest steps in favor of civil rights during the past year, and he praised two NAACP leaders.

The civic leader from Chapel Hill, N. C., said:

"Your battle, I remind you again, is not primarily for a minority of our population but for the integrity of this nation which, with all its faults, holds so much hope for the world."

Threats to American democracy are such things as the Thomas un-American committee and its methods of intimidating and allowing citizens to be smeared without a chance of cross-examining their accusors, "free enterprise" people such as real estators who have successfully blocked housing legislation, and undemocratic speeches by public officials.

He also added that war and the threat of war is always a menace to individual freedom.

3 GREAT CONTRIBUTORS

The three greatest contributions to civil liberties during the past year, the speaker said, are the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision in the restrictive covenant cases, the refusal of the Senate to approve the southern regional college plan for segregated schools, and the report on civil rights by President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights.

Of the Supreme Court decision he said:

"The decision of the Supreme Court denying the protection of our courts to restrictive covenants is a major victory, not only for Negroes and other minorities, but for American democracy. It opens the way for a new spirit in American community development, and will make it vastly easier to solve our perplexing housing problem."

Speaking of the southern regional college scheme he said:

"It was a bad day for segregation when it could not carry the majority of the Senate. That debate and that vote greatly discouraged the advocates of segregation in education in this country. The credit for this must be given to the leaders of the NAACP."

PRAISES TRUMAN

He praised President Truman for the work of his civil rights committee. He said:

"Perhaps the most important incident for civil rights in this year was the report on civil rights. Because of this report there is a new sensitiveness on the rights of individual citizens.

"Whatever may be his political future, President Truman will be remembered with gratitude by fair-minded Americans who care for America at her best. I am sure, however, that the influence of this organization (NAACP) was a major factor in bringing about the appointment of such a committee."

Dr. Alexander praised the stand taken by the NAACP and called its method a great factor in educating our nation against discrimination. He said that "battles for legislation and arguments before the Supreme Court may be the highest type of education."

"In your defense of Negroes," he said, "it turns out that you have made more secure the liberties of us all. In defending the rights of humble Negro citizens you were defending the very fountain source of our American hopes. Every thoughtful American should be grateful to you."

The featured speaker praised an NAACP leader of the past, James Weldon Johnson, and a leader of the present, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Of Johnson he said, "The charm of his personality and the breadth of his rare culture marked him as one of the outstanding Americans of his generation."

"Dr. DuBois," he said, "has been the teacher of us all. He has contributed much to my education. His writings will find a permanent place in the living literature of a grateful people. For he spoke for America at her best."

Tobias predicts mixed schools soon in Dixie

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—No lasting solution to the Negro problem can be reached within the framework of segregation, Dr. Channing H. Tobias said in accepting the Spingarn Award at the closing session here Sunday of the 39th annual conference of the NAACP.

The medal, awarded annually to a Negro for distinguished achievement, was presented to Dr. Tobias by Edwin R. Embree, president of the recently liquidated Rosenwald Fund. Embree's presentation included the following comments on Dr. Tobias:

"He brought to the President's Committee on Civil Right's intellectual vitality, courage and the richness of his long experience in the field of race relations. Largely due to his persistence and clear insight, the committee produced a report of historic significance in man's unending struggle for justice."

"Segregation is wrong in practice wherever it exists," Dr. Tobias said, "but when our government holds up before its citizens the Constitution with the Bill of Rights, saying to everyone that he is a citizen, and appealing to him for loyalty in peace and war on that basis, then I do not feel that a pattern that has grown up in any one section of the country should be permitted to dominate the national policy. It boils down to this. Either we are citizens of the United States or we are not. If we are, then all the rights of citizenship . . . should be accorded to us. If we are not, then America must publish before the world that it stands for a double standard of citizenship."

Negro students in segregated institutions are restless and unhappy today as they have never been before, Dr. Tobias asserted. "The sharper the focus in which international idealism is placed, the greater the clash between this idealism and the double standard of citizenship by which these students are compelled to live. Such a state of mind on the part of students indicates clearly that the first great task of education for Negro youth is the creation of a new formula of interracial achievement that will recognize that the ideals of democracy cannot be realized in a racial vacuum." Increasingly, he said, these students are being joined by "progressive teachers and forward-looking white students who are growing restless and rebellious under a system that denies to them the right to follow truth across the color line."

NAACP Annual Meeting Is Held In Kansas City

By NNPA News Service

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The 39th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting here June 22-27 heard President Truman extolled as the "champion of human rights"; criticism of Henry A. Wallace's third party; any regional school educational program declared "vulnerable," and a plea by Executive Secretary Walter White for a raise of the NAACP membership fee from a minimum of $1 to $2.

President Truman is the acknowledged champion of human rights in America, Oscar R. Ewing, federal security administrator, told the conference Wednesday, night.

Some of the specific measures Mr. Ewing said President Truman had thrown the full weight of his authority behind included federal antilynching and anti-poll tax bills.

Accusing the Congress of regarding these two measures as a "political football" and refusing to act decisively on them, Mr. Ewing said "they are basic in the struggle to secure for the Negro full protection under the law, and full political rights as an American citizer."

ADVOCATES FEPC

He also said the Truman administration "has waged unceasing war" to have a federal fair employment practice law enacted without "being able to persuade the Congress of its imperative necessity." He added that "no measur- is more essential if we are ever to solve" the problems of employment of the average colored worker at his skill and capacity instead of at "the most menial and low-paid" jobs.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE ENDS 39TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Seattle, Wash.

TOBIAS SEES HOPE FOR MIXED SCHOOLS IN DIXIE

Washington Enterprise 7/7/48

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—No lasting solution to the so-called Negro problem can be attained within the framework of the double standard pattern of segregation, Dr. Channing H. Tobias said in accepting the Spigarn Award at the closing session here of the 39th Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, was presented to Dr. Tobias by Edwin R. Embree, president of the recently liquidated Rosenwald Fund. Mr. Embree made the presentation to the 33rd Spingarn Medalist with the following citation:

Wed. 7-7-48

"In recognition of his consistent role as a defender of fundamental liberties, this medal is being awarded to Channing H. Tobias. He brought to the President's Committee on Civil Rights intellectual vitality, courage and the richness of his long experience in the field of race relations. Largely due to his persistence and clear insight, the committee produced a report of historic significance in man's unending struggle for justice. Selflessly he has served his race, his church and his country in varied capacities, motivated at all times by a consuming passion for social justice."

Segregation is Wrong

"Segregation is wrong in practice wherever it exists," Dr. Tobias said, "but when our government holds up before its citizens the Constitution with the Bill of Rights, saying to everyone that he is a citizen, and appealing to him for loyalty in peace and war armed forces should be accorded to us. If we are not, then America must publish before the world that it stands for a double standard of citizenship."

7-7-48

Negro students in segregated institutions are restless and unhappy on that basis, then I do not feel that a pattern that has grown up in any one section of the country should be permitted to dominate the national policy. It boils down to this. Either we are citizens of the United States or we are not. If we are, then all the rights of citizenship in relation to the failure. It means that we have not persuaded enough of the people whom we have the privilege of representing to qualify themselves to cast their votes, thereby exerting their maximum political strength. It emphasizes the need for more intensive work in the political arena.

7-7-48

The elimination of "powerful reactionary influences" from the nation's politics and economy "cannot be achieved if we divide our political forces", Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, warned. "We cannot succeed if we present less than a solid front to the opposition."

One entire session of the conference was devoted to a discussion of political action with Theodore M. Berry, former president of the Cincinnati branch and a member of the national board of directors, explaining the Association's political action policy; Leslie Perry of the Washington Bureau outlined the NAACP's national legislative program while Henry Lee Moon, author of BALANCE OF POWER: THE NEGRO VOTE and director of public relations for the NAACP, spoke on what NAACP political action can accomplish.

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"He brought to the President's Committee on Civil Right's intellectual vitality, courage and the richness of his long experience in the field of race relations. Largely due to his persistence and clear insight, the committee produced a report of historic significance in man's unending struggle for justice."

"Segregation is wrong in practice wherever it exists," Dr. Tobias said, "but when our government holds up before its citizens the Constitution with the Bill of Rights, saying to everyone that he is a citizen, and appealing to him for loyalty in peace and war on that basis, then I do not feel that a pattern that has grown up in any one section of the country should be permitted to dominate the national policy. It boils down to this. Either we are citizens of the United States or we are not. If we are, then all the rights of citizenship . . . should be accorded to us. If we are not, then America must publish before the world that it stands for a double standard of citizenship."

Negro students in segregated institutions are restless and unhappy today as they have never been before, Dr. Tobias asserted. "The sharper the focus in which international idealism is placed, the greater the clash between this idealism and the double standard of citizenship by which these students are compelled to live. Such a state of mind on the part of students indicates clearly that the first great task of education for Negro youth is the creation of a new formula of interracial achievement that will recognize that the ideals of democracy cannot be realized in a racial vacuum."

Unity Marks Close Of NAACP Convention

With nine Chicago delegates in attendance, the 39th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People closed Sunday evening, June 27, in Municipal auditorium, Kansas City, Mo., as Rabbi Samuel S. Mayerberg closed the benediction with "Peace on earth goodwill toward all men."

Closing on a note of unity in brotherhood, the session was attended by the following Chicago delegates:

Atty. Genoa S. Washington, president; Atty. Levi H. Morris, vice-president; Mrs. Beatrice Hughes Steele, secretary; M. T. Blanton, Henry W. McGee, Mrs. Anna Bowman, Clarence Dawson, A. Miles Cartman and George McCree. Atty. William Henry Huff, peonage lawyer, attended several sessions as observer.

Chicagoans On Committees

The Chicago branch was represented on the resolutions, rules, constitution and credentials committees.

As in its closing benediction by Rabbi Mayerberg, the conference was marked by a spirit of enthusiasiam for unity and determination to continue without compromise or equivocation the fight against racial segregation and discrimination, the Chicago delegation reports.

Hike Membership Fee

Among highlight of the business sessions was a conference vote approving an increase of minimum membership fee from $1 to $2. The opening session featured a keynote address by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, which met such popular approval that copies ran out and a new supply had to be obtained.

Walter White, national executive secretary, and his militancy in the fight against segregation and discrimination contributed to the conference's enthusiasm and received comment in Kansas City Star, leading white daily of the city.

Attention was focused on the progress of minority groups to coordinate their programs against

at Wayside Country club

Truman Praised At NAACP Meet

By EMORY O. JACKSON

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—(SNS)—President Truman is the acknowledged champion of human rights in America, declared Oscar R. Ewing before the Wednesday night session of the NAACP convention here Tuesday night opening session. The President himself addressed the 1947 windup session of the convention in Washington last year.

Ewing called the President's Civil Rights program "a landmark of no small importance." He added that in taking this forthright stand, "President Truman deliberately risked his whole political future."

"A more cautious occupant of the White House," the speaker continued, "facing a tough campaign for re-election, would have sidestepped the more dangerous aspects of the policy he was enunciating."

Greetings to the convention from President Truman were read at the

NAACP delegates wildly applauded Ewing's mentioning of President Truman and his Civil Rights program.

The six-day meeting of the 29th annual session of the NAACP in session at the St. Stephens Baptist church will hear James Herndon of Atlanta tonight on a program which include Dowdall H. Davis of the Kansas City Call and Attorney Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C.

Keynoting the opening session Tuesday night Roy Wilkins said that the NAACP's "job is to translate this report on civil rights into action now," Wilkins declared the NAACP will "speak and work for democracy with every weapon at our hand." He said his speech "Is not a plan, not, a diagram of an operation but a call to a crusade."

Addresses by Dr. Edwin R. Embree of Chicago, Dr. Channing H. Tobias and Walter White at the Municipal Auditorium Sunday will wind up the program.

"Any nation that fails to provide freedom and equality of opportunity for the Negro segment of its population must inevitably suffer for its own shortcomings," declared Oscar R. Ewing of the Federal Security Administration Wednesday night. He suggested that the basic approach to the raising o fthe Negro status should be "our recognition that the Negro is a citizen of our democracy like other citizens of our democracy." Sympathy for a downtrodden people and the guilty complex are ineffective ways to help the Negro, Ewing said.

Thurgood Marshall speaking on the same program, told of the successful fight against restrictive covenants.

The following persons were listed for five cities in the Georgia delegation: A. T. Walden, C. L. Harper and S. S. Robinson, Atlanta; S. B. Thomas and Miss Allene Greene Augusta; C. M. Scott, Athens, Miss Lelia B. Lockett, Sylvester and William McCoy, Columbus.

Thirteen delegates representing seven branches are listed with the Alabama delegates; J. A. Berry and

NAACP Parley Mirrors Negro's New Anxieties

The Worker
New York, N.Y.

By Edward Strong

The 1948 convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, recently held in Kansas City, reflected significant trends in Negro life.

While a large minority of delegates were already committed to Wallace and the new party, many others, although sympathetic, were awaiting additional indications that the militant position taken thus far by the Wallace movement for Negro rights is permanent in character.

Sun 8-1-48

TRUMAN SENTIMENT was strong, primarily among the national staff and board members such as Walter White, Roy Wilkins, and Dr. Channing Tobias who, in organizing the conference, took steps to guarantee that Truman would be seen in a sympathetic light.

This was done by the selection, with few exceptions, of pro-Truman individuals to deliver all of the major formal addresses and to lead the various panel discussions.

In addition, the effect of Truman demagogy on the civil rights question was shown in the confused resolutions passed on this subject. While one resolution exonerated Truman and placed exclusive responsibility for the failure to pass anti-polltax and anti-lynching bills solely on Congress, a second resolution, on the other hand, scored the President for his failure to issue an executive order ending jimcrow in the armed forces.

Although Republican forces were there, they were extremely quiet, embarrassed, undoubtedly, by the inaction on civil rights of the GOP-controlled Congress, which was severely condemned in several resolutions.

★

THE CONVENTION gave expression to the desire of the Negro people for peace and their support of the United Nations "as an instrumentality" for peace. The resolution on international problems called for "immediate cessation of a policy on the part of our government of sending, first, arms, and secondly, money to finance British, Dutch and French imperial powers to keep the people of Indonesia and French Indo-China in a state of civil war."

The Worker

Additional resolutions on this subject "hailed the establishment of the new State of Israel and welcomed it into the family of nations," urged the United Nations to call the British imperialists "to account for its vicious, discriminatory practices" against the peoples of South Africa, demanded passage of the NAACP's United Nations Petition, and indirectly repudiated the Marshall plan by going on record for an economic assistance program to other countries through the United Nations.

New York, N.Y.

Although the foreign policy program was positive as far as it went, the delegates refused to pass a general resolution condemning the entire war drive of Wall Street. Moreover, the vital importance of the UN veto was not understood; several resolutions calling for its more judicious use were passed.

Sun 8-1-48

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IN REAFFIRMING the position of the Association on civil rights legislation, the convention refused to follow the advice of Roy Wilkins, who proposed in his keynote address the adoption of the report of Truman's Civil Rights Committee as the major platform of the organization during the ensuing year. While taking a firm stand on the right to vote struggle in the South, anti-lynching legislation, and FEPC legislation, it is significant that the convention endorsed by name neither the so-called Truman message to Congress on civil rights nor the report on civil rights of this committee.

In fact, the conference passed a resolution to "unreservedly condemn the failure of the President. as Commander-in-Chief, to issue and enforce an executive order, as recommended by his Committee on Civil Rights, to end discrimination in the armed forces."

Moreover, the same resolution "condemned the failure of the Democratic and Republican parties in the 80th Congress to end segregation and discrimination in the armed services and the shameful treatment accorded the civil rights amendments to the Universal Military Training bill supported by Sen. Langer, Rep. Powell, Sen. Taylor and others."

The Worker

OTHER ASPECTS of the armed forces program adopted by the convention called for the organization in the United States of a national people's conference to work "to attain the goal of full equality in the armed forces"; expressed concern "about the increasing militarization of the country and its adverse effects on the civil and political rights of all people," and "reaffirmed the NAACP position as being unalterably opposed to peacetime conscription and universal military training."

For the first time in the history of the Association the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars were severely condemned for their policies of Jimcrowism and for their support of reactionary legislation.

The convention also went on record against the Mundt-Nixon Bill and the Taft-Hartley Act. A program on the fight for jobs for the Negro people, housing and welfare legislation, and of agrarian reforms was adopted.

New York, N.Y.

DESPITE THE RAPID GROWTH of the Association during the past few years into an organization with a membership of one-half million, the 450 delegates attending the conference indicated that the organization continued to be led mainly by lawyers, physicians, dentists, teachers, social workers, ministers and politicians.

Sun

Not one progressive trade unionist gave active leadership in the convention. Although there were a few rank and file trade unionists present, the composition of the convention, as in preceding years, was overwhelmingly middle class. The only well-known labor leader present was Williard Townsend, who surprised a number of delegates by delivering a major address which not only failed to red-bait but which constituted a mild challenge to the war program of the administration.

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THE FIGHT over democratic reforms within the organization advanced. Delegates forced the board of directors to agree to amend the constitution so that the annual conference delegates will have the power of selecting a majority of the members of the nominating committee, which names the board of directors. Heretofore, the board has had power to name the majority of its own members.

6-1-48

The annual report presented to the conference indicated that the NAACP has grown to over half a million members, expanding especially in the South, including the small towns and rural areas.

NAACP Branches Awarded Prizes

World, Atlanta, Ga.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (SNS) — The first annual Ike Smalls Award, a silver loving cup, was presented in person by Mr. Smalls of Des Moines, Iowa, to a representative of the Ridgeland Square branch which had shown the greatest percentage increase in membership during the year. This branch, in a small southern town which in 1946 had 82 members, increased the membership to 453 in 1947—a percentage of 552.

Sun. 6-29-48

The Thalheimer Awards were presented by Dr. J. M. Tinsley of Richmond, a member of the Board of Directors, and Gloster B. Current, director of branches, to the following local organizations:

Class 1—Branches without paid personnel: World

First Prize, $100.00, St. Joseph, Missouri. Atlanta, Ga.

Second Prize, $50.00, Birmingham, Alabama.

Honorable, $25.00, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mentions, each, Long Branch, N. J., Charlotte, N. C.

Class II—Branches without paid executive secretaries:

First Prize, $100.00, Norfolk, Virginia.

Second Prize, $50.00, Detroit, Michigan.

Class III—State Conferences:

First Prize, $100.00, South Carolina State Conference.

Second Prize, $50.00, Sexas State Conference.

Walter White Lashes Dewey

The Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Walter White told the 39th annual conference of the NAACP here Sunday night that Thomas E. Dewey, as Governor of New York, advocated measures beneficial to minorities mainly for expediency's sake.

Sat. 7-3-48

During Dewey's administration, New York's legislature created a State Committee Against Discrimination, "familiarly known as SCAD," White admitted, but he asserted:

"Governor Dewey urged passage of this law in 1945 — after having evaded the issue in 1944 — to get past the nominating convention and the election. He did the same thing this year o nthe issue . . . of racial segregation in the New York National Guard."

Sat. 7-3-48

Preserving the non-partisan position of the association, Dewey, White concluded his observations on Dewey with a wish that the GOP candidate, "should he be elected President, will grow in statesmanship, vision and courage."

N.A.A.C.P. Told Negro Holds Balance of Power

Louisville Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Kansas City, June 24 (AP) —The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was told today that the Negro race is "blessed with the greatest political potential in history."

Henry Lee Moon, author and public-relations director of the association, said 3,000,000 Negro votes in a dozen states mean the balance of power vital to the election of the President and at least 75 congressmen.

DuBois Statement Reveals Scholar Believed His NAACP Job Permanent

The Afro-American - Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-2-48

Miss Shirley Graham Issues Article Indicating Breach of Trust, Unfairness

NEW YORK — When Dr. W. E. B. DuBois rejoined the staff of the NAACP in 1944, he did so with the understanding that his job would be permanent, according to an article prepared by Miss Shirley Graham from a statemen from Dr. DuBois following his ouster as NAACP research director.

In her article, Miss Graham who is State secretary of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, uses excerpts from that statement to show tha the ouster was unwarranted and a breach of trust. Excerpts from the article follow.

Asked to Come Back

Following the announcement of Dr. DuBois's retirement from Atlanta University in 1944, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, invited him to re-join the association as secretary of a committee to prepare material on the colored man for the expected World Peace Conference.

In his statement, Dr. DuBois says:

"I did not answer this invitation until both Arthur Spingarn, president of the association, and Dr. Louis Wright, chairman of the board, both old friends, strongly urged me to accept. June 23 I wrote Messrs. White, Spingarn and Wright saying:

" 'You will realize that any decision I make now will have to be final for the rest of my working days. I have four offers before me—two very attractive ones from universities.

" 'I could not afford to turn them down and take a temporary job at high pressure which might leave me at the end of a year's work exhausted mentally and physically and without prospect of employment.

Sat. 10-2-48

" 'Your offer fits my scheme for collecting authoritative data concerning the peoples of Africa and persons of African descent elsewhere in the world. I have already collected much of this data and there would be no time lost in making this body of knowledge full and authoritative.' "

On June 28, Dr. DuBois met with the secretary, president and chairman of the board and the following agreement was reached:

That beginning Sept. 1, 1944, W. E. B. DuBois join staff of NAACP as director of special research;

That the main work of Dr. DuBois would be to collect material concerning the peoples of Africa and other colored races so as to form a body of knowledge and literature, designed to educate the world in matters of race and cultural relations.

Been Exceedingly Active

Dr. DuBois's statement contains a calendar of activities undertaken in pursuing his stated program and "efforts to tie up modern liberal thought and action with the emancipation of the colored peoples of the world."

Those activities included:

A trip to Haiti on invitation of the Haitian Government, interviews and lectures in that country;

Presiding over a colonial conference in New York City, attended by representatives of 49 colonies and 10 organizations;

Presiding over the Pan-African Congress which met in Manchester, England, and the New East Conference in New York;

presence at UNESCO and the World Youth Congress in London;

Attendance at first session of the United Nations in San Francisco, Dumbarton Oaks and several State Department conferences on World affairs; appearance before a Senate Committee.

In addition, Dr. DuBois has published two books and many booklets on the darker races, and crossed the continent twice on lecture tours, giving 134 lectures.

Had to Bring Own Library

While carrying out this strenuous program, Dr. DuBois has never been given adequate and specifically promised office space or furnishings. Except in the Legal Department the NAACP has no library, no standard reference books, not even a large dictionary or atlas.

Dr. DuBois, therefore, moved his library of more than 2,000 books to New York and made it available for reference to any member of the NAACP staff. While the staff members have gratefully used this library it has been a source of much annoyance to the administration.

In 1945 when the association moved from Fifth Avenue into Freedom House, Dr. DuBois supervised and paid for the moving of most of his books. Of the things left for the association to handle, two boxes of valuable manuscripts were lost.

Sat. 10-2-48

Freedom to Talk at Stake

Meanwhile, it became increasingly evident that notwithstanding the very definite objectives given by Dr. DuBois for his return to the association, Walter White considered him mere "superanuated" window dressing. Freedom of expression became a controversial issue.

Mr. White informed Dr. DuBois that he must not express his opinions on current topics publicly lest he appear to speak officially for the NAACP—which was the sole prerogative of the secretary to speak so long as he let it be known he was not representing the NAACP.

In December, 1946, Walter White wrote Dr. DuBois a memo demanding to know whether or not he (Dr. DuBois) proposed to obey his orders. He also objected to Dr. DuBois's having mail addressed to W. E. B. DuBois delivered to his office, saying that it must be opened by clerks and distributed to the various departments.

Dr. DuBois at this time replied that he was ready to obey any executive order which was in accord with the understanding under which he came to the association, but that under no circumstances would he allow anyone to open his private mail. In his statement, he says further:

"In November, 1946 I wrote the secretary and sent copies to Spingarn, Wright and Judge Toney:

" 'The NAACP has taken no stand nor laid down any program with regard to Africa. I have repeatedly urged this since my return from the Pan-African Congress. If we are to enter into conferences with regard to trusteeships and other programs, we should be prepared with a policy and clear statement of our position.

" 'I asked two years ago for authority to collect and publish the various demands of Africans for freedom and automony. Permission was never given. Such a series of documents would now be invaluable before the Assembly of the United Nations.'

"I received neither acknowledgment nor even information as to whether my request ever reached the board."

Did Help White Some

On Aug. 20 Mr. White wrote Dr. DuBois:

"The Committee on Administration has recommended to the board that I represent the NAACP at the UN General Assembly beginning Sept. 21 in Paris. I would be grateful if you would give your recommendations of action on the issues which will arise there, particularly those dealing with human rights and trusteeship."

An Aug. 23 Dr. DuBois replied, making four specific recommendations. He realized, however, that this was entirely a futile and face-saving gesture — that the NAACP had adopted no colonial policy, that the Truman Administration had opposed every move for discussion of colored or African rights before the Assembly of the United Nations and that it had continually opposed any move toward the advancement of colonial peoples.

Sat. 10-2-48

Before anything could be done, however, the Committee on Administration (a closed body appointed by Walter White) authorized Mr. White's trip to Paris. The next board meeting took place after Mr. White sailed.

Had to Challenge Action

Dr. DuBois was faced with two alternatives: to keep silent and let the actions of the secretary and his committee go unchallenged, or to appeal to the board in a statement though it was too late for them to act.

He choose the latter course and wrote the memorandum which has been published. Dr. DuBois did not give his memorandum to the press but he did send it to 48 members of the board and to the office staff.

The board in its action in no way faces the issues raised in Dr. DuBois's statement. It simply fires an 80-year-old warrior in the struggle for the advancement of colored peoples.

DR. DUBOIS SHIFTS TO AFRICA COUNCIL

He Transfers From National Association for Advancement of Colored People

New York Times
New York Times

Dr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois, 80-year-old storm petrel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced yesterday a transfer of allegiances to the left-wing Council on African Affairs, Inc., of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street. His employment by the association was scheduled to end today, following a dispute with Walter F. White, executive secretary, and the board of directors in September.

12-31-45

The decision of the one-time editor of the association's monthly magazine, The Crisis, was made, he said, after making known that his work with the council would not be subjected to any form of dictatorship. To maintain his freedom of expression, he said that he had refused a salary from the council, adding that "my work will be more directly for the council."

The place Dr. DuBois will take with the council was said to have been created by the action of that body last spring in ousting from the post of executive director Dr. Max Yergan, council founder and organization head for ten years.

The association has agreed to pay Dr. DuBois $2,400 for the year 1949 in view of the long years of service the Negro leader gave to the NAACP. One of the founders, he was editor of The Crisis until 1934, when he resigned after another tilt with Mr. White and the board of directors. This time he was leaving "for good," he said.

Roy Wilkins, assistant executive secretary, said that Dr. DuBois left "because of differences of administrative and organizational procedures." He said that Dr. DuBois "was never an organizational man," and "for twenty-five years he was the brilliant, individual editor of The Crisis, the boss of his own enterprise who had the freest reign." Mr. Wilkins succeeded him as editor of The Crisis.

TAKES NEW POST

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Scurlock

NAACP (Dr. WE

Doctor DuBois's Ouster

Memphis World

We can have nothing but regrets for the action making it necessary for the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to terminate the services of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, since 1944, its Director of Research. Dr. DuBois is one of the founders of the Association. For many years his voice has been the voice of the Association. He is a great scholar and has won a place in the minds of thinking Americans as one of the front rank leaders of the Negro people.

The dismissal of Dr. Dubois at the Baord's recent meeting held Sept. 13, was based upon the ill-advised and premature criticism which he rad directed against thte Association's Secretary, Walter White, for accepting a post as consultant to the U. S. delegation to the UN general Assembly in Paris, a thing he termed as political and contrary to the best interest of colored people.

We take the position that in view of the seasoned scholarship and experience of Dr. DuBois, the Association can ill-afford the loss of so valuable a man in these stirring times of unrest between nations and between races. The Association needs Dr. DuBois and it needs Walter White. Both in their separate spheres have much to contribute to its success. In the matter of enlistment of the cooperation and popular support of large masses of people, white as well as colored, Walter White has no equal among Negro leaders of the present time. In the matter of maturity of outlook, scholarship and research, Dr. DuBois stands in a class to himself. The Negro people sorely need both. That is why we regret so sincerely the clash which has necessitated the termination of his services. Then too, there is the final, although lesser reason, of Dr. DuBois' declining years and his waning opportunities for securing useful employment. It seems a great pity that the Board could not find a way to retain the services of a man who has meant so much to so many people for so long a time.

On the other hand, we recognize the fact that so large an organization as the NAACP must have a duly constituted authority as its directing head. Hence, when an employee oversteps his authority, as was evident in this case, by releasing for publication his personal criticism against his superiors, he places himself in a position, which may prove embarrassing both to his superiors and to himself. But we have absolutely no sympathy for those who would wrest control away from the Board and palce it upon the shouldres of its membership. Logic and common sense forbid that procedure.

SCHUYLER VIEWS and REVIEWS

Battle of the Century—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Walter White

(This column represents the personal opin... editorial opinion of The Pit...

THE BATTLE of the Century between Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Dr. Walter F. White promises to be as sanguinary as a tussle of two cocaine fiends armed with bowie knives. The learned sociologist spat on his paws last week and grabbing a sawed-off 20-ounce pool cue delivered several resounding thumps to the cranium of the demon lobbyist just before the latter embarked for the United Nations meeting in Paris where he will act as consultant to the U. S. delegation.

DuBois was as hot as a country stove because Walter was chosen as consultant instead of himself. So he released a long and scathing memorandum to the NAACP directors, and the New York press, denouncing his supposed boss for his acceptance of the consultantship which, says W. E. B. D. "ties us in with the reactionary, war-mongering colonial imperialism of the present administration."

Asserting that the Board had made no "clear, open, public declaration . . . of our position on the Truman foreign policy," the eminent Dr. DuBois warned that "we are to be loaded on the Truman bandwagon." Insinuating broadly that Walter is taking sides politically, DuBois charged that the NAACP foreign "policy concerning Africa, Asia, Indonesia and Israel," is "being determined without consultation or investigation." So, in a big huff, DuBois refused to attend a committee meeting called by Walter for Sept. 7.

* * *

DUBOIS WAS ONE of the consultants named by the U. S. State Department to attend the stillbirth of the United Nations in 1945, but there is no evidence that he regarded himself as being on the Truman bandwagon at that time although Truman was then President. Since then, however, we have had the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan to curb the aggression of Soviet Russia, and since DuBois has joined almost as many Communist fronts as Paul Robeson, it is not surprising that he should be following the Kremlin line.

As this calls for fervid denunciation of anything and everything the U. S. A. does which is opposed to the interests of the Soviet Union, one can understand DuBois' position, even though the NAACP foreign policy is no clearer now than it was in 1945. DuBois fears, with justice, that Walter will not hew to the Communist party line as he would, (being more of an opportunist than a zealot) and it maddens him not to be able to serve Stalin properly.

* * *

THIS IS NOT THE first time William and Walter have clinked battle axes. When DuBois' journalistic genius increased the circulation of "The Crisis" from 100,000 in 1920 to 7,000 in 1928, the NAACP subsidy was sought and given. But when Walter succeeded James Weldon Johnson in 1930, he moved to end the autonomy of "The Crisis" which DuBois had maintained although the magazine was about as self-supporting as a new-born infant.

The Board gave Walter the nod and DuBois went back to professing sociology at Atlanta University where he remained on the payroll for a decade until Dr. Clement gave him the bum's rush. Returning to New York, Br'er William threw himself on the NAACP doorstep as an orphan of the economic storm and was given succor.

With pork chops assured, DuBois threw himself into the Red movement, with which he had been toying for years, joined numerous "front" organizations, headed drives to save the Communist party and Gerhart Eisler, became a contributing editor to the "New Masses" and was a darling of the "Daily Worker." It was during this period that DuBois "sold" the NAACP on that petition to the United Nations to help the poor, downtrodden darker brother—a petition which the Communist-controlled National Negro Congress had submitted a year previously.

* * *

BACK IN 1934 DuBois and White crossed swords when the Professor wrote an editorial extolling the merits of racial segregation and urging readers of "The Crisis" to cut their contact with white folks to a minimum. This shocked all of those who had regarded DuBois as an enemy of segregation, and Walter rushed in with a reply which DuBois, in turn, answered. Finally the Board slapped DuBois down with official rebuke and disavowal, and the Yankee Doctor quit the NAACP "forever."

Many people at the time were deeply shocked and surprised because they remembered how, during World War I, when DuBois was striving to get a captaincy in our "imperialist" army, and a Negro was being lynched every sixth day, he wrote an editorial in "The Crisis" telling Negroes to "Close ranks. Let us forget our grievances!" Quite a jump from volunteering to die for Uncle Sam in 1918 to riding Uncle Joe's chariot in 1948!

* * *

HOW THE DUEL will end is anybody's guess. Walter is an adroit operator who has emerged from almost every encounter unscathed or at least with his reputation fairly unsullied. DuBois while slippery and a master of double talk, is handicapped by his Communist associations, although any day now he may abandon the Marxist-Stalinist line and begin playing patty-cake with Wall Street. Like Paul Robeson he knows when to run, how and where, but methinks that Walter, with the Board on his side, will worst his Director of Research and Records in the Coming Struggle for Power.

Darkwater versus Blondie! For the heavyweight championship of the darker races! Boys, go back to your corners, and come out slurring!

In The Nation's Capital

Walter White Goes To UN Conference

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

NO ONE WHO really knows Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will doubt for a moment that he maneuvered to get himself appointed as a consultant to the United States delegation to the United Nations General Assembly.

In view of the importance of the question of imperial ownership of disfranchised colonies, particularly the disposal of Italy's former African colonies, which is to come before the General Assembly, one could wish that he had subordinated his personal ambitions and urged the selection of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois because of the latter's ripe scholarship and experience in international affairs.

MR. LAUTIER

The clash between the personalities of these two men, culminating in notice to Dr. DuBois by the board of directors of the NAACP that his services as research director of the organization will be terminated upon the expiration of his contract, is to be regretted. It seems that an organization like the NAACP could make effective use of the services of each man—Dr. DuBois in the field of international affairs in a world where the majority of people is colored, and Mr. White on the domestic scene where the association needs to continue its fight against lynching, in the courts, and for full citizenship rights.

* * * *

IN THE FRICTION which developed between Dr. DuBois and Mr. White, it was inevitable that a secretary-dominated board would dismiss Dr. DuBois and not exert itself to define the areas in which the two men could work without clashing.

As Dr. DuBois pointed out in connection with his leaving the association in 1934, where effective power is put in the hands of the secretary of an organization carrying out social reforms, the secretary, to al essential purposes, becomes the organization and that as time goes on the secretary fills the board with persons who are in general agreement with his policies but who take no active part either in attendance or discussion.

If Mr. White had been magnanimous enough to recognize Dr. DuBois' leadership in international affairs affecting colored peoples, Dr. DuBois might have worked for acceptance of his program for the treatment of all colonial peoples Dr. DuBois proposed:

DuBois And NAACP Separate Again

The Board of directors of the NAACP announced during the week that it had voted against extending the contract of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, director of special research and one of the NAACP founders, beyond Dec. 31, the date of expiration of the present contract.

This mean that Dr. DuBois has been fired and once again comes to the parting of the ways with the organization. Sometime after World War 1 the distinguished educator and the NAACP fell out, and remained at loggerheads variously until his return in his present capacity four or five years ago.

The directors said they took the action "with deep regret" after Dr. DuBois had released for publication an intra office memorandum before the matter could come before the staff. The memorandum directors said, was Dr. DuBois' opposition to the NAACP's accepting an invitation to have a consultant at the Paris General Assembly of the United Nations. Dr. DuBois, Walter White and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune were consultants at the founding meeting of UN, held at San Francisco in 1945. Dr. DuBois objects to having similar NAACP representation at Paris, for the very flimsy and debatable reason, that, to quote him, "it ties us in with the reactionary, war-mongering colonial imperialism of the present administration."

We are not discussing whether the directors were justified in taking the grounds they did for their action, though there are some good arguments on both sides. We are, however, very much puzzled over the inconsistent and ridiculous opposition of Dr. DuBois to having representation at the Paris meeting, if in fact the NAACP quote attributed to him is accurate..

Fact is that when the NAACP accepted a similar invitation, and sent consultants to San Francisco, it became 'tied in.' And the presence of this trio, which included Dr. DuBois, was helpful in getting before the nations of the world the wishes of colored people. Then, the "present administration," minus Henry Wallace of course, was not called 'reactionary' nor a war-mongerer by the eminent educator. And the fact that Dr. DuBois is pushing the presidential ambitions of Henry Wallace may be the sole explanation for his statement.

Whatever may be the real story, this much is clear: Dr. DuBois and the NAACP have parted ways again. It is doubtful that he will be returned again.

ALONG THE HIGHWAY

by Charles H. Houston

Both Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and Walter White are remarkable men, completely different one from the other in talents and characteristics.

Dr. DuBois is a desk man, essentially the detached scholar and teacher, in manner cool and reticent. Very few people call him by his first name.

Walter is a rover, happiest when driving ahead in action. He even paces the floor while dictating to his stenographer. In the same engine DuBois would be the spark plug, Walter the piston.

DuBois's Contribution

DuBois's great contribution to us was to convince and alert us to our own proper claim to full manhood rights at a time when we were still not even sure of ourselves.

In all his writings I have the inner feeling that Dr. DuBois is partly lecturing and teaching us, his own people. He has always worked practically within the confines of the group.

Because of the society he has lived in, most of his writing has been in the frame of protest. At 80, he is still a vigorous intellectual rebel.

But essential to our purposes his protests have not been merely emotional outbursts. They have been supported by sound scholarship and keen intellectual analysis.

Robert C. Weaver, who is one of the finest economists in America, told me recently how 50 years ago Dr. DuBois in his study of the Philadelphia colored man had anticipated the findings of the sociologists of today.

DuBois supplied a large part of the vision and the intellectual ferment for the beginnings of the NAACP. He represents the capacities of our first generation after freedom when we had to demonstrate our right to intellectual parity in this Western European civilization.

DuBois was a scholar and author before Walter White was out of knee pants.

Second Generation

Walter represents the second generation after slavery, which having convinced itself on the basis of DuBois's teachings, moved out to convince the white people that DuBois was right about us, and passed from mere protest to action.

Because he was biologically white, Walter became our earphone and our mouthpiece in the white world to a degree never approached by anyone else in the United States.

Where all the rest of us were on the outside, Walter was on the inside. He circulated at will among white people on every level, completely unnoticed, and brought us back everything they were doing and saying.

He made our contacts and as a white-washed colored man secured us an audience in places a man obviously colored could never have entered.

If DuBois's historical function was to work in the center of the colored population, it was Walter's function to range far ahead and often out of sight of the group. Walter translated aspirations into reality, and perhaps partly because of the facts of his color and his experiences on both sides of the color line, he has refused to make any concessions to segregation at times when many so-called smart people were ready to compromise. Subsequent events have usually proved him to be right.

Nobody has ever accused Walter of being an analytical thinker. He can not hold still long enough for that. But he has been an effective field general, sometimes accomplishing near miracles with a weak inexperienced team.

Part of his value has been that he is irrepressible. Whenever he sets himself to an objective he never gives up, no matter what the odds against him. He has worked himself into strategic positions which beforehand would have been considered absolutely beyond reach.

He has always been a star performer, but I defy anyone to point out a single instance where Walter has failed to use his position to get us more recognition and wider attempt to disparage either man, acceptance of our rights. He has been our minister plenipotentiary to the white world.

As we close the gap, both DuBois and Walter become less indispensable. This does not lessen their importance; it merely reflects our own advances.

BLASTS TRIP TO UN CONFAB

DuBois, White Clash Over NAACP Policies

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 9-18-48

BY LILLIAN SCOTT

NEW YORK (Exclusive) —On the heels of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois' severely critical public statement of NAACP secretary Walter White's trip to Paris as a consultant to the American UN Delegation, the NAACP Board was preparing to deal "firmly" with Dr. DuBois at a scheduled meeting September 13, the Defender learned. Mr. White leaves New York for Paris before the afternoon meeting.

Realizing that Dr. DuBois is widely regarded as a scholar, certain influential board members still feel he should not have blasted NAACP policy and its secretary in the public press. Their "firm" attitude may be expressed by retiring the elderly historian, as did Atlanta university several years ago before he returned to the NAACP at Mr. White's request.

An increasingly unharmonious situation came to a head last Friday when Dr. DuBois released to the press a memorandum he had addressed to Mr. White and the Board asking a foreign policy stand on Africa, Asia, and Israel. Dr. DuBois, an ardent Wallace supporter, declared, "The Secretary announces now that in the name of the NAACP he has accepted at the hands of the Truman administration, appointment as Consultant to the United State Delegation to the United Nations, for the Paris meeting of the General Assembly.

Sat 9-18-48

"The United States Delegation to the United Nations has expressed clearly its attitude toward matters in which the NAACP is interested, it has refused to bring the curtailment of our civil rights to the attention of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

"It has refused willingly to allow any other nation to bring this matter up; if any should, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has declared that she would probably resign from the United States Delegation.

"If we accept a consultantship in this delegation," warned Dr. DuBois, "without a clear-cut, public declaration by the Board of our position on the Truman foreign policy, our very acceptance ties us in with the reactionary, warmongering colonial imperialism of the present administration."

Dr. DuBois prefaced his lengthy memorandum by saying that Mr. White had requested his views on matters likely to come up at the General Assembly meeting. He answered that he would be unable to comply with that request and then stated his criticism of Mr. White's trip to Paris.

However, the Defender has copies of a memorandum Dr. DuBois submitted August 23 to Mr. White with four recommendations as to NAACP policy at the General Assembly. On August 26, Mr. White asked Dr. DuBois for documentation of his recommendations. It was at that point that Dr. DuBois balked and sent his critical memo to the Board, Mr. White and subsequently to the daily press. The reasons for his abrupt refusal for additional material are not clear inasmuch as he had already submitted recommendations to Mr. White.

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As he prepared to leave America for Paris, Mr. White told the Defender, "At Paris I will face the toughest opposition in my 31 years with the Association. The issues will be human rights, the Italian colonies, and trusteeship. We've got to fight. If we don't win, we will have at least proved the hypocrisy of the liberal nations of the world." He also pointed out that he was serving not only as the NAACP's representative but in behalf of 21 other labor, church and educational organizations.

Politics Termed Cause of Dr. DuBois' Ouster

Afro American
Sat 10-2-48
Baltimore, Md

NEW YORK—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, in a 15-page pamphlet dealing with his differences with the NAACP, intimated that he was asked to resign his post as research director because of a difference in political views.

In Philadelphia, Dr. DuBois said he urged the election of Magistrate Joseph Rainey as a Congressman and Henry Wallace as President, and for this he was rebuked by Mr. White, who advised him that paid officials of the Association must not engage in politics.

Baltimore Md

At the same time, Dr. DuBois declared, Mr. White and other officers were campaigning for President Truman. He said that the NAACP meeting in Kansas City "was almost a Truman rally."

Dr. DuBois said that differences of opinion between himself and Mr. White dated back as far as 1945 when he was denied suitable office space in which to house his secretary and library of 2,500 books.

On one occasion he stated, he was criticized for differing with the association in the handling of a segregation case in Dayton, Ohio.

Dr. DuBois explained that the Dayton people who quoted him had made use of his autobiography rather than of any speech or letter of his.

Sat 10-9-48

Backing of Robeson Involved

He fell out with Mr. White also because he had approved Paul Robeson's "American Crusade to End Lynching" and Philip Randolph's "March on Washington Movement for Civil Rights."

Dr. DuBois contended that as a citizens he had a right to oppose lynching and endorse a march-on Washington if he wanted to.

Dr. DuBois' Ouster Held 'Act Striking at Freedom'

Afro American
Sat 10-2-48
Baltimore, Md

100 Prominent Educators Say Firing Aged Educator Imperils NAACP's Effectiveness

NEW YORK (NNPA)—The dismissal of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as research director of the NAACP will imperil the effectiveness and standing of the organization, 100 persons prominent in cultural and educational fields, declared in a statement released on Oct. 11.

The ouster of Dr. DuBois by vote of the board of directors of the NAACP followed his request for adoption by the organization of what the statement terms "a definite foreign policy that would honestly serve the best interests of the colored and colonial peoples everywhere."

Leading Educators

Signers of the statement included:

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of the sociology department of Howard University; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, dean of the Howard University Medical School; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University (Pa.); Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of Cheyney Teachers College, Cheyney, Pa.;

Dr. Lorenzo Turner, English department, Roosevelt College, Chicago; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N.C.; and Dr. Alain Lock, professor of philosophy, Howard University.

Sat 10-2-48

Act Vigorously Condemned

Pointing out that Dr. DuBois "has been more than half a century in the front line of the battle for racial equality and a better world" and terming his dismissal as "a shock to the entire nation," the statement said:

"The expulsion of Dr. DuBois . . . cannot but imperil the whole democratic effectiveness and standing of the NAACP. This is not only an injustice to the 80-year-old scholar and fighter for the democratic rights of oppressed peoples. It is an act which strikes at the heart of freedom itself."

Contrary to it is the one sug- retary, his office staff an gesting the retention of both Dr. or by a board chosen by t BuBois and Walter White, execu- bership and responsible to the tive secretary of the association, with a clear-cut definition of the areas of their employment so that there will be no further clash of personalities between the two men.

Group Work in Early Days

The association has not always been a secretary-dominated organization. In the early days the work was done by a group, the outstanding members of which were Oswald Garrison Villard, Mary White Ovington, William English Walling, Paul Kennaday, Joel Spingarn, Charles Edward Russell and Dr. DuBois.

Also during this early period the DuBois, its 80-year old scholarly association won the first and per- research director, upon the termi- haps the most important of its le- nation of his contract Dec. 31, next. gal fights against disfranchisement

The most popular calls for a of the directors. A more drastic change in the by-laws of the associ- proposal calls for a ation to give members, through their chosen, representatives, the right to choose all or a majority of the directors. A more drastic proposal calls for a complete house-cleaning among officers of the association

DuBois Dismissal Brings Calls for Drastic Change

Afro American
Sat 10-9-48
Baltimore Md

Some Proposals Favor Change in By-Laws Regarding Directors, Limitation of Authority

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— Several proposals have come out of discussions of the action of the board of directors of the NAACP in voting to dismiss Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, its 80-year old scholarly association won the first and perresearch director, upon the termination of his contract Dec. 31, next. gal fights against disfranchisement

The most popular calls for a change in the by-laws of the association to give members, through their chosen, representatives, the right to choose all or a majority of the directors. A more drastic proposal calls for a complete house-cleaning among the present officers of the association. The association has now reached the point where it must decide whether it shall be run by a Sec-

Control by Masses Held Vital to Group's Future

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Public Must Work to Have Research Aide Reinstated, Directors Chosen by Members

Sat. 10-2-48

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The action of the Board of Directors of the NAACP in voting to dismiss Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, its research aide, should arouse public opinion in two directions.

It should force the board to rescind its action and continue the services of Dr. Du Bois and it should also compel a reformation of the NAACP so as to give control of the organization to its membership.

Dr. Du Bois's contribution to racial advancement has been too valuable for him, at the age of 80, to be cast aside.

For 16 years he was a teacher—for 2 years at Wilberforce, for something over a year at the University of Pennsylvania, and for 13 years at Atlanta University.

His Atlanta University Studies were perhaps the first body of scientifically ascertained facts covering the group life of colored Americans. Systematic studies of their development, the material was put in a form available for the scholars of the world.

Clashed With Booker T.

There was his bitter controversy with Booker T. Washington and their clashing ideologies. Dr. Du Bois advocated higher education for colored people. Dr. Washington emphasized training in the skilled trades and encouragement in industry and common labor.

There also was his fight against what he termed the Tuskegee Machine, which sought to concentrate influence at Tuskegee Institute and make Tuskegee the capital of the colored nation. Those were the days when Presidents and high Federal and State officials always consulted Dr. Washington before making political appointments.

The clash with the Tuskegee Machine was climaxed at a meeting in a Boston church at which Dr. Washington had arranged to speak. William Monroe Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian planned to heckle Dr. Washington about his attitude toward voting and education.

Sat. 10-2-48

Led to Founding of NAACP

There was a disturbance, which the newspapers called a riot and for which Trotter eventually went to jail. Dr. Du Bois's indignation boiled and as a result he called a conference, out of which grew the "Niagara Movement," which led ultimately to the organization of the NAACP.

At an Atlanta University celebration of his 70th birthday, Dr. Du Bois said he had been so content in his work that he seldom talked about or haggled over salary. Although he made only $1200 a year during his 13 years at Atlanta, he stated, he never once asked for an increase.

Power Must Be Given People

Pointing out that he asked for an increase with the NAACP only when a white secretary was hired at a wage above mine, he added, "I realize now that this rather specious monetary independence may in the end cost me dearly, and land me in time upon some convenient street corner with a tin cup."

The present difficulty is that the NAACP directors are not representative of its membership. It is time for a change in the by-laws to give the membership the power to choose directors who will conduct the business of the association.

NAACP Fires Dr. DuBois

Memphis World
Memphis, Tenn.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)— The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People for the second time in history has severed its connections with Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

The NAACP told the militant leader that his services would no longer be needed after Dec. 31 when his contract expires. Dr. DuBois had held the post of director of special research.

The action was taken Monday by the board of directors at the association's offices at 20 West 40th St. 8-6-48

WHITE CRITICIZED

The controversy between Dr. DuBois and the NAACP came after the writer, lecturer and former college professor had criticized Walter F. White, executive secretary of the association for taking a position as consultant to the United Nations. Dr. DuBois said in his opinion the post was political and not in the best interests of the Negro peoples of the world.

The NAACP secretary sailed Monday on the America for Paris, where the General Assembly of the United Nations is meeting.

The board accused Dr. DuBois of refusing to "cooperate" with the executive staff of the association, of which he was a member. Asked by Mr. White to help in preparing an agenda for the United Nations meeting. Dr. DuBois told the board there was nothing that he could do to help Mr. White. The reason given by Dr. DuBois was that for some time he had worked on international affairs for the association and had presented many memoranda to the board about his findings. He added that he did not know whether the board ever had seen this material.

MEMO ON DISPUTE

Memphis World

The board accused Dr. DuBois of violating confidences of the association and of giving to the press a memo on the dispute before the board had had time to study the DuBois charges. The board concluded yesterday's meeting with the statement that "it will not be in the best interests of the association to continue Dr. DuBois as a staff member beyond the term of his present contract," and directing that formal notice be transmitted to Dr. DuBois.

This is the second time Dr. DuBois has been at odds with the association. In 1934, after twenty-four years with The Crisis, the association publication, he resigned after a long dispute with the board on the basic principles of how to fight race segregation.

Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the association, said that "it is with deep regret that the board felt the necessity of passing this motion asking for the DuBois discharge from the association staff."

"Dr. DuBois was one of the founders of the association, and for many years his voice was the voice of this organization," he added. The board could not retain Dr. DuBois and hold its own position as the top authority in the association, he said. 8-6-48

A group of friends and supporters gave a party last February in honor of Dr. DuBois's 80th birthday. Dr. DuBois has been active in the campaign for Henry A. Wallace.

COMMITTEE IS SET UP TO DEFEND DR. DUBOIS

Charges that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, director of special research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is being removed from his office by "an inside clique which does not represent the masses of Negroes who support the association," were made yesterday by a defense committee. The committee seeks to prevent the planned dismissal of the 80-year-old scholar.

The committee, which calls itself the Emergency Committee for Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and the N. A. A. C. P., spoke through Miss Shirley Graham, writer, who said the DuBois forces would have temporary headquarters with the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions at the Iroquois Hotel, 49 West Forty-fourth Street.

The action to dismiss Dr. DuBois came after he had criticized the board of directors of the N. A. A. C. P. for what he called the sacrifice of a principle to aid the candidacy of President Truman. Asked to help Walter F. White, association secretary, draft a paper on the Negro question to be presented before the General Assembly of the United Nations, to which Mr. White had been delegated by the Administration, Dr. DuBois refused, accusing Mr. White of playing politics for President Truman.

Miss Graham said that supporters of Dr. DuBois included Carl Murphy, publisher of the Baltimore Afro-American papers, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University of Pennsylvania. The Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, 86 Morningside Avenue, and a board member, denied that he was present and voting to dismiss Dr. DuBois, as announced by the board.

The action was taken by the board of directors at the meeting held last Monday, at which time the board released Dr. DuBois as research director after he had clashed with Mr. White for accepting a consultantship with the United States delegation to the United Nations Assembly.

Although Dr. DuBois has declined to comment to the press on his dismissal, it was learned that he has made a statement to the newly formed committee. Reporters here saw this as indicating that Dr. DuBois himself will aid in the fight.

Sat. 9-25-48

Nation-Wide Body Planned

The new committee is headed by Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, dean of the Howard University Medical School at Washington. One of its New York leaders is Mrs. Shirley Graham, the author. Archibald Pinkett, a Washington attorney, is also a member of the committee.

All are active in the Wallace-for-President movement, as was Dr. DuBois.

DuBois to Fight; White on Leave

The Afro-American

Executive Secretary Given Year With Pay

Sat. 9-25-48

OUSTER PROTESTED

"Leak" Makes NAACP Confiirm Board Action

NEW YORK (NNPA)—First indications that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, former research director of the NAACP, will fight his dismissal by the board of directors of that organization were seen here last Friday with the announcement of the formation of a citizens' committee which will seek to have the board reverse its decision.

Almost simultaneously, the NAACP revealed that Walter White, executive secretary, has been granted a year's leave of absence, with pay, on the recommendation of Dr. Louis T. Wright, because of a bad heart condition.

The committee met in New York last Thursday, and telegrams were sent to various persons in all parts of the nation asking them to come to the aid of the 80-year-old Dr. DuBois.

The telegrams invited "friends" of Dr. DuBois to "join an emergency committee to protest the action of the NAACP board and study the facts in the light of Dr. DuBois's tremendous work and the problems facing the darker races as outlined in the historic petition which he presented to the United Nations."

To Prove Charge False

It was learned that the committee will attempt to show that Dr. DuBois did not actually release to the press a memorandum he wrote to the board. The board charged in his dismissal that he did release his memorandum to the press before it could be acted upon by the board.

Meanwhile, the NAACP, apparently anticipating that the action against Dr. DuBois would create a turmoil among colored people, sent a letter, dated Sept. 15, to all its branches explaining the board's action to each branch.

Declaring that "since this incident is certain to receive wide publicity" the NAACP letter said that Dr. DuBois himself had acted as a consultant to the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945, and that at no time was his action considered an endorsement of the Truman Administration's policy.

Say He Would Have

(Dr. DuBois charged Mr. White with endorsing the Truman Administration by accepting a consultantship with the United States delegation to the United Nations Assembly.)

The NAACP letter also said Dr. DuBois had told the board that he had not given his memorandum to the press, but said he stated that he would have given it to the press if he had been asked to do so by a reporter.

The letter said that in view of his refusal to perform research for Mr. White and his declaration regarding the document, the directors felt that they had no other course of action except the one represented in the motion quoted above.

Say White May Not Return

The admission last Tuesday by the association that Mr. White has been given a year's leave has caused speculation in Harlem ranging from assertions that Mr. White's leave of absence is a political move to predictions that he will never again return to the position.

Publication last Wednesday of the announcement that Mr. White had been given leave caused considerable embarrassment to officials, inasmuch as the board had made public its decision to fire Dr. DuBois but planned to keep the other secret for an undisclosed period.

"Leak" Brings About Release

However, an admitted "leak" on the board of directors placed the information in the hands of a reporter on a white daily, and when he informed the association that he had the information, official confirmation was given to the story.

When officials of the organization were pressed for additional details after the story had appeared in print, staff members at the national headquarters virtually admitted that they did not know

of the board's action until they read it in the papers.

Henry L. Moon, NAACP public relations director, said the story of Mr. White's leave was going to be published in the regular weekly press release put out by the association but could not explain why the announcement was not included in release put out last week explaining in detail the reasons for the action against Dr. DuBois.

Not Mentioned in Letter

Nor was the unusual action mentioned in the letter which the association sent to all branch offices explaining the DuBois matter.

Reporters here concluded, despite Mr. Moon's statements that the matter was to have been kept secret until Mr. White returned from Europe—a date which Moon said is "undetermined."

Supporters of the idea that Mr. White's leave has political overtones point out that an organization like the NAACP must have an "in" to the White House at all times in order to function effectively, and that with an impending Republican Presidential victory, it is political suicide to be caught going "down the line" with a defeated candidate.

They add that Mr. White's leanings toward the Democrats has caused considerable embarrassment to some of its influential Republican members and brought on dissension within the ranks of the organization.

Another school of thought linked Mr. White's leave of absence as a victory for a "faction" within the organization led by Roy Wilkins, Mr. White's assistant, who becomes acting executive secretary and who is recognized as a friend of the Republicans.

No One Knows Anything

One fact was certain—the organization as of this week was in a state of utter confusion. Wilkins left New York for a Midwest vacation immediately following confirmation that Mr. White had been given a year's leave.

When asked who would run the organization in his absence, one staff member said Madison Jones, administrative assistant, was in charge, but Moon told reporters that Thurgood Marshall, legal counsel of the association, would take over in Mr. Wilkins's absence.

Moon, obviously embarrassed by the story of Mr. White's leave, admitted that there were certain "leaks" on the NAACP board of directors. He said that this was "unfortunate."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Splits With NAACP

FOR the second time within the past fourteen years, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and the administration of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have differed over principles of policy-making to a point which has resulted in the severance of Dr. DuBois' connection with the organization.

One of the founders of the association, in 1934 he resigned after 24 years as editor of *The Crisis*, the NAACP official organ following a long dispute with the board of directors. He returned to the organization ten years later in the capacity of research director. At the expiration of 1948, according to action recently taken by the board, he is to be discontinued in this post.

In voting to dismiss its venerable research director, the board charged that he has refused to cooperate with the executive staff of the association of which he is a member. ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, NAACP president is quoted as saying: "The board could not retain Dr. DuBois and hold its own position as the top authority in the association."

The recurring conflicts between Dr. DuBois and the NAACP board, the top authority in the organization, raise the question as to whether the two can ever work continuously in mutual accord.

The Little Foxes

The dismissal of Dr. W. E. B. Dubois as research director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has presented the left-wing enemies of the NAACP with a lively public issue.

Dr. Dubois is a scholar of tremendous prestige and ability. In the last half-century he has figured in many important controversies over the "Negro issue" and history has shown him to be right in some instances and wrong in others. Nevertheless, the aged scholar has a unique place in the hearts of the people.

Any charges that Dr. Dubois has been victimized, whether true or false, would be sure to arouse sympathetic action in his defense immediately. No one knows this any better than the litttle foxes who are sniping at the NAACP leaders for not waltzing with Wallace. They therefore are charging that Dr. Dubois, who is plunking for Henry, has been canned because of his political views.

The whole case of the little foxes rests upon a lie. Dr. Dubois was not dismissed because of his political views but this charge fits the present need of the Wallace Progressives and, of course, Dr. Dubois is playing ball with them.

The little foxes are skilled in the handling of a "cause" and they intend to use this one for all it is worth. They sense an opportunity to get publicity for their candidate and to throw a monkey wrench in the NAACP. If they can disrupt the NAACP and create bitterness and dissension between the leaders and the rank and file, they will.

The little foxes have also joined the GOP in putting the heat on Walter White. The latter has presumably sinned because he has made statements which have been interpreted to be an endorsement of President Harry Truman. The NAACP is expected to analyze the records of candidates and Mr. White could hardly have kept his own self-respect if he did not tell the truth. No president since Lincoln has stuck his neck out farther for Negroes than Mr. Truman. This is a fact.

The little foxes are doomed to defeat. Dr. Dubois has far more to fear from his present "friends" than his alleged enemies. The little foxes can't win, however, because the public has caught on to their play.

Walter White's Knowledge of Problems Questioned

Lautier Feels NAACP Board Should Have Defined Areas for Secretary, Research Aide

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— The ouster of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois from the staff of the NAACP represents a real blow to colonial peoples and their hopes for complete political and economic equality.

In releasing Dr. DuBois, who was research director, the NAACP got rid of a man uniquely qualified, experience, in international affairs, to plead the cause of the colonial peoples of the world.

The ouster also represents a clash between Dr. DuBois and Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, which was brought to a breaking point when Dr. DuBois refused to prepare material for Mr. White to take with him to Paris, where he is serving as an advisor to the U. S. delegation at the UN Assembly sessions.

Enough Room for Both

It seems that an organization like the NAACP could make effective use of the services of each man— Dr. DuBois in the field of international affairs, and Mr. White on the domestic scene where the association needs to continue its fight against lynching, in the courts, and for full citizenship rights.

It is regrettable that the board would dismiss Dr. DuBois and not exert itself to define the areas in which the two men could work without clashing.

As Dr. DuBois himself pointed out in connection with his leaving the association in 1934, where effective power is put in the hands of the secretary of an organization carrying out social refoms, the secretary, to all essential purposes, becomes the organization.

Dr. DuBois s resignation in 1934 followed his criticism of the secretary for what he termed "unsound explanation of the historic stand of the NAACP on segregation."

The board voted on May 21, 1934, that the Crisis, which Dr. DuBois founded and edited until his resignation, "is the organ of the association and no salaried officer of the association shall critize the policy, work or officers of the association in the pages of the Crisis."

Unwilling to be limited in the expression of honest opinion in the way in which the board proposed, Dr. DuBois resigned. Asked to reconsider, he insisted upon resigning. In accepting his resignation, the board paid him this deserved tribute:

Representation of the colonial peoples alongside the master peoples, and the organization of a mandates commission under the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, with definite powers to investigate complaints and conditions in colonies and to make public their findings and to hear oral petitions.

A clear statement of the intentions of each imperial power to take, gradually but definitely, all measures designed to raise the peoples of colonies to a condition of complete political and economic equality with the peoples of the master nations, and eventually either to incorparte them into the policy of the master nations or to allow them to become independen free peoples.

Regarding the colonial issue itself, Walter White has never disclosed any program he might have for changing the concept of the colonies as a source of profit for Europe. Dr. DuBois has. Among other things he proposed:

Consultation among colonial peoples and their friends as to just what measures ought to be taken for their welfare.

COURTS ARE THE CHIEF BATTLEGROUNDS IN ORGANIZED FIGHT FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.
Jul. 6-22-48

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Recounts Many Victories Against Racial Barriers and Prejudice as It Meets Here This Week—Devotion to American Ways Is Emphasized in Its Battle Against Iniustice.

By Lucile H. Bluford.

"EQUAL Justice Under the Law" is the inscription on the United States Supreme court building in Washington. It is also the principal objective of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which since 1915 has won twenty-four of the twenty-six cases it has taken before the United State Supreme court.

The N. A. A. C. P. is holding its thirty-ninth annual conference in Kansas City this week, June 22 to 27, with more than 1,000 delegates in attendance from forty-four states. 6-22-48

Unlike other organizations which use "pressure" methods in their fight for full equality for minority groups in the United States, the N. A. A. C. P. through the years has used court action as its principal weapon. Militant in spirit and interracial in membership, the N. A. A. C. P. is best known for its legal victories in the Supreme court, the most recent of which is the decision of May 3, 1948, declaring that restrictive convenants barring Negroes from certain residential areas, through valid contracts between individuals, cannot be enforced by the courts.

"Mother of Emancipation."

The N. A. A. C. P. was conceived in the mind of a young white woman, Mary White Ovington, who has been called the "Mother of the New Emancipation." Now 83 years old, Miss Ovington has devoted her life to the struggle against intolerance ever since she became a settlement worker in New York in 1895. In 1908, shock over the account of race riots in Springfield, Ill., the home of Abraham Lincoln, led her to realize the need of an organization to fight atrocities. She was spurred into action by an article written by William English Walling, editor of the Independent, entitled, "Race War in the North." Walling wrote:

> Either the spirit of the abolitionists, of Lincoln and Lovejoy must be revived and we must come to treat the Negro on a plane of absolute political and social equality or Vardaman and Tillman will soon have transferred the race war to the North....Yet who realizes the seriousness of the situation, and what large and powerful body of citizens is ready to come to their aid?

No "large and powerful" body took up Editor Walling's challenge, but Mary White Ovington did. To her New York apartment she summoned Walling and Dr. Henry Moskowitz, later a New York city official. Out of their meeting the N. A. A. C. P. was born. On the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's birth, February 12, 1909, a call was issued for the formation of a permanent organization. The call was written by Oswald Garrison Villard, grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, the great abolitionist. Fifty-two white and Negro educators, writers and social workers joined Villard in signing the call.

Branch at Texas University.

From that beginning, the N. A. A. C. P. has grown into a nation-wide organization of a half million citizens of all races, creeds and colors, working together in 1,629 branches in forty-four states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Hawaii. The first all-white N. A. A. C. P. branch was organized last year on the campus of the University of Texas, at the time when Heman Sweatt, young Negro mail carrier of Houston, was battling through the courts for admittance to the law school of the university.

Many widely known Americans serve on the N. A. A. C. P. board of directors, among them Senator Arthur Capper, Bishop John A. Gregg, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Eric Johnston, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands, Oswald Garrison Villard, Senator Wayne Morse, Alfred Baker Lewis, Eleanor Roosevelt, former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Judge Hubert T. Delaney, Rabbi Judah Cahn, Philip Murray, Newbold Morris. The late William Allen White was a director and stanch supporter of the N. A. A. C. P. for many years. Arthur B. Spingarn, New York lawyer, is president of the association and Dr. Louis T. Wright is chairman of the board of directors.

Citizenship for All.

The N. A. A. C. P. exists to seek full citizenship for every citizen in the United States regardless of race, creed or color. It opposes racial segregation and discrimination in every form and in every field—including housing, employment, education, law, recreation, travel and the armed forces. Every case which the N. A. A. C. P. has taken to the Supreme court has involved some fundamental human right. Five decisions have upheld the right of every citizen to register and vote in primary and general elections.

The famous Texas "white primary" cases of 1927, 1932 and 1944 were followed in 1947 by the decision of the court that the exclusion of Negroes from South Carolina's Democratic party was illegal. Throughout the South, N. A. A. C. P. branches are encouraging Negroes to use their newly won right and as a result, approximately 1 million southern Negroes have qualified to vote. Jul. 6-22-48

Other important decisions won by N. A. A. C. P. lawyers in the Supreme court outlawed segregation ordinances in Louisville, New Orleans and Richmond, hit the systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury service, outlawed confessions obtained by torture, established the right of Negroes to equal educational opportunities (Gaines case of Missouri and Sipuel case of Oklahoma), and declared discriminatory travel accommodations unconstitutional. 6-22-48

In addition to its court battles, the N. A. A. C. P. presses for the passage of legislation giving Negroes equal protection of the laws. It has worked steadily for passage of anti-lynching legislation. Walter White, its executive secretary, has personally investigated lynchings. The organization calls attention to the fact that lynchings have been reduced to less than 1 per cent of what they were at the turn of the century. Last year only one lynching occurred in the United States. The N. A. A. C. P. also supports other civil rights measures, such as the anti-poll tax bill and the F. E. P. C. bill, and favors such measures as public housing and federal aid to education.

More Offered by U. S.

The N. A. A. C. P. conducts its fight for equality for the Negro entirely within the framework of the American system of government. Its philosophy is that the United States, with all its imperfections on the race question, still offers more opportunities for minority groups than any other country on earth. 6-22-48

Outside of the national office staff which numbers sixty, and which is housed in the Wendell Willkie Memorial building at 20 West Fortieth street in New York, most of the work of the N. A. A. C. P. throughout the country is done by volunteers. Few of the 1,629 branches have paid executive secretaries. The Kansas City branch, host to the national conference, has no paid workers. Many of the lawyers who help the national legal staff handle N. A. A. C. P. cases do so without charge.

The meetings of the N. A. A. C. P. which are to be held at the St. Stephen Baptist church, Fifteenth street and the Paseo, are open to the public. The climax of the annual conference will be the presentation on Sunday afternoon, June 27, in the Municipal Auditorium of the Spingarn medal to Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes fund of New York. This award, established thirty-three years ago by the late Joel E. Spingarn of New York, is given each year to a Negro citizen for outstanding contribution to his race during the year.

Treasurer Of Defender NAACP Retires

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK--Miss Mary White Ovington, one of the founders of the NAACP, retired recently from her post as active treasure of the organization, but kept her place on the board of directors.

For several years past Miss Ovington has attempted to retire, but each time the board reelected her. Jul. 6-31-48 Her reason for wishing to retire was poor health. Last year the NAACP elected an assistant treasurer to aid her.

Walter White Blasts "Pious Phrases" Of American Scene

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—The great tragedy of America is that its leaders deal in "pious phrases" on the theme of tolerance and democracy, while lacking the courage to set up machinery to insure that these ideals will be more than a dream, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asserted last Sunday.

Accordingly, those who are most vocal in pious utterances are frequently the very ones who advocate "such undemocratic practices" as racial restrictive covenants, Mr. White said in an address to the New York Society for Ethical Culture at Central Park West and Sixty-fourth street.

Mr. White said the country needs to build "a more intelligent power- and militant body of public opinion" in order "to translate these pious utterances" into reality. He said the tasks calls for leaders of high intelligence and moral standards, who will fight courageously because of their knowledge of what failure will mean for mankind.

Mr. White said the country needs gernon D. Black, leader of the society, who said that World War II settled none of the world's problems, and that the only thing that can be said is that it prevented "Hitler's answer from being the answer to these problems" and that it gave humanity "a little more time in which to find the right answers based on ethical values."

GUNNAR MYRDAL
TO BE HONORED

May 27, 1948

NEW YORK, May 27.--The distinguished Swedish statesman and scholar, Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, will be honored at a dinner on June 2 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel by the "Committee of 100," the fund-raising organization for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The dinner is planned as an expression of the gratitude of Americans for the great contribution Dr. Myrdal made toward inter-racial understanding through his brilliant study, "An American Dilemma," published by Harper Brothers in 1944. Dr. Myrdal is now the director of the United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe.

Speakers at the dinner will include PM publisher Bartley C. Crum, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Carl Van Doren and Walter White, NAACP executive secretary.

Medics Blast Jim Crow Schools, Consider 25 Million Meharry Fund

NEW YORK—Led by outgoing President J. A. C. Lattimore of Louisville, the National Medication Association's 53rd convention in opening session blasted the regional college plan centered around Meharry Medical School in Nashville.

A scanty few of the estimated 1,250 doctors here for the meet attended the morning session at Wadleigh High School, convention headquarters, where Dr. Lattimore, Dr. W. Montague Cobb of Howard, Walter White, and Dr. Louis T. Wright condemned the regional plan of southern governors.

Attacks Dixie Attitude

Dr. Lattimore bitterly attacked the South's backward attitude toward Negro doctors and the health of the Negro people. He termed "facetious" the argument of some pro-regional plan spokesmen that it is not based on racial issues. The whole plan was perpetuated on race," he charged.

Referring specifically to Meharry, he asked, 'What Negro doctor would be foolish enough to entrust something as dear to him as his Alma Mater to such a clan of Nazi-minded individuals?"... "We are not willing," he said a few minutes later, "to trade Meharry" ... I would rather see Meharry close its doors than to see it reinforce the vicious pattern of Southern discrimination. I would rather see Meharry silently standing as a memorial to the funds that have supported it than to see it used as a tool to perpetuate jim-crowism."

Seven Recommendations

His vigorous remarks were greeted with applause. He concluded his forceful speech with seven recommendations: 1. That the NMA again petition the American Medical Association to admit Southern Negro doctors; 2. That the NMA go on record against the plan of the 14 Southern governors to make Meharry a Jim Crow regional medical school; 3. That the NMA vigorously support the NAACP; 4. That the NMA employ a full time secretary and secure a permanent home; 5. That the NMA petitiion colleges offering pre-medical training asking more thoroughness in scientific courses; 6. That the NMA's annual meet be held in either the spring or fall; 7. And that only one social affair be held at each convention, a banquet for the pres-dent.

Asks 25 Million

A roundtable was then held on the question of regional medical schools. Dr. H. H. Walker, a member of the Meharry faculty, called for a fund raising campaign with $25,000,000 as the goal to save Meharry and allow it to operate "under its own power." Later Dr. Lattimore answered Dr. Walker extemporaneously by declaring, "Let us not say we have to use our own nickles and dimes when we live in states where we pay taxes to support white schools. Let us stop talking about Meharry and Howard and support the NAACP. Every doctor in the nation should send the NAACP at least $10. You do have power—use it!"

Dr. S. W. Smith of Chicago, another round table participant, declared, "Let Nashville which has lived off the income of Negro students there for years do something! Let Tennessee come forward."

Dr. Cobb said that three white medical schools that have never accepted Negroes are "on the brink of admitting them." He urged that Negroes refuse any Jim Crow regional plan lest they jeopardize the advances being made toward admission in more and more white colleges.

White Warns Clawson

Walter White made a fighting pledge for the NAACP, "We will never cease until every tax-supported institution in the nation is open to all.." Warning that president. M. Don Clawson of Meharry has said that the regional plan proponents will offer it again in the next session of Congress. White declared. "We are serving notice on the M. Don Clawsons that the NAACP will fight to the finish.. There will never be any regional segregated institution in the U. S. as long as the NAACP exists." He closed his remarks with the prediction that the leading Southern medical schools will be open to Negroes soon.

Due to schedule difficulties, the House of Delegates of the NMA failed to act upon Dr. Lattimore's recommendations Tuesday and Wednesday.

Later Dr. C. Austin Whittier of San Antonio, Tex. newly elected president of the NMA, told the Defender "I am definitely opposed to the regional college plan." A Meharry alumnus, Dr. Whittier also said he'd rather see Meharry closed rather than used in a regional Jim Crow pattern. He seemed to feel, however, that the establishment of a permanent home for NMA either in Washington or Chicago within two years would be his major task.

Mayor Of Boston Donates To NAACP

BOSTON. — Mayor James M. Curley of Boston last week made his annual contribution to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to a representative group of Boston citizens interested in promoting harmony.

In the group receiving the donation were Mrs. George Turner, New England director of the Housewives League; Mrs. Florence Lesueur, NAACP president; Louis Pasco; Atty. Julian Rainey; Edward Cooper, vice president of the NAACP; Dr. Silas Taylor, Willis, manager of Lenox st. housing development and former secretary to the mayor.

NAACP WILLED THIRD OF PLAYWRIGHT'S ESTATE

LOS ANGELES — (NNPA) — Colin Clements, the playwright, who died in Philadelphia last Jan. 29, left one-third of his estate, valued at several hundred thousand dollars, to the NAACP.

Name 5 to NAACP Board of Directors

Renominate 11 Others; CIO Leader Selected

NEW YORK—Walter Reuther, CIO United Auto Workers, president is one of five persons nominated to fill vacancies on the NAACP board of directors. The nominees, subject to election by the branches, were named by a nominating committee on Sept. 28.

Others named were Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, retiring field secretary after 19 years service; Dr. U. S. Wiggins, vice president of the New Jersey State Conference of NAACP's; Dr. Joseph A. Berry, president of the Tuskegee, Ala., branch; and A. Maceo Smith, executive secretary of the Texas State Conference.

Eleven Renominated

Eleven board members whose terms expire at the end of the year were renominated. They are: Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Newark; S. Ralph Harlow, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Governor William H. Hastie, Virgin Islands; Norman Houston, Los Angeles; Carl Murphy, president of The AFRO-AMERICAN, Baltimore; Palmer Weber, Washington; Judge Hubert T. Delany, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Arthur B. Spingarn, John Hammond and Lewis S. Gannett, all of New York

Additional nominations may be made by petitions signed by at least 30 NAACP members and submitted to the national office before Nov. 1. Ballots will be counted at the annual NAACP meeting on the first Monday of the new year.

The nominating committee was composed of three members chosen by the delegates attending the 39th annual conference in Kansas City last June and three

FOR RELEASE:

MYRDAL SEES GAINS
IN NEGRO STRUGGLE

June 3, 1948

NEW YORK, June 3.--The Negro's struggle for equality is facilitated not only by the Constitution and the laws of the land, but also by "the glorious American ideals of democracy, liberty and equality," Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, author of "An American Dilemma", told a distinguished dinner gathering at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last Wednesday night (June 2). NAACP Press - New York - N.Y.

The famous Swedish statesman and social scientist spoke under auspices of the Committee of 100, the fund raising organization for the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Sharing the program with Dr. Myrdal were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Bartley Crum, publisher of the newspaper PM, Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Walter White and Roy Wilkins. Musical numbers were rendered by the baritone, Joseph James.

"Negroes are constantly gaining" in their pursuit of liberty, Dr. Myrdal asserted. "They have always many of the best whites fighting with them. They can fight wholeheartedly while their adversaries have a split personality. They have not only the law, but the national creed on their side!" Gains are being made, Dr. Myrdal continued, in spite of the fact that "the treatment of the Negro people is America's greatest and most conspicuous scandal...For the colored peoples all over the world whose rising influence is axiomatic this scandal is salt in their wounds."

Continuing discrimination against Negroes "hurts our leadership in world affairs more than any other aspect of American life," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "It is our most vulnerable spot and practically every day we are attacked in international conferences because of it. While we now give world leadership in the economic field and potentially in the military, we will not achieve our destiny until we are able to give leadership in the moral and spiritual fields."

Mrs. Roosevelt, an American delegate to the United Nations, said that the American cause and prestige among foreign delegations were greatly enhanced by the recent Supreme Court decision which banned enforcement of restrictive real estate covenants by state or federal courts.

Mr. White asserted that in the four short years since publication of "An American Dilemma," much of its accurate findings has been outmoded by the swiftly changing opinion on the race question, both as a national and as a world problem. "The uncompromising struggle

led by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, highlighted by the United States Supreme Court decisions outlawing the white primary, restrictive covenants and educational inequalities, have caused to grow and to become increasingly articulate decent public opinion both white and Negro, in the South and throughout the country."

While great changes are shaping up, the NAACP secretary said, the irony and tragedy of race relations in America are revealed by our activities at home and abroad. "Today we executed seven Nazis in Landsberg, Germany for killing and maiming fellow Germans in compliance with racist theories," he pointed out. "But the chief of police who blinded Isaac Woodard walks the bloody soil of South Carolina a free man while his Senator, Burnet Maybank, demands that racial inequality be written into the selective service act."

In response to an appeal by Mr. Wilkins, a total of $6,657.50 was contributed to the Legal Defense and Educational Fund by organizations and persons attending the dinner. The largest contribution, $2,000, came from the ALF International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, contributed $1,000. Other large contributions included $500 from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and $250 from the Jewish Labor Committee. Contributions previously raised and announced at the dinner were $7,500 from the Rosenwald Fund and $1,000 from the CME Church.

Ma. A. C. P. Press - New York, N.Y.

Thu. 6-3-48

They have it better than anybody else in prison.

THEY HAVE IT GOOD

Sd. Advertiser

E. D. Nixon, local representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announces that he will undertake a fight against use of Negro prison trusties in the Capitol. If Nixon succeeds, a lot of Negro trusties are going to be sore with him.

Negro trusties, most of them serving life for capital crimes, usually murder (thieves are rarely selected for this work), do the janitorial work in the Capitol. They carry handmail, polish the brass cuspidors, clean up, run errands and goof off. Those in the governor's office have shoeshine concessions and operate with profit.

Montgomery Ala

If they weren't doing these things in the cool Capitol corridors, they would be hard at work on prison land under the hot Alabama sun. As it is, they get to loaf a good deal and enjoy their exalted surroundings. They are well treated.

Further, their positions make it possible for them to show fitness for parole better than the anonymous convicts between the cotton rows on the far fifty and to line up jobs when freedom comes. They are remembered at Thanksgiving and Christmas.

NAMED INS. BENEFICIARY BY EX-G.I.

Fri. 7-13-48

One Of Biggest Branch Gifts

The St. Louis Branch of the NAACP announced Wednesday that it has been named beneficiary of the $10,000 army life insurance policy of Harold L. Finley. Finley, a 26-year-old veteran of World War II shot and killed his sister, Mrs. Phillis Anderson, then killed himself last November during a fit of despondency.

Finley, who served in the ETO, was released from the Danville, Ill., army sanitarium in December, 1946. He was a quiet type of person and often came into the NAACP office to read. He was interested in Democracy and was an active member of the NAACP.

A representative of the veterans administration stated that Finley, who resided at 3112a Clark avenue, in a prior policy had named a sister, Mrs. Ethel Redding, as principal beneficiary and another sister, Mrs. Jean Youckon, as contingent beneficiary. He changed his beneficiary to the NAACP July 7, 1947. The sisters reside at 3524 Market st.

The V. A. representative said that he had exercised the option in the policy so that the $10,000 is payable in a lump sum to the beneficiary. He stated that all evidence will have to be gone over by the Veteran's Administration claim department before it could be decided who will be paid.

Atty. David Grant, past-president of the NAACP, stated that he believes that this is the largest single contribution ever designated for any branch of the association.

Guy Ruffin, president of the branch, stated that he felt it showed confidence in the work and efforts of the NAACP and the race consciousness of the average citizen.

Walter White Is Cleared By N. A. A. C. P. on Polls

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Leslie Perry, administrative assistant to its Washington bureau, were absolved by the board of directors yesterday of recent charges that they were seeking to deliver the Negro vote to the Democrats.

The charge was made by Val J. Washington, assistant Republican campaign manager. He said Mr. White and Mr. Perry were engaging in partisan political activity contrary to the association's rules, and demanded an investigation of the situation by the directors. He objected specifically to certain speeches by Mr. Perry and to syndicated newspaper articles by Mr. White.

The following statement was issued by the board:

"Examination of the speeches made by Mr. Leslie Perry . . . indicates that he has clearly and objectively reported the voting records of members of Congress on the N. A. A. C. P. legislative program. This is in accordance with the association's responsibility to publicize the voting records of legislators on issues vital to racial advancement and national welfare.

"Mr. Walter White, secretary, wrote a series of articles on three Presidential candidates. These articles, published in The New York Herald Tribune and other newspapers, express Mr. White's personal evaluations. The association has made no evaluations of these candidates.

"The policy of the association, formulated by the board and ratified by the annual conference, is now as always: It supports no candidate for political office. No officer or member of the association may indorse any political candidate in the name on the association, and no paid executive may indorse any political candidate or political party either as an individual or as an officer of this association."

NAACP REAFFIRMS
NON-PARTISANSHIP

NEW YORK, April 29, 1948 Press Service of The NAACP New York, N.Y. Thurs. 4-29-48 —April 29.—Clarifying and reaffirming the non-partisan position of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a committee of the organization's national board of directors this week adopted the following resolution:

"It is the policy of the NAACP that neither officers nor members of its branches shall use the name of the Association or that of a branch for the aid and assistance of the candidacies of themselves or of any other candidate for political office. Whenever officers of any branch run for political office, it shall be the duty of such officers and of the branch to make it clear to the public that neither the Association nor the branch supports such candidacy since the Association does not support any political party or candidate whatsoever."

The committee reaffirmed a resolution passed by the board at its March 1944 meeting which banned partisan political activity. "The National Office of the NAACP may not officially support any political party", this resolution asserted. "The branches of the Association may not, as organized groups, support any political party; but the branch officers and members as individuals may work for and support any political party or candidate of their choice. They may work as individuals on party committees, speak for political organizations, and engage in any other activity in support of their political choice", the resolution concluded.

Press Service NAACP New York, N.Y. Tues. 1-16-48

WEST COAST NAACP TO MEET IN LOS ANGELES

San Francisco, Calif.—The West Coast Regional Conference of NAACP Branches will be held March 5-6-7 in Los Angeles, instead of San Francisco, Noah W. Griffin, regional secretary, announced this week. This will be third such conference held by the West Coast region, which was established in 1946. The states attending the meeting will be Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, and Washington.

Attorney Thomas L. Griffith, president of the Los Angeles branch of the NAACP, will act as host to the conference, which will close with a mass meeting on Sunday, March 7.

Truman Held Champion of Civil Rights

The Post Washington D.C. 6-24-48

Kansas City, June 23 (AP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was told tonight that President Truman was the acknowledged champion of civil rights. Thurs.

Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, said Mr. Truman "deliberately risked his whole political future" in taking his "forthright stand" in setting out his civil rights program.

Ewing told the association's thirty-ninth convention that Mr. Truman "stuck to his guns."

Ewing said it was the business of the "Federal Government to fight vigorously the prejudices and hostilities—the selfishness and greed—which so long have prevented a decent solution of our so-called Negro problem."

A Negro editor told the convention last night that the NAACP will intensify its political action and continue its fight against discrimination. 6-24-48

The editor, Roy Wilkins, of New York, urged a close watch on the Republican and Democratic National Conventions to determine which party will offer a convincing civil rights program.

"It is anice question as to whether the nice-talking-but-do-nothing Republicans are worse than the bad-talking-and-do-nothing Democrats," he declared.

Eight hundred delegates are attending the convention which ends Sunday. They represent 500,000 members from 45 States.

Segregation In Services May Be Fought

The Post Washington D.C. Pic & Sc

Kansas City, Mo., June 25 (U.P.).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will not approve a suggested "civil disobedience" assault on the new draft law, it was indicated today by NAACP officials.

But many delegates to the thirty-ninth annual conference said, "We feel strongly about segregation in the armed forces," and predicted the conference would pass a strong resolution regarding the law which President Truman signed yesterday. Dist. 6-26-48

"We Negroes don't mind going to hell as long as we are not discriminated against," Willard S. Townsend, Chicago, international president of the United Transport Service Employes of America, CIO, told the convention. He said, however, that we must demonstrate our ability to exhaust existing mechanisms for social protest." abandon,

NEGRO GROUP HELD 'MULTI-PARTISAN'

Leaders Say NAACP Will Push Rights Plan in All Parties, but Omit Endorsements

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 24—Negroes were told today that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was in politics primarily because the legislative program it advocated could best be translated into law by political action.

Leaders of the association defined its position as "multi-partisan," explaining that it would continue to refrain from the blanket endorsement of a party or a candidate while working for the incorporation of a civil rights program into the policies of all parties.

Reporting on political policy, Theodore M. Berry, Cincinnati board member, said he "admitted" that the membership had become aroused by local politics sufficiently to want to go beyond the endorsement of platforms and the ratings of candidates.

Job-Trading Is Feared

Referring to attempts of some branches to endorse local candidates and movements, he said that such action would involve the association in job trading and patronage disputes.

The association would be interested more and more, he said, in the election of minor officials as well as national leaders, stating that Mayors, tax collectors, sheriffs, district attorneys and the judges in their spheres were as important to Negroes as the President, Governors, and members of Congress.

In preparing the delegates for a program of political action, speakers urged the organization of small clubs which would instruct Negro and white voters in the use of the allot, at the same time preparing them for a recognition of important social issues.

Leslie S. Perry, the association's legislative representative in Washington, said that the Negro voters this year could influence the election of seventy-five Representatives from states outside the South.

More than twenty questions were submitted for study and on the basis of most of these, he said, the candidate would be "tested." The questions involved the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill, a national health bill, fair-labor-standards legislation, anti-poll tax and anti-lynch measures.

Negro voters in Alabama had been prevented from voting by the Boswell amendment to the State Constitution, Amory O. Jackson of the association's Birmingham branch reported.

Only 2,050 Negroes had been able to register out of an "ideal" 80,000 he said.

Texas Group for Truman

Association leaders from Texas said that 47,000 adult Negro voters who were members of the association had shown a strong preference for President Truman because of the civil rights program he submitted to the Congress.

The Baltimore branch said that 16,000 association members were, on the whole, "pro-Truman." About 175,000 association members reside in border and Southern cities.

Loren Miller, Los Angeles attorney who led the fight against restrictive covenants, said that Negroes, generally, were pro-Truman, "although many more would be pro-Wallace if Mr. Wallace were a factor."

William S. Townsend of the the United Transport Service Employes, CIO, chided Negro leaders for supporting reactionary social programs once assured that the programs would be carried out on a non-segregation basis. He asked that the forces aligned against race discrimination in the armed forces turn their energies against the military program itself.

A Bow to the NAACP

All citizens of good will read with pride the four-year report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, just published.

In the domestic field the Association, under the leadership of Walter White, has won sweeping victories against segregation in education and in housing. Through its efforts, many hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens have been able, for the first time since the Civil War, to exercise their right to vote.

The stand taken by Federal officials against segregation and discrimination, although so much still remains to be done, was significant. The attitude of the U. S. Government, voiced in June, 1947 by President Truman, declared: "We cannot any longer await the growth of a will to action in the slowest state or the most backward community. Our national government must show the way."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People did much to build this attitude on the part of the Federal government today.

NEGROES REAFFIRM NON-PARTISAN AIM

Association, in Reiterating Its Political Stand, Hears Attack on GOP Platform

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 25—The nomination of Governor Dewey by the Republican party has not altered the political position of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People because of the organization's "non-partisan position," association leaders said today. Walter F. White, executive secretary, said that he was "not unduly impressed by the selection of Mr. Dewey," and would speak on that point in the closing address to the convention on Sunday.

A Republican leader told the convention that the selection of Governor Dewey would not alter the position of the Negro in American life unless the Governor went beyond the generalities of his party platform. Referring to himself as a lifetime Negro Republican, Dowdal H. Davis, managing editor of The Kansas City Call, said that there was nothing to inspire confidence in the platform of his party.

Mr. Davis said that he felt constrained, also, to tell American youth that they would not solve their problems in this country by looking to the Russian people for leadership. His address followed a highly provocative appeal to American youth for social action, by James Herndon of Atlanta, Ga., who said he favored the Henry A. Wallace movement, because the other major political parties are not sincere with the Negro.

Austin T. Walden, for nearly thirty years a lawyer in Atlanta, and who is credited with leading the fight to open up the "white" Democratic primaries in Georgia, told a convention group that the Negro "belongs" in the Democratic party of the South, for "practical reasons."

The Negro minister was defended from the "attacks" of the "left wing" by the Rev. Lee H. Simpson of the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, Houston, who attributed to the leadership of the church leaders, the organization of nearly 15,000 Negroes in his city who were pledged to a civil rights program.

Evidence that Negroes are "turning to the support of their worthy causes," was pointed out by Maceo Smith of Dallas, who said that Texas Negro ministers, undertakers, teachers, dentists and pharmacists have influenced their state organizations to contribute more than $400,000 to legal defense.

Association records compiled by Henry Lee Moon, director of research, pointed to an "influential" Negro vote in several southern states, a vote strong enough to keep the South in the Democratic party, he said. By states, the registered Negro vote is "conservatively" estimated to be for Virginia, 60,000; Georgia, 150,000; Tennessee, 75,000; North Carolina, 70,000; Texas, 150,000 and Florida, 70,000. He said that the Negro vote in Florida this spring had prevented the election of a "reactionary" governor of that state.

He said that the Negro is being brought to a realization of the importance of local politics, by court cases concerning salary, school and health measures in southern states, carried on by the association.

A choir of fifty-six persons of whites and Negroes, including Jewish, Protestant and Catholic faiths, has presented the musical programs at convention sessions. The choir is a part of the Fellowship House, started here last year by the Rev. Lawrence Scott, a white citizen of Marshall, Mo.

Walter White Cites "Real Americanism" Relieves Bolters Do Not Represent Southern Majority

NEW YORK — Describing the civil rights plank adopted on July 14 in the platform of the Democratic Party as an example of "real Americanism," Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Saturday expressed the appreciation of the half-million NAACP members of this action.

Mr. White declared the NAACP delighted at the specific inclusion of remedial legislation and other action against long-standing abuses like lynching, th poll tax, job discrimination and segregation in the Democratic platform. "We believe," Mr. White stated, "the victory of decency at Philadelphia marks the greatest turning point for the South and for America which has occurred since the Civil War. Both parties are now committed to implementation of the major recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

NOT MAJORITY

The NAACP secretary expressed the belief that the southern delegates who walked out on the Democratic convention in protest against its firm stand on civil rights do not represent majority opinion in the South. "We have more than 700 branches in the South through which we keep closely in touch with opinion there," Mr. White pointed out. "Except in a few isolated instances, the type of sectional selfishness and bad manners exhibited at Philadelphia are not approved by church, labor, student and veterans' groups in the South. In sheer self defense, the South is going to find new political leadership to replace that which disgraced the South in fighting civil rights."

W. F. WHITE TO TAKE LEAVE

Secretary of NAACP to Stay Out Year Because of Health

Walter F. White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will receive a leave with pay, for one year, beginning about Dec. 1, the association announced yesterday. The reason given was Mr. White's health.

Scheduled to return Nov. 1 from Paris after serving as a consultant on race problems to the United States delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations, Mr. White will remain in office for a month to acquaint Roy Wilkins, the present assistant secretary, with office routine. Mr. Wilkins was asked by the association board of directors to head the organization during the absence of Mr. White.

The association pointed out that Mr. White "has worked to the detriment of his health for several years without sufficient rest." The decision to relieve Mr. White of office routine was made at the request of the secretary's personal physician.

Mr. White came to the association in 1918 from the Atlanta (Ga.) Life Insurance Company. Mr. Wilkins joined the association staff from The Kansas City (Mo.) Call in 1931. He became editor of The Crisis, the association monthly magazine, on the resignation of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in 1934.

ASSOCIATION RECEIVES
$1700 IN DONATIONS May 20, 1948

NEW YORK, May 24-- Contributions and a bequest totaling $1,700 have been donated to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People during the last week. The largest sum, $1,000, was raised at a meeting at Temple Israel, Lawrence, L.I., following an address by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was this congregation which recently purchased a life membership in the NAACP for its spiritual leader, Rabbi Judah Cahn, a member of the NAACP board of directors.

The Association has been notified of a bequest of $500 under terms of the will of the late Carroll A. Brooks of Washington. In response to the NAACP church program, Reverend George Sims, pastor of Union Baptist Church, New York, presented a check of $150 to Walter White, NAACP secretary, at the regular Sunday evening services on May 23. An additional sum of $50 has been received from Howard Lindsay, famous playwright and co-author of the Pulitizer prize winning play, "State of the Union."

Press Releases--June 17 -3-

A keynote address will be delivered on the opening night of the conference by NAACP assistant secretary Roy Wilkins. Other noted speakers who will address the conference sessions include Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing; Willard S. Townsend, international president of the United Transport Service Employees of America; Dr. Will W. Alexander; and Mr. Charles Houston, chairman of the NAACP National Legal Committee. NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall will discuss, on June 23, "Restrictive Covenants and the Segregation Picture."

INGHAM STORY FEATURED
AT NAACP CONFERENCE June 17, 1948

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, June 17.-- A first-hand story of the famous Ingram case will be presented to the delegates at the 39th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which will be held here, June 22-27. Mrs. Geneva Rushen, the oldest daughter of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, will give a full account of the tragedy which was inflicted on her mother, who, along with her two teen-age sons, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the self-defense slaying of a white sharecropper in Georgia. Mrs. Rushen, accompanied by Robert, another of Mrs. Ingram's twelve children will speak at the closing mass meeting of the conference, June 27, in

the Kansas City Municipal Auditorium.

Other features of the Sunday meeting will be the presentation of the Spingarn Medal to Dr. Channing H. Tobias by Dr. Edwin Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund. NAACP secretary Walter White, in addressing the meeting, will review the record made by the 80th Congress on civil rights legislation and other bills affecting the security and welfare of United States Citizens.

More than 650 delegates from thirty-four states sent in advance registrations for the NAACP conference; the final registration is expected to exceed 800. For the first time, the NAACP branch in Hawaii will be represented at the conference by a delegate.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES
CONTRIBUTES TO NAACP WORK

June 17, 1948

Press Service of the NAACP

NEW YORK, June 17.-- Moved by the impressive nature of the legal work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which was described at the dinner held in honor of Dr. Gunnar Myrdal in New York City on June 2, Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, noted educator and clergyman, recently sent a contribution to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

In the letter which enclosed his check, Mr. Stokes declared: "The NAACP's legal work has always seemed to me one of the most vital and constructive undertakings of any American organization interested in human rights and minority welfare."

2d NAACP Parley Hits Ike's Jimcrow

Daily Worker

By John Hudson Jones

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Army Jimcrow stand was condemned by the eastern regional conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. New York, N. Y.

Representing 220 branches in nine states, the 275 delegates met here Saturday at NAACP headquarters, 20 W. 40 St. Mon. 4-12-48

Eisenhower's support of segregation had previously been denounced by the NAACP's New England conference and by Walter White, NAACP secretary.

The eastern regional conference declared:

"We deplore and condemn the endorsement of segregation in the armed services by General Dwight D. Eisenhower."

President Truman's war scare speech on March 17, the resolution stated, "causes us to declare once more our unqualified opposition to any legislation which would establish UMT or selective service on a segregated basis."

The NAACP legislative program, which opposes peacetime draft, whether Jimcrow or not, asked members to "write your congressmen, senators, and members of the Senate Armed Services Committee to oppose Universal Military Training." Daily Worker

The civil rights resolution declared that "the success of our country in any conflict of ideas or armies with the rest of the world will depend upon how precious the ideals of democracy are held by the entire American population." It urged Congress to "enact speedily" FEPC, anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation. New York, N.Y.

Other features of the legislative program favored broad public housing, anti-filibuster legislation, higher minimum wage standards, abolition of segregation in the District of Columbia and broader social security legislation, and opposed segregated regional colleges, and Jimcrow veterans' hospitals. Mon. 4-12-48

Delegates came from Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania.

NAACP Organized In 45 States

Daily Worker
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — Maine became the 45th state in which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is active with the chartering of a branch in Portland, Maine, at the June meeting of the NAACP Board of Directors. Now the Association stretches from Portland Maine, too Portland, Oregon, as well as from Florida to California and Hawaii. Sat. 7-3-48

Other branches chartered at the June meeting were Covington County, Ala., Marvell, Ark., Boulder, Col., Telfair County, Ga., Laurel, Miss., Shawnee, Okla., Abbeville, S. C., Eutawville, S. C., McClellanville, S C., North Augusta, S. C., Jackson, Tenn., Elizabethton, Tenn., Hitchcock, Tex., Luling, Tex., and Grayson-Carroll Counties, Va. The following youth councils were chartered: Lexa, Ark., Chatham, La., Freehold, N. J., Jamestown, N. Y., Bennettsville, S. C., and the Grover C. Meredith youth council in Temple, Tex. College chapters were chartered at Georgia State College, University of Nebraska, Brooklyn College and North Carolina College.

NAACP (General)

NEWBOLD MORRIS NAMED TO BOARD OF NAACP

April 2, 19

NAACP - N.Y.

NEW YORK, N.Y., April 1,--Newbold Morris, former president of the New York City Council, has been named a member of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia. Mr. Morris, who in 1945 was the mayoralty candidate of the No Deal Party in New York, has long been active in inter-racial and welfare organizations.

A Yale trained lawyer, Mr. Morris began his public career as assistant corporation counsel and member of the Board of Aldermen of New York in 1934. Since then he has held various offices in the civic and political life of the city, including the presidency of the famous Henry Street Settlement House and the Children's Welfare Association. He is also a trustee of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

As a member of the Board of Estimate, he was one of the few New York City officials to vote against approval of the Metropolitan Life Insurance's downtown housing project unless the ban against Negro occupancy were lifted. A semi-public development, the project required approval by the Board of Estimate. Mr. Morris sought to withhold approval of the project until such time as the company agreed to admit eligible Negro applicants.

PRESS PRAISES, BLAMES NAACP

April 2, 1948

NEW YORK, N.Y., April 1,--The recent reaffirmation from southern platforms of the anti-segregation position of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People brought both praise and condemnation from the nation's press.

N.A.A.C.P. - N.Y.

In an editorial entitled, "The Annoying Mr. White", The New York Herald Tribune commented as follows on the Tuskegee conference:

"Mr. Walter White, of New York, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is a constant irritant to the South. It is not surprising that he spares no words in addressing 300 delegates from seven Southern states assembled in Tuskegee for a regional conference of the N.A.A.C.P..... The N.A.A.C.P. strategy is correct. Push to the limit, press for the Negro's full and equal rights at the polls, in the schools, at earning a living, and wherever the challenge of a free existence may lead."

The Mobile (Ala.) Press Register: "The objective of the NAACP is not equal educational and economic opportunity. The real ob-

jective of the NAACP is complete social equality. That is why the NAACP is jubliant that President Truman is supporting and demanding a program of anti-segregation in the South...The NAACP ought to know what underlies the Truman force bills. for it has long been lobbying for passage of such anti-southern measures."

The Atlanta Daily World: "We are in complete agreement with Mr. White. And we don't think there is any security in attempting to do what a few Negro college presidents are doing, misleading whites to believe things that we don't believe. The Negro people have long since repudiated that sort of leadership and are determined to have no more of it."

The Atlanta Constitution: "Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was in town this week, alienating the Negro's would-be friends, as usual. The NAACP, in direct refutation of its high-sounding name, is fly-blowing the Southern attempt to provide graduate and professional schools for Negroes on a co-operative regional basis, the only presently feasible approach."

SAYS POLITICAL ACTION
OF INDIVIDUALS DOES
NOT REPRESENT NAACP 3/26/48

NEW YORK, N.Y., March 25---The activity of local and state branch officers and members in politics does not represent official action of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was stated here today by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary.

Re-affirming the non-partisan policy of the NAACP, Mr. Wilkins said:

"By vote of delegates to our Cincinnati convention in 1946 and again at the Washington conference of 1947, the NAACP as an organization or any of its branches, councils, chapters, or state conferences may not endorse any candidates for office or any political parties.

"However, individual members and branch officers are free to support and work for any candidate or party of their choice. But the public should understand that if the president of a local branch is working for Candidate X, that does not mean that the NAACP is supporting Candidate X. If any officer or group within a branch seeks to secure the endorsement of a candidate or party by the branch, they should understand that they are endangering the charter of the branch to operate as an NAACP group."

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DAISY LAMPKIN
ON WAY TO NEW YORK

Press Service of The NAACP New York, N.Y.

New York, N.Y., Jan 29th--Daisy E. Lampkin, chairman of the NAACP's 1948 membership drive, will arrive in New York February 6 to discuss plans for the campaign. Acceptances have been pouring into the national office from persons who have agreed to serve on Mrs. Lampkin's national membership committee.

1-30-48 Fri.

Among those invited to serve on this committee, which will support Mrs. Lampkin's efforts in every part of the nation, are Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham, Ala.; Atty. Harold W. Flowers, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, Berkeley, Cal.; Atty. Thomas L. Griffith, Los Angeles, Cal.; George L. P. Weaver, Washington, D.C.; Clarence A. Bacote, Atlanta, Ga.; Earl. B. Dickerson, Chicago, Ill.; Oscar C. Brown Chicago, Ill.; Willard B. Ransom, Indianapolis, Ind.; James Herdon, Atlanta, Ga.; W. W. Laws, Savannah, Ga.; Ike Smalls, Des Moines, Iowa; Frank M. Stanley, Louisville, Ky.; A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans, La.; Carl Murphy, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. S. Ralph Harlow, Northampton, Mass.; Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit, Mich.; Percy W. Greene, Jackson, Miss. Carl R. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. U. S. Wiggins, Camden, N.J.; Hobart L. LaGrone, Albuquerque, N.M.; Eleanor Roosevelt, N.Y.C.; T. V. Mangum, Statesville, N.C.; Dr. N. K. Christopher, Cleveland, Ohio; Ada Lois Sipuel, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Ira F. Lewis, Pittsburg, Pa.; Father T. E. Little, Bristol, R. I.; Rev. J. M. Hinton, Columbia, S.C.; Atty. Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville, Tenn.; Juanita E. Craft, Dallas, Tex.; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; Millie Bown, Seattle, Wash.; Atty. T. G. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va.; and Atty. James W. Dorsey, Milwaukee, Wis.

WALTER WHITE URGES
AID TO EUROPE

Press Service of The NAACP, New York, N.Y.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 27th--Support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was given to the European Recovery Program by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, speaking before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today.

Fri. 1-30-48

Mr. White declared: "Unless the United States and all other nations which are able to do so cooperate in feeding and helping to rehabilitate war-devastated areas of the earth, the physical suffering and the obliteration of hope all over the earth will almost inevitably lead us into another war whose consequences, in the light of the splitting of the atom and of a germ warfare, are too frightening to contemplate."

Fri. 1-30-48. Press Service of The NAACP.

Reminding the United States Senate that hunger is as painful to brown, yellow and black stomachs as it is to white ones, the executive secretary urged the extension of aid not only to the countries of Europe but also to the needy in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. Mr. White also asked that the European nations included in the recovery plan be required to adopt programs under which their colonies would speedily be given the right of self-determination. "It would be utter folly for the United States to help white Europe to rehabilitate that part of the world and permit it to continue to deny freedom and opportunity to colonial peoples."

New York, N.Y. Fri. 1-30-48

Mr. White also pointed out, "The steadily rising spiral of inflation which is already taxing to the bursting point the budgets of small wage earners and others will inevitably be accentuated by the European Recovery Plan." Since foreign aid will keep in short supply most commodities in domestic consumption, Mr. White urged that a comprehensive system of price controls be formulated and enacted now by Congress.

SIPUEL CASE BACK
IN SUPREME COURT

Press Service of The NAACP New York, N.Y.

New York, N.Y., Jan. 29th--NAACP attorneys Thurgood Marshall and Amos Hall returned the case of Ada Lois Sipuel, the twenty-three-year-old Negro woman who was refused admission to the law school of the University of Oklahoma, to the United States Supreme Court on January 26 to charge that the State of Oklahoma violated the court's mandate of January 12 to admit her.

Fri. 1-30-48

Two weeks ago the Supreme Court directed that Oklahoma must immediately provide a legal education for Miss Sipuel equal to that available to white students. At that time, the high court declared: "The petitioner is entitled to secure legal education afforded by state

institutions...The state must provide it for her in conformity with the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and provide it as soon as it does for applicants of any other group." As a result of this decision, however, the State of Oklahoma, instead of admitting Miss Sipuel to the state university, set up a separate three-professor law school for her.

Press Service of The NAACP. New York. N.Y.

Claiming that the facilities of such a law school, established for one person, cannot possibly be equal to those offered by the University of Oklahoma, the NAACP lawyers have petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the state to open the university law school to Miss Sipuel.

In a further attempt to break down the State of Oklahoma's racial segregation in education, six more Negroes have applied to four different schools at the University of Oklahoma. These applications present university officials with the choice of permitting the applicants to enter the University of Oklahoma, providing four separate Negro schools, or shutting down the four schools to all students, white or colored.

Press Service Of The N.A.A.C.P. New York N.Y.

The NAACP's case against the University of Oklahoma continues to receive nationwide publicity. Martha Deane, noted radio commentator, devoted ten minutes of her daily 45-minute woman's radio program on station WOR to the Sipuel case on January 29. Miss Deane described the injustice of denying a citizen an education just because of the color of her skin. Miss Deane commented that when Miss Sipuel went to elementary school, she undoubtedly read the Constitution, but was not told that it applied only to white citizens. Our democratic principles are meaningless, declared Martha Deane, if Ada Lois Sipuel cannot enter the University of Oklahoma. Fri. 1-30-48

KANSAS CITY PREPARES FOR NAACP CONVENTION

Press Service Of The NAACP New York, N.Y.

Kansas City, Mo.—In preparation for the 39th annual NAACP convention which meets here next June 22-27, members of seven convention committees met here February 18 with Roy Wilkins of the NAACP New York office to lay plans for the meeting. President Carl Johnson said the convention will utilize not only the new and modern St. Stephen Baptist Church, but the beautiful and spacious Municipal auditorium and Music hall. Fri. 2-13-48

DR. J.M. DAVIS BECOMES NAACP LIFE MEMBER 3/26/48

NAACP— N.Y.

NEW YORK, N.Y., March 25---The newest life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is Dr. J.M. Davis of Fuquay Springs, North Carolina. Dr. Davis presented his check for five hundred dollars to NAACP officers at the March 21st mass meeting of the NAACP Southeast Regional Conference, to which Dr. Davis was a delegate, in Tuskegee, Alabama. Dr. Davis has been active as an officer and member of the NAACP for many years. His life membership is the second one from North Carolina; the first was taken out by Albert P. Miles, a veteran, of Greensboro. Fri. 3-26-48

Leaves $10,000 GI Insurance To Branch Of NAACP

Chicago Sun 1/8/48

Jackson Jr. Sun

A NEGRO veteran of the European Theatre of Operations, always a firm believer in the objectives of the Natl. Association for Advancement of the Colored People, has left that organization a substantial token of his esteem.

Harold L. Finley named the St. Louis NAACP Branch as beneficiary of his $10,000 army life insurance.

As a result of his overseas service, he had spent considerable time in an Army sanitarium at Danville, Ill. Last November in a fit of despondency, Finley shot and killed his sister and then killed himself. Last week, the Army notified the St. Louis NAACP of the insurance. Sun. 2-23-48

St. Louis NAACP members believe the bequest is the largest single contribution ever made to a branch of the association.

NAACP Stays Neutral In Politics

Atlanta Daily World

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The activity of local and state branch officers and members in politics does not represent official action of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People it was stated here today by Roy Wilkins assistant secretary.

Re-affirming the non-partisan policy of the NAACP, Mr. Wilkins said.: Sun. 3-28-48

"By vote of delegates to our Cincinnati convention in 1946 and again at the Washington conference of 1947, the NAACP as an organization, or any of its branches councils, chapters, or state conferences may not endorse any candidates for office or any political parties. Sun 3-28-48

"However, individual members and branch officers are free to support and work for any candidate or party of their choice. But the public should understand that if the president of a local branch is working for Candidate X, that does not mean that the NAACP is supporting Candidate X. If any officer or group within a branch seeks to secure the endorsement of a candidate or party by the branch, they should understand that they are endangering the charter of the branch to operate as an NAACP group."

The Position of the NAACP

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The abbreviated news story on the nonpartisan position of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which appeared in your issue of March 20 unfortunately had a headline implying that the NAACP repudiates Mr. Wallace. The news story did not support this headline. The story also implied erroneously that the reported activity of some local NAACP officers was contrary to policy.

The NAACP as an organized body does not endorse candidates or parties. By resolution of its convention delegates, neither its national office nor any of its branches, chapters, councils or other subdivisions may endorse candidates or parties. But all members of the NAACP, including its chapter officers may—as individuals—support and work for any candidate or party of their choice. The concern of the association's officials is that such individual activity in behalf of Mr. Wallace or any other candidate shall not be construed by the public as NAACP activity.

Mrs. ROY WILKINS,
Assistant Secretary.
New York, March 22, 1948.

NEGRO VOTE MAY BE DECISIVE, WHITE SAYS

Press Service of The NAACP

New York,--Predicting that Negro voters will play a significant and potentially decisive part in the 1948 election in 17 key states, Walter White told the 39th annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, January 5, that "all who love democracy must use their ballots wisely and unselfishly to the end that the best candidates are elected, irrespective of political party."

New York, N.Y.

Reporting to the Association of which he is executive secretary, Mr. White said: Jan. 1 - 9 - 48

"1947 was the most successful year of the NAACP's 38 years of struggle for the abolition of race prejudice. The victories won were not always as spectacular as some of those in preceding years. But several of them struck at the roots of the evil and brought to the attention of the people of America and of the world as has never been done before the cost of bigotry to humankind generally.

"Of enormous significance are the reports and recommendations made during 1947 by the President's Committee on Civil Rights, the Commission on Higher Education and the Commission on Military Training. All three of these reports mark the acceptance at long last of the fundamental principle on which the Association was founded in 1909--that discrimination can never be abolished for any American as long as there is segregation based on race, creed, color or national origin. Of particular importance is the participation in these recommendations of representatives of every stratum of economic, racial and religious opinion of the United States.

Receipts Were $328,762

"World-wide attention to the plight of the Negro and parenthetically of the democratic process in the United States was created by the presentation of a petition to the United Nations of 155 carefully-documented pages prepared under the direction of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. Coming as it did after the debate in the UN over the treatment of minorities in the Union of South Africa, Southwest Africa, Palestine and Asia, the NAACP petition created two full days of debate at the meeting in Geneva of the Drafting Committee of the UN Human Rights Commission."

Press of the NAACP

Mr. White said the financial report of the Association showed receipts from all sources of $328,762.19, and expenditures of $410,949.87.

New York, N.Y. Jan. 1 - 9 - 48

"This deficit," he said, "has cut deeply into the meager reserves which had been built up during the war chiefly through the voluntary contributions of American soldiers overseas. I urge increased support by Americans who believe in democracy. We have spent nearly four decades cutting away the underbrush of prejudice and clearing the fields for the final assault on the citadels of bigotry. We must not allow these final victories to be lost after the skirmishes have been won."

Directors Elected

The following Directors were elected for three-year terms: Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, N.Y.C.; Theodore M. Berry, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rabbi Judah Cahn, N.Y.C.; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, N.Y.C.; Charles H. Houston, Washington, D.C.; Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, N.Y.C.; Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.; Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit, Mich.; T.V. Mangum, Statesville, N.C.; Eugene M. Martin, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. Wayne Morse, Eugene, Ore.; Mrs. Amy Spingarn, N.Y.C.; Dr. J.M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, N.Y.C.; Mrs. Jessie Vann, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following Directors were elected for two-year terms: Hon. Jane Bolin, N.Y.C.; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore, Md.; and Dr. E.W. Taggart, Birmingham, Ala.

Arthur B. Spingarn was re-elected president of the NAACP, with Dr. Louis T. Wright as chairman of the board and Judge Charles E. Toney as vice-chairman.

Allan Knight Chalmers was elected treasurer to succeed Miss Mary White Ovington, who remains a member of the board. Dr. Channing H. Tobias was elected assistant treasurer.

Vice-presidents are: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs; Godfrey Lowell Cabot; Hon. Arthur Capper; Hon. Henry E. Davis; Douglas P. Falconer; Bishop John A. Gregg; Rev. John Haynes Holmes; Dr. William Lloyd Imes; Hon. Ira W. Jayne; Isadore Martin; T. G. Nutter; Rev. A. Clayton Powell; A. Philip Randolph; Oswald Garrison Villard; Bishop W. J. Walls.

HENRY MOON TO DIRECT PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR NAACP 2/27/48

Press Service of The NAACP New York N.Y.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 26--Appointment of Henry Lee Moon of New York City as Director of Public Relations for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was announced today by Walter White, NAACP Executive Secretary.

Fri. 2-27-48

Mr. Moon, author of the forthcoming book, Balance of Power: The Negro Vote, has for the past four years been assistant to the director of the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, serving first under the late Sidney Hillman and more recently under Jack Kroll. Previously he was a regional racial relations adviser with the Federal Public Housing Authority.

Fri. 2-27-48

A graduate of Howard and Ohio State universities, with a degree in journalism from the latter institution, Mr. Moon has spent twenty years in newspaper work and public relations activities. He has been an editorial worker for The Cleveland Call, The Cleveland Herald, The New York Amsterdam News and The Chicago Defender. He has contributed to The New York Times, The New York Post, The Crisis, The New Republic, Opportunity, Phylon, The Nation, Survey Graphic and The London Tribune. For four and a half years he served as assistant to the Secretary of Tuskegee Institute in charge of press relations.

Press Service of The NAACP New York N. Y. Fri. 2-27-48

In announcing the appointment of the new Director of Public Relations, Mr. White said: "We are all delighted to have one of Mr. Moon's broad experience in the field of public relations and wide contacts with labor, church, press and other groups. He brings a wealth of experience to the job and I personally am very happy to add him to the already excellent staff of the Association."

NAACP BENEFICIARY OF ELEONORA MORROW ESTATE April 8, 1948

NAACP

LEXINGTON, KY., April 8,—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been named beneficiary in the estate of Eleonora M. Morrow of this city. Mrs. Morrow died in September, 1947, leaving ten percent of the residue of her estate to the NAACP. According to the inventory filed in Lafayette County Court by the executor, the First National Bank and Trust Company of Lexington, this estate will total approximately $8,725.

New York, N. Y.

Thurs. 4-8-48

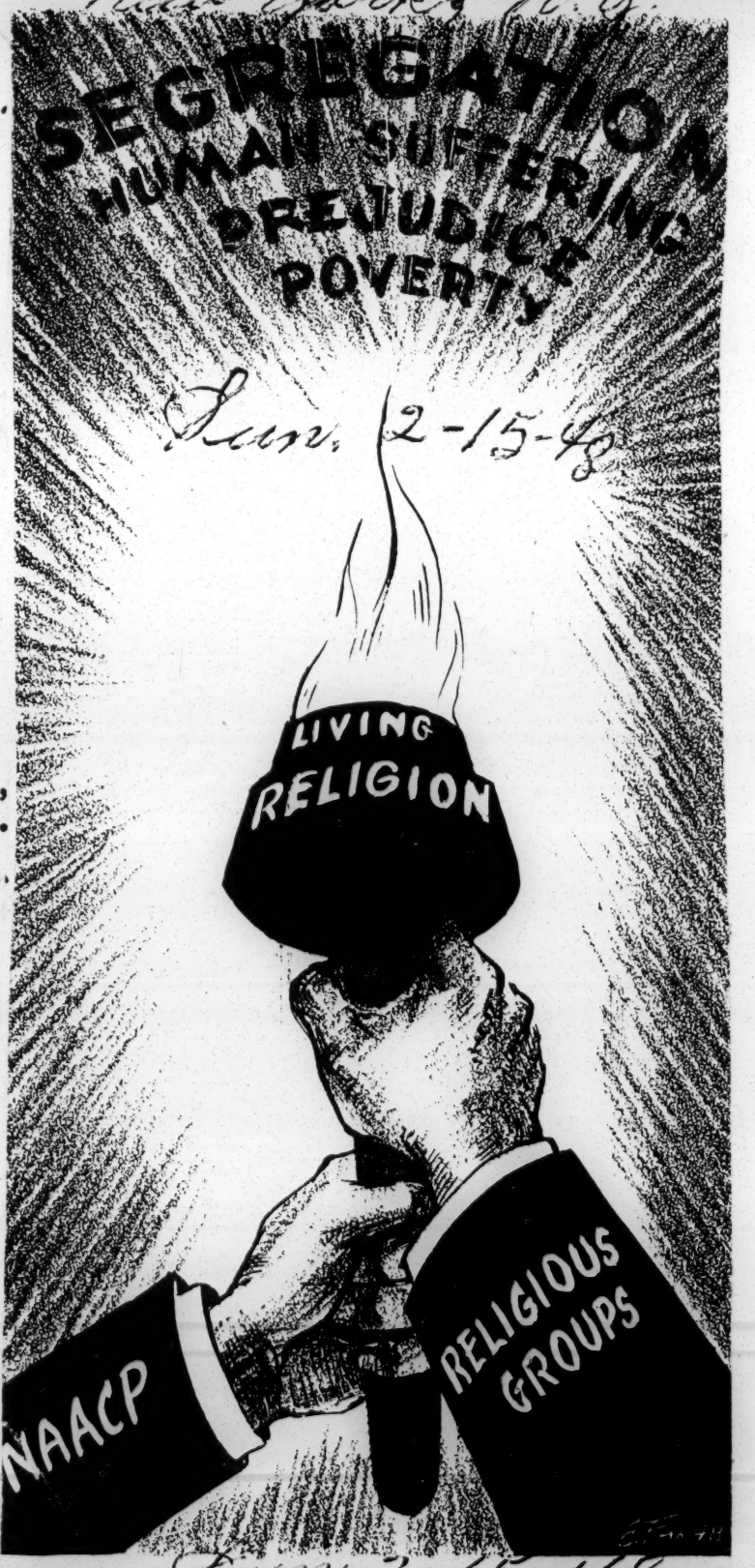
NAACP SUNDAY

February 15, 1948

"A Stronger Democracy Through Religion"

NAACP

New York, N.Y.



Sun. 2-15-48

For further information about this observance write:

REV. WALTER P. OFFUTT, JR.
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

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Atlanta Ministers Call For All-Out Support To NAACP

Sat. Daily World

Atlanta, Ga. 3-6-48

The ministers of Atlanta, meeting at a dinner at Frazier's Cafe Society as guest of the local chapter of the NAACP Tuesday, enthusiastically endorsed the membership drive of the local chapter of the NAACP which will get under way Monday night, March, 8, at Friendship Baptist church at Haynes and Mitchell Streets.

Approximately seventy-five ministers were present at this meeting Rev. C. A. Talbert, president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance served as the master of ceremonies. C. L. Harper, president of the local chapter, gave a very informative discussion on the legal cases that have been and are being handled by the local chapter. Daniel E. Byrd, Assistant Field Secretary of the National Office of the Association, gave a masterful address on human rights and the urgent need for Negroes "to become positive about this thing" and made a serious plea for the ministers of Atlanta to go on record as leaders in this campaign. 3-6-48

Bishop W. A. Fountain of the AME church said "We need the leadership of all kinds of Negroes in this fight, and brought the house down with laughter when he said that we even need the "bad" Negroes also. Sat.

Bishop K. H. Burrus told the group that he thinks all people should work in all organizations that stood for right and that he would carry the word to his people and was sure of results.

Rev. L. A. Pinkston, president of the Georgia Baptist Association, gave his approval of the drive. Rev. J. W. Thomas, pastor of Warren Memorial Methodist church, said "I believe living while on earth as well as preparing to live in heaven" and stated that one way to do that was to help organizations of this kind." Daily World

The CME church was represented by Rev. R. B. Shorts. The AME Zion church was represented by Rev. G. W. McMurray. The Episcopal Church by Father Usher. The Presbyterian church by Rev. R. T. Newbold. Atlanta, Ga.

The Ministers pledged to make contributions from their churches, urge their members to become members of the NAACP and to encourage their members to help get other members to join the local chapter of the Association.

They also agreed to raise through their churches contributions to be used by the NAACP for the defense of Mrs. Ingram and her two sons and other similar cases as they arise. Contributions to the NAACP Defense Fund should be mailed to the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP 250 Auburn Ave., Atlanta. Sat. 3-6-48

Clarence D. Coleman, Community Organization secretary of Atlanta Urban League, served as secretary of the meeting.

Welcome Walter White

Atlanta, Ga. 3-21-48

Prof. C. L. Harper, President of the Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has announced a citywide mass-meeting at Wheat Street Baptist church for Monday evening, March 22, at 8 p.m. The purpose of the meeting is two-fold. First, Atlantans will have an opportunity to hear their top-ranking leader, Mr. White who today, occupies the most important and influential place of leadership in the race. Undeniably, his leadership over the past 25 years has done more to inspire confidence in the Negro masses than any other single force in the nation. He has been our ready champion and willing servant throughout this century. That he will have an important message on the matter of regional schools and the now celebrated Ingram case, is all the more compelling. We do not think that we need stress attendance, since Walter White draws his own crowd of admiring friends.

Daily World

Secondly, the citywide membership campaign to secure this year a membership of 10,000 for Atlanta and its environs, is another reason for bringing Atlantans together. Atlanta simply must face up to the urgent necessity for doing more for the organization that has and continues to do so much for them. One of the ways of doing this is for every man, and woman to take out a membership to the NAACP promptly. Theoretically, the price of a membership begins at $1. But practically, it is less than a dollar if we stop to think that that was the cost of memberships when the organization started in 1909. So that with the high cost of living, with the greatly multiplied services and with the enormous increase of demands upon it, that NAACP dollar has really shrunken in value to about one-fourth that amount. Therefore, if Negroes cannot afford to take out sustaining or life memberships to the NAACP, they are under every moral compulsion to help swell the Atlanta totals so as to reach the 10,000 membership goal. Hear Walter White and support the appeal by Prof. Harper for the NAACP campaign. Both are vitally important. Sun. 3-21-48

NAACP (Kentucky)

Equal-Rights Program For Kentucky Mapped

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Hopkinsville, Ky., April 25. — A program designed "to attain equal opportunities and full citizenship rights for Negroes" in Kentucky was adopted here today.

The action was taken by the Kentucky State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the close of a two-day meeting.

Nov. 4-26-48

The program provided for:

1. Establishment of "police brutality" committees "to take all necessary steps to protect innocent and law-abiding Negro citizens from continued assaults by officers of the law."

Voting Equality Sought.

2. All-out registration and voting of qualified Negroes and active participation in elections.

3. Joining of Negro workers with labor unions to fight "unfair hiring and firing practices" directed against them.

4. Renewed efforts "to provide Negro citizens with their constitutional rights to equal use and enjoyment of all facilities created and maintained out of public funds." Special mention was made of parks, playgrounds, and other recreational facilities.

Segregation Opposed.

The Courier-Journal

5. Elimination of segregation on trains, busses, and other common carriers.

6. Equal educational opportunities and equalization of teachers' salaries.

Louisville, Ky.

Louis P. McHenry, Hopkinsville attorney, was elected president of the conference, which has 25 branches and more than 7,500 members. Other officers elected were first vice-president, James A. Crumlin, Louisville; second vice-president, Curlee Brown, Paducah; secretary, R. M. Bradshaw, Henderson, and treasurer,

32b 1948

NAACP (Life Members)

RABBI CAHN BECOMES LIFE MEMBER OF NAACP 3/5/48

NAACP-N.Y. Fri. 3-5-48.

New York, N. Y., March 4--Newest life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is Rabbi Judah Cahn of Temple Israel in Lawrence, New York. Rabbi Cahn's membership is the gift of the board of trustees of the temple. Formal presentation of the $500 check for the membership was made by Herbert A. Goodkind, president of the temple, to Walter White following a recent address of the NAACP secretary at a temple meeting.

NAACP LIFE MEMBER

NEW YORK--Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the New York Amsterdam News, has become a life member of the NAACP by paying the required $500.

The Defender Sat. 5-15-48 Chicago, Ill.

NEW NAACP LIFE MEMBERSHIPS May 13, 1948

Press Service of The NAACP

NEW YORK, May 13---M. J. Kaplan of Boston last week became the third member of his family to take out a $500 life membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In 1946, Mr. Kaplan's two brothers, Joseph and Kivie Kaplan became life members of the Association.

New York, N. Y.

Also added to the growing list of life members is the Grand Adirondack Lodge, No.426, Knights of Pythias, located in New York City.

Thurs. 5-13-48

MRS. SPINGARN BECOMES LIFE MEMBER OF NAACP May 20, 1948

NEW YORK, May 20--Mrs. Arthur B. Spingarn, wife of the president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, this week became a $500 life member of the Association. The contribution followed recent celebration of Mr. Spingarn's 70th anniversary on which occasion he was presented with the sculptured head of a Zulu woman, the gift of members of the board, staff and branches.

NAACP-N.Y. New York, N.Y.

Thurs. 5-20-48

In addition to the sculptured piece, the creation of Richmond Barthe, Mr. Spingarn was presented with a check of $155 for the purchase of books. This sum he turned over to Howard University for the purchase of books on Negro life for the University library.

Thu. 5-20-48

Mrs. Spingarn Becomes NAACP Life Member

Daily Worker Atlanta, Ga

NEW YORK—Mrs. Arthur B. Spingarn, wife of the president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, this week became a $500 life member of the Association. The contribution followed recent celebration of Mr. Spingarn's 70th anniversary on which occasion he was presented with the sculptured head of a Zulu woman, the gift of members of the board, staff and branches.

Sat. 5-29-48

In addition to the sculptured piece the creation of Richmond Barthe, Mr. Spingarn was presented with a check of $155 for the purchase of books. This sum he turned over to Howard University for the purchase of books on Negro life for the University library.

113 Life Members Listed on NAACP's Honor Roll

The Afro American

Sat. 10-16-48

7 Unions, 5 Sororities, 2 Newspapers Endorse Program; All Classes Included

NEW YORK—(NNPA) — Two newspapers, one insurance company, five sororities, two Greek letter fraternities, one church, and seven labor unions are included among 113 individuals, institutions and organizations holding $500 life memberships in the NAACP, according to an organization report to the National Negro Press Association last week.

The two newspapers are the AFRO-AMERICAN of Baltimore, and the Journal and Guide of Norfolk.

Baltimore Md.

The insurance company is the Afro-American Life of Jacksonville, Fla. The sororities are Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, Phi Delta Kappa, Sigma Gamma Rho and Zeta Phi Beta.

Fraternities and Church

The fraternities are Alpha Phi Alpha, and Phi Beta Sigma, which gained its membership through a $500 contribution by Phi Beta chapter of Los Angeles.

The church is the Beth Eden Baptist of Oakland, Calif.

Labor Unions

The labor unions are the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the Colored Trainmen of America, the International Hod Carriers, Builders and Common Laborers Union of America, Local 536 at Galveston, Tex.;

The International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1248 of Norfolk, Va.; the International Longshoremen's Union of Baltimore; the National Alliance of Postal Employees (National office) and the National Alliance of Postal Employees, New York Branch.

The roll call of the NAACP's life membership represents a cross section of American life, rich and poor, Gentile and Jew, dramatizing the scope of the organization's influence.

Millionaire on List

The name of the millionaire, Marshall Field is listed after the name of bandleader Duke Ellington and before the name of Dr. Thomas Fletcher of Houston, Tex.

Among persons in the musical arts in addition to Ellington who have taken out life memberships are Count Basie, Marian Anderson, and W. C. Handy.

No particular region of the country can claim dominance on the list. The memberships run the gamut regionally from Mrs. Ellen T. Brooks of Swiftwater, Pa., to Dr. D. V. Jemison of Selma, Ala.; from Carter W. Wesley, Houston, Tex., publisher, to Harry Rosenblum, Virgin Islands, U.S.A.

Who They Are

A complete list of the NAACP's life members follows:

Afro-American Life Insurance Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, Inc., Baltimore; Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Alexander, New York; Eleanor Alexander, Cleveland; Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Marian Anderson, Count Basie, Beth Eden Baptist Church, Oakland, Calif.;

Mrs. Ellen T. Brooks, Swiftwater, Pa.; Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the Rev. Clarence Cobb, Chicago; Le Grand Coleman, (no address given); C. C. Coley, Washington, D.C.; Colored Trainmen of America, Harry E. Davis, Cleveland; Mrs. Louise Davis, Cleveland, (deceased); Pauline E. Turner Davis, New York (deceased); C. C. Dejoie Sr., New Orleans;

Delta Sigma Theta sorority, W. H. Dorkins, Los Angeles; John M. Drew, Darby, Pa.; Frank Drumgold, Columbus, Ohio; Duke Ellington, Marshall Field, Dr. Thomas Fletcher, Houston, Tex.; Percy Foreman, Houston; Dr. Rivers Frederick, New Orleans; John Fulton Post, American Legion, Akron, Ohio; Mole Gale, New York; Leonard B. Ganger, Cleveland, (deceased);

Several in Cleveland

Dr. Charles Garvin, Cleveland; Gate City Teachers Association, Atlanta; Gay Northeasterners, Philadelphia; Joseph M. Goldwasser, Cleveland; William Gould, New York; Harold K. Guinzburg, NYC; Dr. and Mrs. H. Boyd Hall, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Charles W. Hall, Corpus Christi;

$500.00 10-16-48

Dr. B. Hall, Boston; John H. Hammond, New York; William C. Handy, New York; Dr. Charles A. Henry Jr., Dover, Dela.; Norris B. Herndon, Atlanta; George R. Hooper, Cleveland; John H. Howard, New York; Jane E. Hunter, Cleveland;

Imperial Court, Daughters of Isis, Oklahoma City; International Hod Carriers, Local 536, Galveston, Tex.; International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1248, Norfolk, Va.; International Longshoremen's Union, Baltimore; the Rev. J. C. Jackson, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Mrs. Nannie E. Dickson Jewell, St. Louis; Delvia J. Johnson, Cleveland;

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.; Joseph Kaplan, Boston; Kivie Kaplan, Chestnut Hills, Mass.; Dr. Thomas Henderson Kerr, Baltimore; Sidney Kessler, New York; Dr. John C. Lord, Bronx, N.Y.; the Rev. A. A. Lucas, Houston; Arthur J. Mandell, Houston; Nathan Margold, Washington, D.C.;

Postal Workers In

Pvt. Albert P. Miles, Greensboro, N.C.; L. Pearl Mitchell, Cleveland; National Alliance of Postal Employees, (National office); National Chapter of Girl Friends, Inc., Philadelphia; Dr. F. M. Nelson, Berkeley, Calif.; New York Branch of National Alliance of Postal Employees; Dr. L. A. Dixon, El Paso, Tex.;

Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Ovington, New York; Mary White Ovington, New York; South Carolina State Teachers Association, Phi Beta Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa sorority, William Pickens III, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Dr. C. B. Powell New York;

1 in Virgin Islands

Harry Rosenblum, Virgin Island Roanoke Virginia Branch of NAACP Dr. John L. Reeves, Philadelphia (deceased); Sigma Gamma Rho sorority (National Body) David F. Seiferheld, New York; Vincent Sheean, South Pomfret, Vt.; Lucy Shepherdson, New York; Sixty-six Non-Pareil Americans, New York;

Ike Smalls, Des Moines, Ia.; Dr. James L. Spencer, Albany, N.Y.; Mrs. Rita S. Spencer, Albany, N.Y.; Mrs. Amy Spingarn, New York; Arthur B. Spingarn, New York; Joe E. Spingarn, New York (deceased); Eleanora K. Terrell, Plainfield, N.J.; Dr. R. M Tribbitt, Columbus, Ohio;

Utility Club, New York; Vulcan Society of New York Fire Department; Mrs. Helen D. Washington, Newark, N.J.; Mrs. Susie Washington, Philadelphia; C. W. Wesley, Houston, Tex.; Rosa L. Whiting, Cleveland; Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago (deceased); Edward Williams, Stratford, Conn.; Mrs. Butler R. Wilson (deceased); Dr. W. W. Wolfe, Newark, N.J.; Herman Wright, Dallas, Tex.; Dr. Louis T. Wright, New York;

24th Infantry Gives $3,000

Dr. J. B. Davis, Fuquay Springs, N.C.; Rabbi Judah Caha, Lawrence, L.I., N.Y.; Grand Adirondack Lodge 426, Knights of Pythians, New York; Dr. D. V. Jemison, Selma, Ala.; M. J. Kaplan, Boston; and Zeta Phi Beta sorority.

Sat 10-16-48

Several units of the 24th Infantry Regiment at Camp Gifu, Japan, are also entitled to life membership. The regiment recently gave the NAACP $3,770. Company A, commanded by Capt. Thomas H. Wright of Dayton, Ohio, contributing $616; and the noncommissioned officers club under Sgt. Harold McLeod of aWshington, D.C., donating $500.

MRS. SPINGARN BECOMES LIFE MEMBER OF NAACP

New York, May 20— Mrs. Arthur B. Spingarn, wife of the president of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, this wk became a $500 life member of the Association. The contribution followed recent celebration of Mr. Spingarn's 70th anniversary on which occasion he was presented with the sculptured head of Zulu woman, the gift of members of the boa rd, staff and branches.

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32b 1948

NAACP (Midwest Regional Training Conference)

NAACP STATE CONFERENCES TO BE ORGANIZED AT MIDWEST MEETING

Press Service of The NAACP

New York, N.Y.--NAACP branches in Illinois and Kentucky will be organized into state conferences at the Midwest Regional Training Conference which meets in Indianapolis, Indiana, February 21-22, according to an announcement by Gloster B. Current, director of branches. There are 24 branches in Kentucky and 31 branches in Illinois, making a total membership in the two states of 20,148. These state organizations will become part of the network of 25 State Conferences now operating throughout the United States.

New York N. Y. Fri. 2-13-48

Branches from the states of Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, West Virginia and Wisconsin will also be represented at the regional conference, which will train NAACP leadership for 1948 program activities in the Midwest. The conference will feature an address by Walter White, Secretary of the Association, at the closing meeting, to be held at the Senate Avenue YMCA on February 22. Other speakers and discussion leaders include Clarence Mitchell, labor secretary; Mrs. Marian Perry, assistant special counsel; Miss Lucille Black, membership secretary; Mr. Current; Lester Bailey, executive secretary of the Cincinnati branch; and Mrs. Miley Williamson, executive secretary of the Dayton branch.

MARIAN PERRY PRINCIPAL SPEAKER AT NAACP MIDWESTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Press Service of The NAACP New York N.Y.

New York, N.Y., Jan 29th--Mrs. Marian Wynn Perry, NAACP assistant special counsel, will be the principal speaker and discussion leader on civil rights and legal redress at the Midwestern NAACP Training Conference, which meets in Indianapolis, Indiana, February 21-22, Gloster B. Current, director of branches, announced this week. Other participants from the national office include Lucille Black, membership secretary; Clarence Mitchell, labor secretary and the director of branches.

Fri. 1-30-48

Mrs. Perry will outline the NAACP's 1948 program to combat discrimination and segregation in the midwest, with emphasis on more vigorous enforcement of present civil rights laws, elimination of segregated and discriminatory schools and police brutality. Techniques for following up the recommendations of the President's Committee Report on Civil Rights will also be given to delegates who are expected to attend from 204 branches in the states of Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Indiana.

POLITICAL ACTION TOPIC AT NAACP MEETINGS

Press Service of The NAACP, New York, N.Y.

New York, N.Y.--Advance registrations have been heavy from Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas, the states which will be represented at the Mid-West Regional NAACP Conference, to be held in Indianapolis on February 21-22. The conference, at which 200 delegates are expected, takes on added significance in view of the recent favorable shift in public opinion toward civil rights. Because the legal department of the Association is planning an intensive campaign against educational inequalities in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio and an all-out fight against educational segregation in Kentucky and West Virginia, delegates are coming to the regional conference prepared to work on techniques to break down educational inequality. Political action, within the NAACP framework of non-partisanship, will also receive much attention from the delegates; seminars will be devoted to techniques in establishing registration and voting schools.

Fri. 1-23-48 Press Service of The NAACP

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, will head the national office speakers at the West Coast Regional Conference, which will be held in Los Angeles on March 5, 6 and 7. Also on the program will be Gloster B. Current, director of branches, Loren Miller of the NAACP's national legal committee, Thomas L. Griffith, president of the Los Angeles branch, and Noah Griffin, executive secretary of the West Coast Region.

Press Service of The NAACP New York, N.Y.

ST. LOUIS NAACP PICKETS JIM CROW THEATRE TWO YEARS; O.K'D BY SOUTH'N STAR

ST. LOUIS— (ANP)— Citizens who have carried on an incessant protest against segregation at the American Theatre here, concluded their second year of continuous picketing last week end when the theatre closed what is reported to be the shortest regular season in its history.

Leading the pickets, sponsored by the St. Louis Branch NAACP, was Henry Wheeler, a militant crusader. Wheeler has walked before the theatere during more than 597 performances.

Wheeler said he believes that "the persistent carrying on of this peaceful protest has won us the respect of the right and serious thinking citizens of St. Louis, including such liberal actors as Maurice Evans, famous in Hamlet, and Tallullah Bankhead, who appeared here in 'Private Lives'."

Candid Opinion

The No. 1 anti-jim crow picket cited a letter from Miss Bankhead, daughter of the late Senator Bankhead of Alabama, in which she stated in part:

"With all my heart I endorse your antagonism in regard to all forms of discrimination, segregation and bigotry.

"When I was in Washington I went on record to the effect of publicly saying, 'It is not only a national disgrace but an international scandal that the capital of our great democracy will not allow colored into the National Theatre, thereby making a laughing stock of our "Bill of Rights".'

"That goes for every theatre or any public place of worship, entertainment or education in every city, town, hamlet or crossroads in these, our United States.

"The great majority of our country must feel as we do. I sincerely hope so anyway."

Waitress Sues NAACP Officials

CINCINNATI, Ohio — (ANP) — A suit for $50,000 in damages and costs has been brought against the NAACP and four of its officers here by a waitress who contends that she was falsely arrested on a charge under the Ohio Civil Rights law of refusal to serve colored customers.

The suit named Robert Hubbard, second vice president of the local branch, Edward Schwab, president of the advanced youth council; Marilyn Jordan, chairman of the youth work committee; Lester P. Bailey, executive secretary, and "all other members of the NAACP."

Margaret Boots, the waitress, was employed at Graeter's when Miss Jordan and Mr. Hubbard sought to get service there Dec. 3, 1947.

NAACP Sued For $50,000

CINCINNATI, Ohio--Claiming that she was falsely arrested under the Ohio Civil Rights law on a charge of refusing to serve colored customers, Margaret Boots, a waitress, has filed a suit for $50,000 damages against the local branch of the NAACP and its officers.

The suit named Robert Hubbard, Marilyn Jordan and Lester P. Bailey, officers of the local branch; Edgard Schwab, president of the Advanced Youth Council and "all other members of the NAACP."

Delivery Jobs For Colored Won By Urban League

CLEVELAND, Ohio — (ANP) — For the first time in Cleveland, Negroes will become driver-salesmen for the city's major baking companies, Clifford E. Minton, director of the Urban League's department of industrial relations, announced last week.

Tentative agreements have been signed by the Bakery Drivers Union, local 52, and the employing bakers of Cleveland and turned over to the Urban League, Minton revealed.

This result climaxed a concerted drive without fanfare conducted by the Urban League to bring about the hiring of Negroes on the bakery trucks. Their hiring was confirmed Jan. 8 at the conference among a special Urban League committee headed by Leroy Crayton, and committees from the Bakery Managers Association and the union.

In a letter to Minton the union wrote: "Bakery Drivers Union, local 52, will pledge not only to adhere to its present policy of equal job opportunities for all racial groups, the union will also assist and cooperate with the Urban League and the employers in every logical and legal program which may be adopted."

The letter from the bakery owners stated: "We confirm everything the union has written you in the above referred to letter and will endeavor to follow out the plan as proposed."

"I feel certain," Minton said, "that Negro driver-salesmen will be delivering bread in the near future for the first time as employes of the major baking companies in Cleveland."

RICHMOND NEGROES PREPARING TO VOTE

(32b NAACP)

Addition of 50,000 to Rolls Is Announced at Session of Racial Group's Board

Fifty thousand Negroes have been added to the voting rolls in Richmond, Va., and adjacent territory in recent months and they are "going to vote in spite of the poll tax," according to a report presented yesterday at the annual meeting of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, board member from Richmond, who presented the report, said that in the past the Virginia Negro had "gone to sleep" on the ballot question, but today sought the chance to vote "because it is necessary for a real democracy."

Walter White, executive secretary of the organization, praised Dr. W. E. B. DuBois for the report he prepared for the United Nations on the condition of Negroes in this country, and said that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had assured the association that recommendations in the report would be considered in drafting the international bill of rights.

Financial Support Lags

The association reported a falling off in financial support because of the closing down of war plants and the return to this country of soldiers who had contributed substantially to anti-discrimination measures.

Receipts for last year were $328,762 and expenditures were $410,949. Two hundred and thirty-four new branches were formed in the year.

Thurgood Marshall reported that the organization's legal program for 1948 called for an "all-out attack on segregation in all its forms," particularly in matters of education, transportation, housing and suffrage. He said that the association, with the aid of some twenty other civil rights organizations, would ask the United States Supreme Court this month to review cases arising from the existence of racial covenants in real estate.

The board praised three special Federal commissions for their reports, issued last year, on civil rights, higher education and military training. Mr. White called the reports significant because the findings represented persons drawn from every stratum of economic, social and religious opinion.

To Aid Negro Physicians

The board also heard reports condemning the armed forces for discrimination against Negro physicians. Passage of a Federal anti-lynching bill was urged. The association was asked to take more interest in apprentice training for Negro youth.

Three directors were elected for two-year terms. They were Justice Jane M. Bolin of the Domestic Relations Court; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson of Baltimore and Dr. E. W. Taggart of Birmingham, Ala.

Elected for three-year terms were former Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Mrs. Roosevelt, Dr. Tinsley, Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, Theodore M. Berry, Rabbi Judah Cahn, Roscoe Dunjee, John Haynes Holmes, Charles H. Houston, Senator Wayne Morse, Alfred Baker Lewis, Amy Spingarn and Mrs. Jessie Vann.

Paul Robeson, singer, and Lena Horne, stage and screen actress, were nominated but failed of election.

New Blood for the NAACP

WE ARE GLAD to note that five such dynamic personalities as Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Walter Reuther, Dr. U. S. Wiggins of Camden, N. J.; Dr. Joseph A. Berry of Tuskegee and A. Maceo Smith of Dallas, Tex., have been nominated to fill vacancies on the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Gradually the NAACP board which was once selected largely from a single part of the country and represented a single class, is growing into a far more Catholic group, more nationally representative.

Quite properly it will have a preponderance of colored people, as is proper in view of the fact that, while interracial, the overwhelming majority of the NAACP members and supporters are colored.

Apparently this change for the better is the result of new and more democratic methods of selecting directors in contrast to those existing in the not-so distant past, and is in response to merited criticism from an alert minority of the membership at recent conferences.

The NAACP is our most powerful and effective organization of the day, and if it is to cope successfully with the changing problems of our time, it is essential that its directing group maintain the high standard of the past and be increasingly more representative of the people in all parts of the country who make up the NAACP.

Since nomination to the NAACP board is almost tantamount to election, we join in praising the nominating committee for its excellent selections.

Broadcast Reply To Thurmond; Hits Gray's Report Backing Of Regional College

The South Carolina conference of NAACP branches jumped with both feet on supporters of the Regional College Plan Governor J. Strom Thurmond and 13 other southern governors back this week. announcing it was ready to fight the Regional College "circumvent of supreme court decisions" to the last ditch; and in the ditch, if necessary.

Tuesday night, in a precedent shattering fashion, the state Conference aired its oppositon in a fifteen minute broadcast over Radio Station WIS. The address was delivered by attorney Harold R. Boulware and came after the station granted the time after James M. Hinton, state NAACP president asked for it, following a state-wide address originating with that station last Wednesday night.

HITS VIEWS OF GRAY

Then, the NAACP fired a barrel at Dr. W. H. Gray, Jr., president of the Florida A and M College, Tallahassee, Fla., who was scheduled to deliver the keynote address to members of the Palmetto State Teachers Association, holding their convention in Columbia, Wednesday through Saturday morning.

Dr. Gray was one of four southern educators reported to be backing the regional plan, under which the southern states would substitute one medical college for Negroes, taking over Meharry Medical College at Nashville, for individual universities in the field, or the admission of Negroes to such schools now operated for whites. The state NAACP registered a protest against his views Friday but had drawn no answer by late Tuesday.

If he voiced support of the plan NAACP leaders said, he would "be very much embarrassed in Columbia."

Meanwhile, inquiries were addressed to officers of the state teachers association, all of whom were given the NAACP stand and who pledged to present the matter to the House of Delegates, governing body within the organization, for policy or disposal. There was no indication by Tuesday what position the South Carolina Negro teachers would take but Alfred T. Butler, executive secretary, said that he was unconditionally opposed to the Regional College Plan emphasizing that this was his personal stand, and not the official stand of the organization.

At its regular meeting Sunday the Columbia NAACP branch also voted opposition to the proposal and one source said that teachers would be given printed NAACP statements during the convention

REASONS LISTED

In his broadcast Tuesday night, considered the official statement of the NAACP's position, Mr. Boulware said the proposal violated federal cout decisions and posed a threat to all other public education of Negroes.

States could with equal ease close down state colleges, the county and local high schools and elementary schools and establish instead a common school in one state, to which students from the other states would be or could be directed.

The plan was shrewdly conceived and pushed, he said and unless beaten would threatened the future of Negro education.

On the other side, however, the South Carolina Assembly gave final approval to this state's participation in the plan, if congress permits southern states to complete a pending act for its sponsorship.

32b 1948 NAACP (Sunday)

ATTN: CHURCH EDITORS

BRILLIANT POSTER
HERALDS NAACP SUNDAY

Press Service of The NAACP New York, N.Y.

New York, N.Y., Jan 29th--An attractive poster, drawn by E. Fax, in which the hands of NAACP and religious groups are holding up the torch of living religion, lighting the problems of segregation, prejudice, human suffering and poverty, is being sent to over 3000 churches by Reverend Walter P. Offutt, church secretary, in connection with the celebration of NAACP Sunday on February 15. Ministers, rabbis and priests are urged to remind their congregations, on that day, of the close connection that exists between the principles of the NAACP and the ideals of religious organizations 1-23-48

FEBRUARY 15 SET
AS NAACP SUNDAY

Press Service of The NAACP, New York, N.Y.

New York, N.Y.--In celebration of the close cooperation that has existed down through the years between churches of all denominations and the NAACP, churches throughout the country have been asked to declare February 15 as NAACP Sunday.

Jan. 1-23-48

On this day religious groups are requested to remind the public that social injustice still exists in the United States and that a stronger combination of the ideals of religious organizations and the social justice program of the Association will develop a power for freedom that cannot be ignored. Rev. Walter P. Offutt, NAACP church secretary, is also asking ministers to assist the NAACP in its struggle for complete democracy by soliciting funds for the Association on February 15 or by placing the NAACP in their church budget for the year.

32b

NAACP CHURCH SUNDAY
SET FOR FEBRUARY 15

New York--"Indications are that NAACP Sunday, February 15, will be a tremendous success from the way churches and religious groups are responding to our appeal for help in this great struggle," Rev. Walter P. Offutt, church secretary, said this week. N.A.A.C.P. - Sun. 2-15

Rev. W. L. Baxter, minister of the Faith Tabernacle Baptist Church of Stamford, Connecticut, launched NAACP Sunday in advance of the date by forwarding his church's contribution of $25 to the national office. Over 3,500 churches throughout the country have indicated support of the NAACP's program and have planned to participate in NAACP Sunday.

Johnson City NAACP Asks Appointment Of Colored Policemen

Johnson City, Tenn. (Special) The Johnson City Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has summarized its record of activities in a report by the Secretary, Mrs. E. S. Oliver, and stated that the following are the things attempted and done:

The branch took up with the authorities of the Blountville, Tenn. jail a case of mistreatment of five prisoners held there awaiting trial and got satisfactory results.

It investigated complaints made by employees of the VA regarding courses offered the colored GI personnel and also got satisfactory results.

President Ulysses Oliver, who also is president of the State NAACP Conference, took personal charge of the branch's membership campaign and obtained satisfactory results. Two colored deputies have been employed by the sheriff and the branch is seeking to get colored men appointed to the Johnson City police force. Pledges of support in this effort have been made by the City Commissioner and the Police Department.

32b 1948 NAACP (Youth Conference)

NEW YORK YOUTHS RESPOND
TO NAACP CONFERENCE CALL March 18, 1948

NEW YORK, March 18---The number of delegates from the New York metropolitan area who plan to attend the NAACP's 2nd Annual Youth Legislative and Lobbying Conference is so great that two buses have been chartered to transport them from New York to Washington, D. C., where the conference will be held, March 31-April 3. One hundred and thirty-five delegates from NAACP youth councils and college chapters in all parts of the country are expected to attend the Washington meeting. They are coming from such distant states as California, Texas, Oklahoma and Florida, according to an announcement of Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP Youth Secretary.

The conference, which is designed to acquaint NAACP youth with lobbying techniques and current legislative issues, will spotlight the important topics of universal military training and selective service. Other subjects which will be discussed include the poll tax, anti-lynching legislation and FEPC. Discussion leaders will be Elmer Henderson, executive secretary of the Council for a Permanent FEPC, George L-P Weaver and Palmer Weber of the CIO, Mrs. Venice Spraggs of The Chicago Defender, and Leslie Perry and Jesse Dedmon of the NAACP's Washington Bureau. Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University, will be the featured speaker at the opening session of the conference.

NEGRO YOUTH TOLD TO ADVANCE CAUSE

The Times

Skill in Method and Timing Urged by Mordecai Johnson at Washington Session

New York, N.Y. Times, 4-1-48

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 31—The second annual youth legislative conference to be sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opened a four-day session at Howard University today with a declaration by Dr. Mordecai Johnson that Negro youth must learn more about the methods and timing of their demands for social betterment.

Dr. Johnson, in the opening address, said that Negro youth "must be aware by now that we are substantially unskilled in the methods of securing the redress available to us under the law."

He said that Negro youth owed it to themselves and to the nation to perfect these skills in the decade ahead. Calling it "one of great social change," he urged the proper use of the courts, which, combined with intelligent legislative action, he said, would bring about a new day for all American youth.

He praised the parent body of the student group and hailed the N. A. A. C. P. as "the type of organization that intelligent white people who do not want to lose our way of life will have to follow."

He said that he was happy that the day had come when "what the Negro wants is being expressed openly and frankly and not behind closed doors."

The Times

Dr. Johnson said that the United States Supreme Court has been concerned for many years "about our plight," but that Negroes were just now learning how to make an effective presentation of cases before this tribunal.

New York Times

Dr. Johnson asked that young people revere the contribution to the fight for human rights which was made by President Truman in bringing to the fore the civil rights report. Not only the situation of the Negro, but also the position of this nation in world affairs "constrained the President to take this action," he said.

New York Times 4-1-48

He pronounced the refusal of the South to go along with the civil rights program as tragic, and an action that amounted to saying to the rest of the states that the South wanted more time for the Negro "to go along suffering."

Asserting that the dual educational system in the South was too costly and that the acquisition of Meharry Medical College by the Southern States would not solve the problem of 2,000 Negro college graduates clamoring for a medical education, he added:

"Any move to build a separate but equal school system will mean little unless seven or eight more Negro medical colleges are created to accommodate the talented students who can be drawn from the 78,000 enrolled in Negro colleges today."

4-1-48

REPRESENTATIVES KEATING AND KENNEDY SPEAK

The California Eagle

Oakland, Calif.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31—Representative Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. W.) and Representative John F. Kennedy, (D., Mass.) will be featured speakers at the NAACP's second annual Youth Legislative and Lobbying Conference which opened here today. The two congressional representatives will speak on current legislative issues to the 150 young men and women from 21 states and the District of Columbia who are gathered here on the campus of Howard University for the four-day conference.

4-2-48

The interracial student groups, community organizations and young people were welcomed to the conference today by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of the university. The delegates plan to call upon their respective representatives and senators to urge them to vote for President Truman's civil rights proposals as well as for legislation for higher minimum wages, federal aid to education, public housing and other measures on the NAACP legislative program.

Press Service 32 F
NAACP

NAACP YOUTH GROUPS MEET IN NEW YORK

New York, N.Y.

Fri. 1-16-48

New York, N.Y.--A special effort to alleviate infringements of students' rights to academic freedom was planned at a meeting of the Coordinating Council of NAACP Youth Councils and College Chapters, which was held at New York University, January 9. Present were representatives of college chapters at Long Island University, Queens College, New York University, Columbia University and Hunter College and delegates from youth councils in Yonkers, Port Washington, Jamaica, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Far Rockaway, Plainfield and Elizabeth.

An indication of the increasing importance of NAACP work on college campuses was evidenced in the meeting of college faculty members and NAACP staff personnel which was held here January 10. The discussions at the conference, conducted by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, youth secretary, revolved mainly around the importance of increased contact with interracial colleges and the necessity for outlining a program for college chapters.

Present at the meeting were Dr. Reid Jackson of State university at Wilberforce, O., Professor Marshall Stearns of Cornell university, Professor Cyrus Karraker of Bucknell university, Dr. Vincent Brown of Howard university, Reverend James Robinson, Laskar Schwartz and Marilyn Kaemmerle. The faculty members at the meeting were formed into a permanent group, to be known as Faculty Advisory Committee, which will continue to advise the Youth Department concerning its college program.

KEEN INTEREST IN YOUTH LOBBY

NAACP - N.Y.

New York--Requests for credentials and information pouring into the national office indicate a keen interest in the NAACP's second Youth Lobby to be held in Washington, D.C. March 31-April 3rd, it was announced by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, youth secretary.

Fri. 2-6-48

Interracial student groups, community organizations and young people all over America have been invited to attend. Headquarters for the lobby will be at Howard university. The program as outlined by the NAACP youth division calls for addresses by Congressmen and visits to Congressional Representatives and Committees. The youth will lobby for passage of FEPC, anti-lynching and anti-Jim Crow bills, as well as against continuance of filibuster and for elimination of the poll tax.

Mrs. Hurley issues a call to all youth and youth organizations interested in the lobby to plan to attend. For further information, write the national office.

The NAACP Youth Parley

By Lou Diskin

Daily Worker

FOR SOME TIME, now it has been apparent that the fighting mood among Negro youth and the militant determination to secure equal rights and opportunities for their people is no temporary burst of indignation.

Take the recent second annual legislative conference of the Youth Division of the NAACP. There is no question but that this was a fighting conference with the delegates dividing their time between discussion of legislative questions and marching up to Capitol Hill to buttonhole Congressmen and Senators on a variety of issues.

New York, N.Y.

Fri. 5-21-48

THE QUESTION of civil rights was of course the central question and there was not only support for the civil rights bills but the demand for energetic action to make them law. When A. Philip Randolph called upon the young delegates to refuse to serve in a Jimcrow army there was a great response. While the conference took no stand on this particular proposal and an official of the Association emphasized that the NAACP does not believe in non-legal methods of fighting Jimcrow, a large number of delegates were impressed by Randolph's appeal. But what is even more significant is the fact that the program finally adopted on UMT went deeper into the question than did Randolph. For it not only opposed UMT because it is tainted with Jimcrow but also because of the firm conviction that such a measure is not essential to American security.

While the conference took no action on foreign policy, the address of Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, blasted many aspects of the bipartisan position on foreign affairs. Dr. Johnson challenged the hypocrisy of a policy which claims to be defending democracy abroad while denying rights to Negroes and whites in large areas at home. He sharply assailed the action of the House in attempting to include Franco in ERP and voiced skepticism about the democratic character of some of the recipients of Marshall Plan aid.

Fri. 5-21-48

For example he pointed to Belgium, which oppressed large numbers of Africans in its colonies, and assailed Marshal Smuts for preaching about Christian democracy while he has booth feet planted on the necks of the native South African population.

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ON THE issue of communism, Dr. Johnson ridiculed the notion that the Soviet Union was forcing Communism on the rest of the world. He characterized communism as a passion for brotherhood and stated that millions of people in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Latin America and Asia supported communism for that reason.

Daily Worker

In dealing with domestic issues, the conference endorsed a variety of progressive legislation. But the major note was the need for action, joint action with white youth, for the achievement of equal rights now. The delegates were fed up with the promises and empty talk of politicians and they were angry at the serious retrogression in their status in those fields where gains had been made during the war.

The conference took no stand on candidates, in accord with the national policy of the organization. But several of the speakers sharply attacked both parties for their failure to enact the civil rights program.

New York, N.Y.

Rep. Powell charged that a deal had been made the weekend of March 6 to scuttle civil rights legislation. The official resolution of the conference stated "we note with alarm the crass indifference of northern Congressmen and Senators who have failed to take aggressive action in support of civil rights legislation."

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WHEN ONE of the speakers said that large numbers of Negroes already supported the third party for this reason and that this trend would grow if the sellout on Negro rights continued, many delegates expressed implied support of the third party.

Fri

Wallace supporters distributed literature and buttons at the conference, and estimated that nearly one-third of the delegates wore the buttons or otherwise expressed endorsement of Wallace. And even this was considered far below the actual Wallace support existing, but there was little time in the busy program to conduct a thorough canvass. Delegates from the South gave enthusiastic reports to those distributing the Wallace material about the non-segregated Wallace metings in the South.

5-21-48

There is no question but that the militancy of the young delegates to this legislative conference is a fair indication that the Youth Division of the NAACP can carry on an energetic struggle against the reactionary forces

Urge Civil Rights Law

200 Attended Tenth NAACP Youth Meet

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Resolutions calling for passage of laws guaranteeing fair employment practices, public housing, ending segregation and discrimination in the armed services, end of the poll tax, lynching, and Federal aid to education were adopted in the closing session of the recent tenth annual Youth Conference of the NAACP.

An interracial delegation of two hundred youths from twenty-three States participated in the four-day conference at Central Baptist Church and the Union Memorial Church, Nov. 10 to 13. Mrs. Ruby Hurley, national youth secretary, was in charge of the conference.

Addressing the Friday evening public meeting, Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, told the youth that the Negro vote in the pivotal States of Illinois, Ohio and California with eighty-eight electoral votes swung the balance to President Truman in the election.

He predicted that if the Republicans "do not again join in a coalition of death and disgrace with the Southern Democrats" there would be passage in the Eighty-first Congress of FEPC, and other civil rights legislation.

NAACP Youth Councils Demand Rights, Rap Bias

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-10-48

(From Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—More than 200 young people from twenty-two States, representing the 25,000 members of NAACP Youth Councils and college chapters in America, closed their second annual youth legislative coference at Howard University here Saturday with a strong statement against segregation and discrimination in U. S. armed services.

In a declaration of principles the delegates expressed unalterable opposition to peace-time universal military training, pointing out that present legislation to set up such a program included no non-segregation or non-discrimination clauses, and censured Southern Democratic Congressmen for their repeated attacks on the performance and valor of Negro servicemen and simultaneously censured Northern Republican Congressmen for failing to challenge these attacks.

The conference was interracial with about 10 per cent of the delegates being white. One group of four, which motored from New Mexico to Washington, included three whites and one Negro.

BYRD REBUFFS GROUP

The delegates visited politicians at the Capitol on Friday. A group of Virginia delegates, who called upon Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D., Virginia) were told by the Senator that he opposed civil rights legislation. He said: "I hope I never live to see the day when social equality gets to the place where Negroes and whites sit down together to eat." Virginia's Senator Willis Robertson, similarly rebuffed the delegation.

Large delegations called upon Senators Scott Lucas, Illinois, and Kenneth Wherry, Nebraska, and Representative Joe Martin, House Speaker, who said they favored civil rights legislation. The Senators promised passage of the poll tax bill soon. 4-10-48

POWELL FLAYS CAPITAL

Representative Adam C. Powell (D., New York) Thursday assailed Washington as a "cesspool of the worst elements in our democracy" and called for civil rights to eliminate undesirable conditions in the Nation's Capital. He said the Republicans could no longer use the Democratic party as its whipping boy and called upon the GOP to correct these conditions now that they control Congress.

Other speakers heard by the conference were Mrs. Sarah D'Avila, who discussed the poll tax bill; Elmer Henderson, FEPC legislation; Leslie Perry, NAACP lobbyist. anti-lynch bill; Jesse Dedmon UMT; Dr. Vincent Brown, D. C suffrage and civil rights; George L. P. Weaver, of the CIO, lobbying techniques, and Jack Thornton, political action back home.

NACW To Honor Pioneer Women At Seattle Confab

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) —More than 300 delegates have en rolled for the twenty-fourth bien nial convention of the National Association of Colored Women to be held in Seattle, Washington, July 31, to August 7, inclusive, it was annouced last Saturday.

According to plans, special trains carrying the delegates will leave Chicago and St. Louis, with a stop-over at Billings Montana, for a sightseeing tour to Beartooth Lake in Wyoming.

The theme of the convention, "Social Action Through Club Participation," will be carried out thru a workshop to be held on August 3 under the chairmanship of Mrs Irene McCoy Gaines of Chicago.

FORUM

On the afternoon of August 4, Mrs. Thomasina Johnson, a special assistant to the Secretary of Labor, will serve as coordinator for a non-partisan political forum, with representatives from the Republican and Democratic parties and the Wallace third party move ment, serving as consultants. Speakers will be announced later.

Mrs. Jane Spaulding of West Virginia and Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith of Kentucky will serve as chairman of the forum .

PIONEER WOMEN

Honor will be paid to the pioneer women of the association on the evening of August 3 when Mrs. Margery B. Gaillard of Alabama will conduct a meeting. Special guest will be Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, who recently was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters by Oberlin College and Howard University.

SPEAKERS

Speakers eulogizing pioneer mem bers of the association will include Mrs. Bessie Payne of New York, Mrs. Lucille Goff of Virginia, Mrs Grace Wilson Evans of Indiana, Mrs. Pollyanna Reed of Oregon, and Mrs. Genevieve Weaver of Oklahoma.

Among the women to be honored will be Mrs. Elizabeth Carter Brooks of Massachusettts. Dr. Hallie Q. Brown of Ohio, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of Florida and Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown of North Carolina.

Mrs. Annette Harris Officer, second vice president of the association, is helping with transportation problems and will assist Mrs. Christine S. Smith, association president, in presiding over sessions at the convention.

Health Reports Show Gains Of Negro Nurses

Achievements Of Negro Nurses Noted By Leader

BY GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Alma Vessels, executive director, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, has just returned from a six weeks cross-country field trip. The health expert told of the interracial entre as well as the significant professional gains made by Negro nurses throughout the conference regions visited.

SOUTH REPRESENTED

Miss Vessels said that in Cleveland where the annual conference of the National Association for Practical Nurse education was held, a large number of practical nurses from the south were represented. The Negro president of the Virginia and Alabama State Associations of Practical nurses made outstanding contributions to the proceedings.

The west central conference of the NACGON was held in St. Louis. There Mrs. Fannye Cooke, distinguished white author, addressed the group. Young student nurses from St. Phillips and St. Mary's hospitals were urged to prepare in specialized areas for both domestic and foreign duty.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The excutive director noted with pride the achievements of the nurses in the southwestern area who convened in Tulsa. Some 16 well trained Negro nurses are employed in the new Negro wing of the univer sity hospital in Oklahoma City. The white dailes in the area as well as the radio stations in both Tulsa and Oklahoma City gave headlines to the work of the nurses of color in the area. The Oklahoma State Nurses of color in the area. The Olkahoma State Nurses association went on record as accepting their darker colleagues on a full membership basis.

A State Wide Citizens committee has been formed. Cernorea Johnson executive director of the Oklahoma City Urban league, was noted as cooperating fully with the group. The movement in the community for better facilities and in urging a well equipped school of nursing for the outcoming young high school graduates has been given added impetus. In addition the Oklahoma State Medical society is now asking that all racial bans against Negro physicians be dropped. Jim Crow practice in the armed forces was also listed on the agenda for ousting by this group of medical men.

MASSEY ELECTED

In Chicago Miss Vessells witnessed the election of Eestelle Massey Osborne of New York University, to the board of directors of the American Nurses association. Mrs. Osborne received 718 votes, the second highest number to be cast for the office. This group meeting in its biennial voted enhtusiastically to give individual membership to all Negro nurses now barred from full membership by nine states. The states still not admitting Negro nurses to a single organization were listed as those of District of Columbia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

In Waco, Tex., she participated in the meeting of the Texas association. She was also honored when she was requested to address some 700 alert students at Paul Quinn College in Waco. The listeners were urged to do their bit in helping to curtail the nursing shortage and to further a sound nusing education program in Texas. The local radio station WACO, later permitted Miss Vessels to interview the president of the institution, N. B. Ayocox.

Highly trained for her post, she is a graduate of the Harlem School for Nurses and New York University. She was recently inducted into Tau Omega chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and Chi Eta Phi, national nurses sorority.

Nurse's Ass'n In Meeting

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Evidence of an intense concern for social welfare and reforms as well as for the responsibilities in their professional sphere highlighted the bi-annual Southeastern Regional Convention of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses as they unanimously adopted a far reaching set of resolutions at the closing session of the meeting here last Friday and Saturday.

Approximately 150 delegates from the Carolinas and Virginia endorsed the resolutions which cover a wide variety of topics and reflected the new and expanding humanistic interests of the profession.

On the international level, the organization directed a resolution to the United Nations urging the delegates to that body to continue their efforts toward world peace. In a resolution to Dr. Thomas Parran and the World Health Organization the nurses pledged support and urged the integration of nurses on its committees.

URGE INTEGRATION

Taking a cue from the recent action of white nurses of North Carolina who voted last week to admit Negroes to membership, the organization directed a resolution to white medical associations in North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia calling upon these bodies to admit Negro doctors in the "interest of democracy in medicine."

White nurse associations in South Carolina and Virginia were called upon to lower their bars and permit Negro memberships as was done in North Carolina. The South Carolina white nurses association was commended for stips it has already taken toward integration.

Governor R. Gregg Cherry of North Carolina was asked to appoint Negro doctors to the Medical Care Commission of the State.

A letter supporting civil rights was directed to Governor Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Governor Tuck of Virginia.

OFFICERS ELECTED

During the election of officers, Mrs. W. L. Z. Williams of Durham, N. C. was reelected president of the conference. Other officers named were, Mrs. R. M. Godley, Charlotte, vice president; Mrs. Julia P. Reeves, Raleigh, recording secretary; Miss Mamie T. Batchelor, Greensboro, assistant recording secretary;, Miss V. Mitchell, Durham, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. E. Richardson, Wilmington, treasurer; Mrs. Viola Turner, Charleston, S. C., national board member; and Mrs. Edna Purdie James, Richmond, Va., national nominating committee.

Miss Alma Vessells, New York City, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses figured prominently in the sessions of the conference. She called for a strengthened educational program in nurse training which would provide a college course in sciences followed by hospital training.

FOUNDERS PRESENT

Two of the nurses who helped found the national organization were among the delegates attending the sessions and were honored by the body. They were Mrs. Viola Turner of Charleston, S. C. and Mrs. Ellen Woods Carter of Tarboro, N. C.

Speakers during the conference included several outstanding leaders in the profession. Among them were Mrs. Hazle W. Blakeney, Good Samaritan Hospital, Charlotte; Mrs. Marie B. Noell, executive secretary, N. C. State Nurses Association, Raleigh; Dr. M. B. Bethel, city health officer, Charlotte; Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, former executive secretary, National Association of Colored Nurses; Dean Florence Wilson, Duke University; Miss Ann Barrentine, Charlotte Health Department; and Mrs. Effie Parker, director of nurses, State Hospital, Raleigh.

LOCAL CLUB IS HOST

Sessions of the conference were held at Hotel Alexander. On Friday night the nurses were guests at a cocktail party at the home of Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Wyche sponsored by the Good Samaritan Hospital School of Nursing Alumni Association. Later they were guests at a dance given by the Florence Nightingale Club.

The local host club was the Florence Nightingale Club of which Mrs. Gertrude Blackman is president. Other officers are Miss Louise Mason, recording secretary; Mrs. Gladys L. Anderson, assistant secretary; Mrs. Madge Babbs, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Birdie B. Moore, treasurer; Mrs. Clara Lawrence, reporter; and Mrs. Amanda Eason, parliamentarian.

Founders Of Nurse Group To Be Honored

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses this week sent out a nationwide appeal for founders of the organization to get in touch with the national office in New York immediately. All of the original founders still living are to be honored by the Association at 40th anniversary luncheon Saturday, September 25, at the famous Tavern-on-the-Green, 67th Street and Central Park West.

Of the 28 charter members who attended the NACGN'S first meeting in 1908, fifteen have been located and are expected to be present for the occasion to help celebrate "four Decades of Service." Efforts are being continued to find as many of the other 11 as possible.

Six Are New Yorkers

Six of the 15 are still in New York. They include Miss Edith Carter, Corona, L. I.; Miss Sadie Beaumar, Staten Island; Mrs Effie B. Watkins, Bronx; Miss Clara Harris, Miss Anne Marin and Mrs. Octavia Waters, all of Manhattan.

Restricted Group Labels Hinder Integration, Nurses Are Warned

The Afro-American Baltimore MD Sat. 10-2-48

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK (NNPA) — Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation, told the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses here last Saturday that they must begin looking forward to the day when they can discard the word "Colored" from the name of their organization. Sat. 10-2-48

Dr. Tobias was the principal speaker at the fortieth anniversary luncheon of the organization which celebration the occasion by honoring its charter members and Lena Horne, the theatrical star, in a lavish two hour luncheon at the Tavern-On-The-Green restaurant in Central Park. Miss Horne was honored by the association for her "monumental contributions to culture and to her race."

Emphasizing to the 375 women attending the luncheon that he was well aware of the conditions which had brought about the organization of colored nurses to fight for a common cause, Dr. Tobias said even now the organization can not afford to "lessen to any extent" its interest in the ideas upon which it was founded, but he hoped that it will consider its present form of organization a "temporary" one.

Declaring that colored people cannot "eat their cake and have it too," Dr. Tobias said neither can colored organizations ask for integration while still carrying "qualifying words in their names."

Progress Lauded

He lauded the progress made by the organization in the past four decades and particularly cited the advancement made by Mrs. Estelle Massey Osborne in being named last year as a member of the board of directors of the American Nurses Association.

But he warned the nurses to keep pressing toward their goals by bettering their nursing schools and eliminating the smaller schools. He said if the number of schools are reduced, and the quality of the remaining schools improved, it will be an aid to the nursing profession.

In a resounding slap at the all colored Harlem and Lincoln nursing schools in New York Dr. Tobias said "I believe that it is entirely undemocratic and not in keeping with the spirit of our great metropolitan city that there should be any hospital, particularly a public hospital, that restricts its attendance to colored nurses only." Sat. 10-2-48

So stinging was his blow at the two colored schools that Mrs. Alida C. Dailey, president of the association, informed him after his address that Harlem and Lincoln "will accept white girls if any apply for entrance."

Miss Horne Speaks

Miss Horne, in an intimate address, told the women how she had become interested in colored nurses at the time of the birth of her first child in 1938. She said her doctor had not been allowed to deliver her child and that the hospital where she was confined only employed colored in the most menial of jobs. She said she resolved then to do anything she could to correct such a situation and that she would always support the nurses.

She warned them that their job "has not even started yet" as long as one hospital, in one state closed its doors to colored nurses. She urged the women to continue to prepare themselves and after informing them that she often found things difficult because she had not even graduated from high school, she was given a tremendous ovation when she declared that "A diploma is a very important thing."

The charter members honored by the association included Mrs. Sadie Poole Bomar of Staten Island, Mrs. Edith Carter of Corona, Long Island, Mrs. Clara Harris of New York City, Mrs. Eva D. Felton of Washington, Mrs. Minnie B. Kelly Lee of Norfolk, Va., Miss Annie L. Marin of New York City, Mrs. Francis A. Robinson Quinn of Portsmouth, Va., Mrs. Pattie C. Reeves Holmes of Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Effie B. Watkins of New York and Mrs. Cecilia B. Anderson of New York. Mrs. Anderson was not a charter member but attended the first meeting. The honorees were all given scrolls as was Miss Horne. Miss Carter was the first graduate of Freedmen's Hospital nursing school and is 83 years old. Mrs. Belle Davis of New York was also honored by the association for her early aid to the organization during its infant days.

Sat. 10-2-48

Mrs. Osborne Presides

The affair was presided over by Mrs. Estelle Massey Osborne. Mrs. Mabel K. Stauphers, former executive secretary of the organization also addressed the group. President Dailey presented Miss Horne. The Rev. James Robinson of the Church of the Master pronounced the benediction.

Charles Simpson, vice president of Liberia, was among prominent persons attending the affair.

President Of NACW
The Argus St. Louis, Mo.
Fri. 7-30-48

Mrs. Christine S. Smith is president of the National Association of Colored women which is holding its national meeting July 31-Aug. 7 in Seattle. She will be one of the many noted women to address the meeting. She has been in office since 1945. 7-31-48

1000 Delegates at Opening of Council's 13th Annual Meeting

Afro American
Sat 10-16-48
Baltimore Md

WASHINGTON

The thirteenth annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women officially opened here Sunday with a forum discussion of "Women United for Civil Rights," staged in the auditorium of the United States Department of Commerce.

More than 1,000 visitors, friends and delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada were greeted by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who described the convention as "women come together to unite for peace on earth, goodwill toward men."

In a speech which electrified the audience, Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, a Philadelphia attorney and a member of President Truman's Committe on Civil Rights, challenged America to bridge the gap between what "she says she believes and what she practices."

Dr. Alpenfels Speaks

Dr. Ethel J. Alpenfels, an associate professor of education at New York University and a member of the Human Relations Committee of the NCNW, also delivered one of the principal addresses.

Dr. Alexander urged immediate action now to correct racial inequality lest "America forever forgets what she preaches," and she added: "I would sacrifice any economic advantage rather than destroy our children of the coming generations."

Sat 10-16-48

America, she said, is now 'mentally ill and is substituting thought control for price control." Pointing out that the same kind of mental illness produced Adolph Hitler, Dr. Alexander predicted that continued investigations and Congressional hearings will lead to purges, Gestapos, and ultimately concentration camps."

In her address, Dr. Alpenfels cited "education" as the most important basic means of effecting understanding and equality of all peoples.

Human Aid Needed

Stating that "America has not made one single basic important invention," she said that this country's contribution to civilization can be "made in the field of human relations."

Dr. Alpenfels, who has conducted experiments in education with public school pupils throughout the Midwest, said that people can learn to understand one another through being taught about one another.

Education, by itself, however, is not enough, she said, adding that "we need a ltitle more morality to help us put our education to practice and we need a little more courage, too."

Portrait Unveiled

Another highlight of the mass meeting was the presentation of a portrait in oils done by William Carter to Mrs. Bethune.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell unveiled the painting, and lauded Mrs. Bethune for her "matchless leadership." She described the NCNW president-founder as a woman who has risen from humble circumstances, surmounted all types of difficulties to attain the loftiest heights."

Also appearing on the program were Emmer Lancaster of the Department of Commerce, Mrs. Muriel Johnson, chairman of the program committee, and Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute in Sedalia, N.C. Mrs. Mary Caldwell Dawson, founder-president of the National Negro Opera Company, sang two operatic selections, accompanied by John R. Hoskins and Mrs. Helena Mayle of the faculty of Fine Arts of Howard University also sang a selection. She was accompanied by Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris.

Sat 10-16-48

Juniors Presented

At the close of the meeting, Mrs. Alicia B. Parker presented forty junior councilors to the founder-president of the NCNW and to the convention. These young women will be the honored guests at a White House reception, Oct. 12.

Following the meeting, a reception was held at the Council's headquarters with the Washington and Baltimore Metropolitan Council as hostesses. Then a board of directors banquet followed at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA.

Delegates and visitors concluded the day's activities with a visit to the Barnett-Aden Art Gallery to view an exhibit of paintings by Frank H. Alston Jr., and prints of the Negro Woman by Elizabeth Catlett.

National Council of Women Makes 8 Recommendations

The Guardian
10-16-48

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The findings and recommendations of the 13th annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women, representing a membership of 850,000, recently concluded here, were announced last week by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, its founder-president.

She also reported unanimous adoption of a resolution commending President Harry S. Truman for his support of full civil rights for all citizens, regardless of race, colo

Unanimously adopted also, was a resolution introduced by the Council's International Committee vigorously urging that the United Nations not take any action which would result in the African Colonies and people being placed either under Italian trusteesrip or being returned to Italian sovereignty.

The recommendations are as follows:

1. **HUMAN RIGHTS**—The council pledged its support to the United Nations in its efforts to secure both a declaration of human rights and a covenant of human rights, and pledged its membership to work for their ratification when presented to the U. S. Government.

2. **CIVIL RIGHTS**—The Council pledged itself anew to work increasingly for:

The abolition of lynching

The replacement of mob rule with equal protection of all citizens under law and order in a free society.

The abolition of segregation and discrimination in the armed forces.

The elimination of the poll tax

The writing of the principle of fair practice in employment into law with adequate sanctions.

It deplored the "flagrant examples of discriminatory practices" existing in the Nation's Capital which srould be an exemplar of the Democratic way of life.

3. **EMPLOYMENT** — Endorsed enactment of a labor extension service law for the training of wage and salary workers at state universities and reaffirmed its support of organized labor and legislation designed to improve the welfare of labor.

4. **HOUSING** — Membership of the council will work for enactment by the 81st Congress of the provisions of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill and for the elimination of racially discriminatory practices by real estate operators, builders and mortgage-lending institutions.

5. **HEALTH** — Will work for legislation providing Federal health insurance plan.

6. **EDUCATION** — The council will call upo nthe 81st Congress to pass legislation providing Federal aid to education, prohibiting discrimination and segregation in the educatonal system.

7. **YOUTH CONSERVATION**—As an aid in the fight against juvenile delinquency, NCNW will undertake the organization of girls and young women between the ages of 16-21 as "junior councilors."

8. **CITIZENSHIP** — Emphasized the importance of women exercising their right to vote in order to pass legislation who are sympathetic to a program for the furtherance of civil and human rights for all.

In announcing the results of the convention, Mrs. Bethune said, "I am greatly encouraged by the fact that women across the country very definitely have a growing understanding of the vital importance of unity. That was forcefully conveyed to me at every session of the convention. I sensed an appreciatio nof the efforts put forth by the Council for 13 years and national levels for the development of adequate services for all citizens. The NCNW emphasizing the power of unity of purpose and unity of action."

Thousands of persons are expected to attend the Carolinas Yam Festival at Tabor City Oct. 14-16.

Many States Send Delegates To NACW Biennial Convention

SEATTLE, Wash.—Approximately 1,000 women delegates representing thirty-two States attended the twenty-fourth biennial session of the National Association of Colored Women, meeting for the time in the Pacific Northwest last week and hosted by twenty federated clubs located throughout the State of Washington.

The NACW has functioned continuously for the first fifty years and has a total membership of over 50,000 members located throughout the forty-eight States.

FORUMS HELD

During the various sessions, held in the Garfield High School, forum discussions have been held. Some of the topics discussed have been: labor, youth, public affairs, legislation and publicity.

The opening meeting in the form of an executive board session was held July 31 with a mammoth open meeting Sunday, Aug 1 at the Plymouth Congregational Church. One of the highlights of the session was the one held last Wednesday afternoon, featuring talks by persons representing the four major political parties. Mrs. Thomasina W Johnson, leading Federal employe among women in Washington, D. C acted as moderator at the non-partisan forum.

The organization, one of the largest among women, is fortunate in having its first president, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington, D. C. still living. Other past presidents still alive are Mrs. Elizabeth Carter Brooks, New Bedford, Mass.; Mrs. Hallie Q. Brown, Wilberforce, Ohio; Mrs. Mary McCloud Bethune, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Sallie Stewart, Evansville, Ind., and Dr. Mary Waring, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Christine S. Smith of Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., heads the organization at the present time.

During this session, Mrs. Annett Harris of Chicago, Ill., and second vice president of the Association, has been serving as acting president.

In 1946, the association celebrated its golden anniversary with a splendid program in Washington, D. C. At press time, convention reports were incomplete.

NEW NACW OFFICIALS—Included in the slate of officers elected to head the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs was the above group. Left to right: Mmes. Ruby M. Kendrick, executive secretary; Nannie Reed, statistician; Ellis Blockson, treasurer; Ella P. Stewart, president; Lucy Hart Smith, parliamentarian; Irene McCoy Gaines, first recording secretary; Mary Gaines, second recording secretary; H. Corinne Lowery, auditor. Other officers not pictured are Mmes. Annette Harris Officer, first vice president; Genevieve Weaver, second vice president; H. M. Gibbs, chairman of executive board, and Thelma Burk, secretary of the executive board.—Gil Baker Photo.

Forum On Civil Rights Will Be Highlight Of NACW

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Far West Meet To Attract Women Notables

Fri. 7-30-48

SEATTLE, Wash. -(NNPA)- The twenty-fourth biennial session of the National Association of Colored Women begins with a meeting of the executive board at People's Institutional Baptist Church here Saturday.

Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, of Ohio, will preside over the executive board meeting. Reports will be heard from Mrs. Christine S. Smith, of Washington, president; Mrs. Ruby M. Kendrick, also of Washington, executive secretary; Mrs. Irene Gaines of Illinois, and Mrs. Pollyanna Reed, of Illinois, recording secretaries, and Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, of Ohio, treasurer.

After recess, reports will be made by the credentials committee, of which Mrs. Bernice Bush is chairman, the constitution committee, of which Mrs. Ellis Brockson, of Pennsylvania, is chairman, and the resolutions committee, of which Mrs. Frederick Lee, of New York, is chairman.

A welcome program will be held Sunday afternoon at Plymouth Congregational Church with Mrs. Reed presiding. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by Governor Mon C. Wallgreen of Washington and Mayor William F. Devin of Seattle.

Greetings will be extended by the Rev. C. S. Rice, pastor of the church Mrs. Eliza McCabe, president of the Washington State Federation of Women's Club Mrs. Helen Kincaid, director of women's work, Seattle Council of Churches; Mrs. Malcolm Mays, president of the Washington State Federation of Women's Club, and Mrs. Mary L. English, president of the Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs.

Greetings also will be extended by Mrs Maude Issac, president of the Wetern Washington Women's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Dwight Cart, Women's Action Committee for Lasting Peace; Mrs. Edith Steinmetz, president of the Christian Friends for Racial Equality; Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell, executive director of the Young Women's Christian Association, and Mrs. Lewis Ferrell of the American Association of University Women.

The response on behalf of the association will be made by Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, of Indianapolis, past national president.

A business session will be held Monday morning. The keynote address of the convention will be delivered at the Monday evening session by Mrs. Ruby Stutts Lyells Mississippi State President. The theme of the Convention is 'Social Action Through Club Participation."

Other speakers and their topics will be Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, treasurer and Ohio State president, "Implementing Social Action Through Financial Security;" Mrs. Vivian Osborne Marsh, supervisor of the National Association of Colored Girls, 'Motivating Youth For Social Action;" Mrs. E. Blockson, Pennsylvania State president, "The State as the Keystone of Social Action;" Mary E. Gaines, Kansas State president, "coordinating Club Activities Through Educational Program," and Mrs. A. E. E. Johnson, of Texas, former Southwestern Regional president, "New Frontiers for Social Action: A Challenge."

State presidents will make their reports at the Tuesday morning session, over which Mrs. Annettee Harris Officer, of Illinois, second vice president, will preside.

At an afternoon session, a school for social action will be held, and the subject, 'Social Action Through Club Participation" will be discussed Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines will brief the school. Group leaders will include Mrs. I. W. Rowan, Texas; Mrs. Russell Caution, New Jersey; Mrs. Hanna Corrine Lowry, Colorado; Mrs. Rosa M. Gragg, Michigan; Mrs. Mabel L. Neely, Alabama, and Mrs. Vivian Osborn Marsha, California.

Mrs. Margery B. Gaillard, of Alabama, Southwestern Regional president, will preside over the Tuesday evening session, at which Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C., the first president of the association, will be one of the speakers.

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The Wednesday evening session will be "Douglass Night" with Mrs. Sallie Stewart, president of the Douglass Memorial and Historical Association presiding.

Sessions will continue through Saturday, August 7, with a formal reception in honor of the association on Thursday evening at the Central YMCA.

Achievements By Member Groups Cited

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President Mary McLeod Bethune pointed out that "this meeting was one of special significance because of the decisive steps which must be taken by the organizations to meet the pressing problems which face women and the world. In an aggravated world situation which seems to be worsening, it is mandatory that the united whole-hearted efforts of the membership of the NCNW be put behind the program adopted by the convention of peace and prosperity are to be brought to the people of the world. We cannot evade our responsibility longer. Every single woman must shoulder hershare of the tremendous task ahead or every single woman will suffer the results of her indifference in a time like this."

Federated Clubs

By Rebecca Stiles Taylor

Chicago Defender

FEDERATED CLUB WOMEN CRY "ON TO SEATTLE"

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The hostess federation will hold a mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m. at the Plymouth Congregational church, 6th and University streets, which will be followed by a tea in the church parlors in honor of officers and delegates. The Honorable Mon C. Wallgren, governor of the state of Washington, and William F. Devin, mayor of the city of Seattle will be the main speakers welcoming the convention.

Greetings will be extended by Mrs. Eliza McCabe, president of the Washington state federation; Mrs. Helen Kincard, director of women's work, Seattle Council of Churches; Mrs. Malcolm Mays president of the Washington state federation of 'white' women; Mrs. W. E. English, president of the Seattle federation colored women; Mrs. Maude Isaac, president of Western Washington W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Dwight Cart, Women's Action Committee for Lasting Peace; Mrs. Edith Steinmetz, president of Christian Friends for Racial Equality; Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell, executive director YWCA and Mrs. Lwis Ferrell, American Association of University Women.

A formal reception will be held at the Central YWCA, 6th avenue and Seneca streets on Thursday evening, August 5th, from 8 to 10 p. m. There will be a "Fashion Revue, Friday night August 6th.

On Friday afternoon, Seattle club women will sponsor a choice of a boatride or an overland drive giving delegates a chance to see the wonders of the state of Washington.

The Douglass Home will be seen in moving pictures! You will see one of the NACW's major projects portrayed on Wedneday evening, August 4th.—the greatest shrine of the Negro race. $100,000.00 is needed to make it permanent. You are to send to the national office 1114 "O" street, N. W. Washington, D. C. the names of all living pioneers in your community, also send the names of all of those who have died during the two years since last we met. A highlight of the 24th convention will be an evening of appreciation honoring its pioneers. Those taking part on the program will be the five regional presidents with Mrs. Marjory Brawley Gaillard of the Southeastern region acting as chairman.

Mrs. Vivienne L. Penick, local chairman of Seattle, in speaking of convention facilities, announces that "Every department will be housed under one roof and there will be cafeteria service in the same building."

The Monday evening program will keynote the convention theme — "Social Action Through Club Participation." Presidents of six states will take part with Mrs. Ruby Stutts Lyells of Mississippi as chairman. Those already accepting invitations to participate are Mesdames Ellis Blockson of Pennsylvania, Mary E. Gaines of Kansas; Ella P. Stewart of Ohio; Vivian Osborne Marsh 'NAGG' of California; Rose E. Johnson of Iowa and A. E. S. Johnson of Texas.

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Most of the member states have cooperated in the carrying out of these plans. Your state has also; but we have in the national office no record of such cooperation from twenty-one member groups. Few weeks pass that the national office is not called upon by congressmen, by heads of organizations and by international groups to report upon the part that NACW is taking in world events. The national office gives out information tabulated from replies to letters sent to you.

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NACW Session Cited As Profitable To Women

BY LOUELLA R. HOFF

COVINGTON, Va.—If from no other angles than educational and inter-racial, the 24th biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women, recently held in Seattle, Wash., will yield great profit to the women of the country at large. More than a thousand were in attendance from most of the 48 states.

Visitors from the Central, Northeastern and Southwestern areas enjoyed every moment of their stay, and were loud in their praise of the wonderful scenery, lovely homes, clean and rare atmosphere, simple interracial relations, fine and cultural entertainment and the hospitable manner off all with whom they came in contact.

The committee on arrangement, with Madams Eliza McCabe, Polly Anna Reid and Vivienne Pennic at its head, will long be remembered for the efficient way the entire program was carried out. And none can forget the men, the women's husbands, who added their contributions as well. There was no hitch anywhere.

SHOULD BEAR PRINT

The inspiration and encouragment gathered by the women of the "far West", who were never hostesses to this group before, must bear fruit in coming years. Atlantic City, N. J., the place for the 1940 convention, will see many walking up and down her boardwalks.

Under the direction of Mrs. Annette Officer, of Illinois, acting president and Mrs. Ruby Kendrick, executive secretary, the convention opened at the Peoples' Institutional Baptist Church, the Rev. F. W. Pennick, pastor. Mrs. Christine Smith, president of the organization, was forbidden by her physician to make the trip because of illness.

The mass meeting at Plymouth Congregational Church on Sunday, Aug. 1, was followed by a reception. A "School for Social Action", a non-partizan political forum, a formal reception at the Central YWCA, a twilight sightseeing cruise on Lake Washington and the Puget Sound, a land sightseeing tour and an art exhibit were some of the high spots of the convention.

POLITICAL FORUM

An invocation was injected for the first time in the history of the Association's program in the form of the political forum by Mrs. Kendrick, executive secretary. Participating on the forum were Mrs. Esther Murry, California Democrat; Mrs. Mildred Younger, chairman of the Republican Speakers Bureau, and Mrs. Fair Taylor representing the Progressive Party. Questions were presented and answered and Mrs. Thomasina Johnson, of Washington, D. C., directed the forum.

The presidents of the five regional associations and others participated in the "School of Social Action."

Mrs. Ida Henderson, of Georgia, assisted by Mrs. Grace Wilson Evans, of Terre Hauts, Ind., made a plea for the Ingram family of Americus, Ga. The plea brought a collection of more than $200 for the defense fund.

The drive for the Frederick Douglass Home reported approximately $16,000 raised. Mrs. Margaret M. Nottage, newspaperis woman of Berkley, Calif., was in charge of the "press" table.

The Association received and sent letters to its past presidents, Madams Mary Church Terrell, Elizabeth Carter Brooks, Mary McLeod Bethune and Hallie Q. Brown, none of whom was present. It sent flowers to President Christine Smith and Miss Arsania Williams of St. Louis, Mo.

TELEGRAM TO TRUMAN

The Association also sent a telegram to President Truman stating its appreciation for his active program to secure civil rights for all Americans. The Association voted to support the "Women's Action Committee for Lasting Peace."

The officers elected were as follows: President, Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, Ohio; first vice president, Mrs. Annette H. Officer, III.; second vice president, Mrs. Genevive Weaver, Okla.; first recording secretary, Mrs. Irene McCory Gains, ILL.; second recording secretary, Mrs. Lillian Booker, Mo.; chairman of the executive board, Mrs. Henetta Gibbs, Ala.; secretary of executive board, Mrs. Thelma Burke Ark.; parliamentarian, Mrs. Lucy H. Smith, Ky.; statistician, Mrs Nannie Reed, ILL; auditor, Mrs. Hannah C. Lowry, Colo.; chaplain, Mrs. Eliza McCabe, Wash.; treasurer, Mrs. Ellis Blocksom, Penn.

NEGRO WOMEN PLAN INTERRACIAL DRIVE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—A nation-wide enlistment of women beginning Feb. 2, aimed to enroll in the National Council of Negro Women 500,000 new members of all races, colors and creeds willing to unite for human and civil rights, was announced here this week by President Mary McLeod Bethune.

"Through women the machinery of democracy will be turned," Mrs. Bethune declared, in making public details of the project. "We must unite women of all races and creeds into one moral force in the fight for human and civil rights."

The membership enlistment will be started with a luncheon in New York City on Feb. 2. Plans for the project were approved by representatives of thirteen of the twenty-three national organizations affiliated with the council during a two-day conference at headquarters here. The representatives of these organizations also studied the structure and program of the council with the view of strengthening its operations.

"February will be observed throughout the country as National Council of Negro Women's month," Mrs. Bethune said, "during which time the council's theme for the year—'Unite for Human and Civil Rights'—will be stressed in various state, local and national programs."

The National Council was founded Dec. 5, 1935. It is a bipartisan organization comprised of twenty-three national women's organizations with a combined membership of 850,000. The council's program is national, international and interracial in its scope.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Council Of Negro Women Makes History In 13 Years Of Life

Candles were lighted all over the country on Sunday, December 5, in honor of the 13th anniversary of the founding of the National Council of Negro Women. I gazed long upon the tall glowing tapers celebrating the occasion here at headquarters, and thought as Portia in the Merchant of Venice when she returned home and saw the gleaming light from afar off.

"How far that little candle casts its beams,
So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

So it has been with this the largest of all Negro women's organizations in America. Made up of 23 national organizations, the 81 local Metropolitan Councils and more than a thousand life members of many races are blending their souls in building a united world. Together we are building the bridge over which future generations will travel.

From its beginning the Council has geared its program to three goals: to help achieve full citizenship rights for Negro Americans; to facilitate the integration and participation of Negro women into all phases of our national and international life; and to build a bridge to world peace through international understanding.

Throughout the nation this week our membership will give serious consideration to national and international problems we now face and will evaluate their own programs in the light of their findings. They will review a record of enduring effort on the part of thousands of their membership in cities and hamlets, to make this a better world. The goal of all our striving. **Massachusetts** will think of how she backed legislative hearings on housing and juvenile delinquency and assisted a successful drive for FEPC. **New Orleans** will assess her survey of department stores to check the attitudes and manners of clerks toward racial minorities. **St. Petersburg** will look at her local Council House, the first of its kind in the country, "dedicated to the youth of the city," and **Texas** will rejoice that through cooperation with other civic groups, a Negro was elected to the San Antonio Junior College Board of Trustees. These were but a few of the events that passed through my mind as I went back over the Council's record. **Chicago** would celebrate its international teas and receptions which bring together all groups of the city in intimate, primary contact. **St. Louis** will be reflecting upon her city-wide program giving careful study to UNESCO; **Houston** upon her intensive "pay-your-poll-tax and vote" campaign. **Greensboro** will be proud that she has managed and operated a nursery school caring for children of working mothers, and **Shreveport**, that she secured the cooperation of the Department of Public Safety to install lights at intersections which have hitherto been hazardous for Negro children. **Temple, Texas,** will be unique in having raised $500.00 to beautify the colored cemetery. She organized also a pre-school child's clinic. **San Francisco** will consider her consultant service to the deans of girls in the city high schools, facilitating the integration of Negro students in a large Metropolitan school system, and **New York,** her continued attendance representing Negro women at United Nations and participating in important Job Conferences and the Herald-Tribune Forum. **Philadelphia** will well remember their intensive registration drive and a courageous fight for civil rights and will take pride in knowing that there are a larger number of registered Negro voters per capita in their city than in any other in the United States. **Mississippi** women will reflect the dangerous gamut which they trod by midnight to encourage Negroes to pay their poll tax and vote.

32b 1948

National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc.

Birmingham News

THE NATIONAL Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., will hold its 1948 national convention at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 22-26, according to Clarence Hayden Wilson, of St. Louis, president of the organization.

Birmingham, Ala.

Sun.

1-18-48

Mrs. Helen Carter Moses and Mrs. Ethel Alexander are co-chairmen.

1-18-48

Realtors Meet, Pledge More, Better Housing

Defender Chicago Ill
Sat. 7-31-48

BY LOUIS E. MARTIN

(SEE PAGE 12 FOR FULL PAGE OF PICTURES)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Determined to provide more housing for Negroes across the nation, almost 200 important realty executives met here July 19 and 20, for the first annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers.

The new organization unanimously re-elected its top officers: W. D. Morison of Detroit, president; Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati, vice president; F. Henry Williams of Jacksonville, secretary; and W. H. Hollins of Birmingham, treasurer.

Elect Chicagoan

Bolin V. Bland who led the large Chicago delegation to the convention and is president of the Dearborn Real Estate Board, Inc., was unanimously elected regional vice-president of the association.

The brokers were the first all-Negro group to hold its sessions in Convention Hall on the boardwalk.

Defender

The delegates voted to join with National Builders Association and the National Technical Association to lay plans for the establishment of a permanent national headquarters, possibly in Washington.

Chicago Ill

Among the important speakers to address the group were: Dr. Booker T. McGraw, Housing administrator, of Washington, who spoke on "Financing Homes"; Norman W. Robinson New York City assessor, who spoke on "Appraising"; Hilyard R. Robinson, Washington architect, who spoke on "Planning"; and Clarence Johnson of the FHA and Walter R. Aikens, of Atlanta, who spoke on "Developing Housing Sub-Divisions".

Walter R. Aikens, president of the National Home Builders Association, provided one of the highlights of the convention when he described his mass-production housing methods employed in Atlanta.

A public meeting was held Monday at which Oliver Randolph, Asst. Atty. General of New Jersey; Estelle Massey Osborne, of New York; William A. Dart, Atlantic City prosecuting attorney, and Atty. Hope Stevens of New York, spoke. Paul Robeson sang along with Helen Colbert, winner of the 1947 Marian Anderson Award.

7-31-48

Among the resolutions passed by the brokers was one for the support of the Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bill and another urging Congress to enact President Truman's civil rights program.

Among the delegates to the convention were: W. P. Morrison, Jr., of Detroit; F. Henry Williams of Jacksonville; Ira W. Williams of Chicago; Lenerte Roberts of Philadelphia; C. W. White of Detroit; Lenore Strange of Philadelphia; Edith E. Gaddie of Philadelphia; Florence M. Hill of Philadelphia; Arthur S. Bailey of Philadelphia; A. Maceo Smith of Dallas; Willis M. Graves of Detroit; Elmore Baker of Chicago; Robert E. Harris of New York; Horrace Sudduth of Cincinnati; Lewis H. Roland of Philadelphia; Rev. King S. Range of Chicago; Maceo Crutcher of Detroit; J. W. Williams of Columbus; C. Percy White of Philadelphia; Gladys C. Vaught of Jacksonville; George J. Hubbard of Philadelphia; J. A. Frisby of Baltimore; Bolin V. Bland of Chicago; Marion S. McDowell of Chicago; Walter A. Miller of New York; Arthur McNaught of New York; George Brown of Phildelphia; Rodolphus Tabbs of Atlantic City; Crawford Calvin of Baltimore; James Marcus of Cleveland; Roberts V. Thompson of Detroit; Wendell E. Catlin of Cleveland; Isaac L. Jackson of Cleveland; Monre H. Felton of Cleveland; Leota M. Robinson of Cleveland; Rachel Redd of Detroit; Lina Derritt of Cleveland; Hope K. Stevens of New York; W. H. Aikens of Atlanta; Hilgood Robinson of Washington; I. Ray Terry of Cleveland; B. N. Johnsn Adams of Detroit; Mrs. Carrie L. Priest of Detroit; Mrs. Ruth Ellis of Detroit; A. B. Grier of Richmond, Va.; A. D. Brown of Columbus; J. W. Elder of Cleveland; Frank A. Hursey of Philadelphia; Albert H. Letson of Philadelphia; Ambrose Gaddie of Philadelphia; Russell E. Davis of Philadelphia; Samuel B. Thomas of Philadelphia; Stewart Hayward of Philadelphia; Irene F. Trulean of Philadelphia; Norman Robinson of New York; Hayward Phillips of Chicago; W. F. Groves of Philadelphia; Claude Watson of Detroit; A. S. Wright of Detroit; Samuel Gibbons of Detroit; James Bust of St. Louis; Fred Jones of St. Louis; F. C. Robinson of St. Louis; Al Duncan of Detroit; Carlton Gaines of Detroit; J. A. Holtry of New Orleans and Robert McNeal of Columbus.

Realtists To Meet In N. J. July 19-20

St Louis Mo
7-16-48

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(ANP)—Day by day, Negroes in America are coming into their own and are making great strides forward in the business and professional life of their various communities.

St Louis, Mo.

Most recently organized group of professional people, and the possible second strongest and wealthiest Negro today, is the National Association of Real Estate brokers, Inc., an organization which is the outgrowth of the National Negro Business league.

This influential and powerful group of real estate men, known in 17 states and the District of Columbia, and which represents some of the leaders in the business life of America was founded last July in Tampa during the annual business league sessions.

In February a meeting of the executive committee was held in Detroit where a code of ethics, constitution and by-laws were adopted. At Detroit the committee members selected Atlantic City for the setting of the first annual convention July 19 and 20. The meeting will be held in the great Convention hall, an assembly hall which has housed the greater organization sessions of the century.

Members of the board of directors are: Morrison, Hollins, Sudduth, Roverts, Smith, J. H. Greene, Washington; Elmore Baker, Chicago; A. S. Bailey, Philadelphia; J. R. Ray, Louisville; J. Arnett Frisby, Baltimore; J. T. Bush, St. Louis; J. Roy Terry, Cleveland; Ira W. Williams, Atlanta; O. B. Cobbins, Jackson, Miss.; J. W. Frierson, Nashville; Carlton W. Gaines, Detroit; C. W. White, Detroit and Mrs. Nellis Holland, Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS HOLD FIRST CONVENTION

ATLANTIC CITY (ANP)--The National Association of Real Estate Brokers held its first annual meeting last week in Atlantic City.

Among the prominent speakers on the platform were Walter A. Miller, regional vice president; George W. Reed of Detroit; Hope Stevens, NAREB general counsel; Paul Robeson and John H. Harmon.

The group pledged to fight racial restrictive covenants of all kinds during the coming year. It also voted a $25 fee for members, the employment of a paid secretary to the president and the setting up of a national headquarters.

Officers of the NAREB are W. D. Morison, Detroit, president; F. Henry Williams, Jacksonville, Fla., secretary, and Horace Sudduth, Cincinnati, vice president.

William A. Dart, president of the Atlantic City Board of Trade, welcomed the real estate men to the city, and presented the keys of the city to Pres. Morison.

DEADLINE DUST

by Leo

Leroy F. Ridley of Newport, Va., newly-elected president of the National Bankers Association which met in Philly last week liked the town fine but wanted to know why they built the city hall in the middle of Broad St." Will someone at the Chamber of Commerce please answer the phone?

The bankers, thrifty by nature, must have taken advantage of the cut-rate convention plan which does not include Philly's glad-handing mayor. Anyway, his Honor wasn't listed, didn't show.

Bishop R. R. Wright Jr. forgot his glasses and couldn't read the address he prepared for the public meeting. For some people this would have been a catastrophe. But he calmly folded up the speech, laid it aside, and made a better one.

Tried The Impossible

Admittedly a man who can do many things well, C. C. Spaulding tried to accomplish the impossible—make a speech and a train at the same time.

Ted Spaulding, who couldn't seem to stop his watch by glaring at it, finally yanked the venerable leader away from the platform in the middle of his speech (no mean feat) and hustled him to the station, bending the speed laws en route.

Nathaniel Williams of Danville, Va., and a few of the other younger bankers, hopped over to Atlantic City at the close of the first day's sessions for a little salt air.

Nat had a long list of Philly friends to look in on for his brother, Jerry, but could only sandwich in a few pop calls.

Truman Blamed

The Truman administration was worked over tooth and nail by D. Emmert Brumbaugh, Pennsylvania State Secretary of Banking.

He held the government responsible for everything but the recent heat wave. NBA members didn't particularly like the idea of using the convention as a political platform.

FLOTSAM-JETSAM: The Philadelphia Fair Employment Practice Commission has been deluged with applications for staff spots since the AFRO published the proposed salaries.

The Progressive Party will concentrate its Pennsylvania campaign on Joe Rainey's candidacy for Congress. Word is that the Philly magistrate will get all the help he needs at the polls (and then some). He's the only one the leaders feel has a real fighting chance.

You used to get the best shoe shine and service in Philly at Herb's place, 16th and South. Now you get only the shine. When someone buzzes to Herb look for some new bootblacks. . . but fast.

Business Exhibits And Tours Will Highlight Mammoth Convention

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The 21st meeting of the National Banking Association will open a two-day session here Sept. 8 with financial experts and prominent business men from various parts of the country attending.

D. Emmert Brumbaugh, Pennsylvania State Secretary of Banking, will be the principal speaker at the opening session in Reynold's Auditorium, 1416 N. Broad st.

The Citizens' and Southern Bank and Trust Company is convention host, and a local committee headed by the institution's president, E. C. Wright are arranging an interesting sight-seeing tour and a business exhibition with local firms having booths in the auditorium throughout the sessions, where their products will be displayed.

Exhibitors

Participating in the exhibition will be the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., National Cash Register Co., Booker T. Trade School, National Freedom Day Association, Remington Rand Co., W. Burwell Co., Food Manufacturing and Distribution and the Bailey Real Estate Company.

The association whose president is L. O. Milton of Atlanta, Ga. consists of 14 member banks and was organized by the late Major R. R. Wright, Sr., former president of the Citizens' and Southern Bank.

Member Banks

The member banks include: Citizens' Savings Bank and Trust Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Consolidated Bank and Trust Co., Richmond, Va.; Crown Savings Bank of Newport News, Va.; Danville Savings Bank and Trust Co., Danville, Va.; Douglas State Bank, Kansas City, Kan.; Farmers' State Bank, Boley, Oklahoma; Fraternal Bank and Trust Co., Ft. Worth, Texas; Industrial Bank of Washington, D. C.; Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, N. C.; Tri-State Bank of Memphis, Memphis, Tenn., and the Victory Savings Bank of Columbia, S. C.

THE NATIONAL BANKERS ASSOCIATION, organized 21 years ago by Maj. R. R. Wright, closed its 21st annual convention in Philadelphia last week.

Member banks represented included: Citizens Saving & Trust Company, Nashville; Citizens & Southern Trust Company, Philadelphia; Citizens Trust Company, Atlanta; Consolidated Bank and Trust Company, Richmond; Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, Va.; Danville Savings Bank & Trust Company, Danville, Va.; Douglass State Bank, Kansas City, Kan.; Farmers State Bank, Boley, Okla.; Fraternal Bank & Trust Company, Fort Worth, Tex.; Industrial Bank of Washington, D. C.; Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Durham, N. C.; Tri-States Bank, Memphis, and Victory Savings Bank, Columbia, S. C.

Officers of the association are L. D. Milton, Atlanta, president; M. C. Martin, Danville, Va., secretary, and Leroy F. Ridlye, Newport News, Va., treasurer.

Discussions On Law Problems Are Scheduled

Journal Herald Sat 9-4-48

Gate City Ass'n To Act as Host To Bar Members

Tribune Pa

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—A panel discussion on "Current Constitutional Law Problems" and a seminar on trial practices with emphasis on preparation and trial of negligence action will be featured on the program of the annual meeting of the National Bar Association in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 16 to 18, Roy Garvin, association public relations director, announced last Saturday.

The Gate City Bar Association of Atlanta will be host to the convention. Austin T. Walden, president of the City Bar Association, has informed Thurman L. Dodson, president of the National Bar Association that everything is virtually ready for the entertainment of the lawyers who are expected from all sections of the country at the annual session, many of them going South for the first time.

This will be the first time that the National Bar Association has held seminars for the benefit of its members.

THREE PART DISCUSSION

The panel discussion on "Current Constitutional Law problems" will be in three parts. James M. Nabrit Jr., secretary of Howard University and a professor in its law school, and Amos T. Hall, Tulsa, Okla., who is of counsel in the cases involving the admission of colored students to the graduate and professional schools at the University of Oklahoma, including the Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher case, will discuss regional schools.

Benjamin W. Clayton, Chicago, will discuss "Criminal Conspiracy Indictments," and Louis Berry, New Orleans, and E. E. Moore, Atlanta, will discuss "Illegal Search and Seizure." A. A. Lenoir, Baton Rouge, La., will preside over the panel discussion which will be held at 10 a.m., Sept. 17.

At the afternoon session on Sept. 17, the legal clinic will be held with Emile Zola Berman of the New York bar discussing "Trial Practices," and A. Harold Forst, also of the New York bar, discussing" Emphasis on Negligence Actions."Mr. Berman is a member of the law firm of Bockel, Benjamin, and Odell and the author of a treatise, "Foundations for Evidence." Mr. Forst is the trial lawyer for the Long Island Pennsylvania Railroad Company, general counsel for the Burns Coal Company and author of a treatise, "Preparation of Negligence Cases."

Sat 9-11-48

ANNUAL REPORTS

The sessions will begin at 10 o'clock. Thursday, Sept. 16, with Richard R. Atkinson of Washington, chairman of the program committee, presiding. Mr. Dodson, standing committees and the editor of the National Bar Journal, will make their annual reports.

The morning session will be followed by a luncheon honoring colored judges throughout the country and from the Virgin Islands.

At the afternoon session, "Problems of the Negro Lawyer" will be discussed by W. J. Durham, Dallas, Texas; R. P. Herndon, Atlanta, and Herman L. Taylor, Raleigh, N. C. Loren Miller, Los Angeles, will preside and summarize the discussions.

At the evening meeting, Thursday, Sept. 16, Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, will discuss "Reciprocal Obligations of Negro Communities and Their Lawyers." A "Civil Rights Summary" will be given by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP; Harold E. Blodsoe, Detroit, and Sidney Jones, Chicago. Mr. Dodson will preside at the public meeting.

FINAL SESSION

The final session will be held Saturday morning, Sept. 18, when the secretary and treasurer will

Exploit 'Rights' Cases, Bar Association Urged

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat 9-25-48

(Special to The Courier)

ATLANTA, Ga.—Admonitions to Negro lawyers to handle civil rights cases as "a matter of duty to the community, country and their profession" came here last week from Judge Irving C. Mollinson of the U. S. Customs Court, Chicago, as the National Bar Association ended its annual convention, re-electing Thurman L. Dodson of Washington as president.

Deadlocked and embattled, the NBA finally pushed through a resolution on Saturday commending President Truman "for requesting and urging Congress to enact legislation to carry out the recommendations of the President Committee on Civil Rights." The group split wide open on the Taft-Hartley law.

Sat. 9-25-48

Judge Mollinson pointed out to the body that the "reluctance on the part of some lawyers to take civil rights cases without a fee is the core of the enforcement problem." He also pointed out that civil rights statutes are on the books in eighteen States, none of them in the South.

"The area of enforcement of civil rights statutes is large and extensive and relatively untouched," said Judge Mollinson, adding, "Here is a fruitful field of activity for the National Bar Association."

Thurman L. Dodson, president of the NBA, told a public gathering: "Negro people in America are seeking full first-class citizenship and to these objectives, members of the National Bar Association are pledged." There were 110 members of the NBA present and all cheered Mr. Dodson.

Several white Georgia jurists addressed the association, among them Chief Justice William E. Duckworth of the Georgia Supreme Court. A "Civil Rights Summary" was given by Atty. James A. Nabrit of Washington with Harold E. Biedsoe of Detroit and Sidney A. Jones of Chicago giving augmenting disseriations. It was the twenty-third annual meeting of the NBA.

Sat 9-25-48

A testimonial banquet was given attorneys who took part in the restrictive housing covenant fight before U. S. Supreme Court. They included Attys. G. L. Vaughn, St. Louis; Francis M. Dent, Detroit; Loren Miller, Los Angeles; Willis Graves, Detroit; Theineas Indritiz, Washington, and Attorney Nabrit.

Other officers elected along with Mr. Dodson were Loren Miller, Los Angeles, first vice president; Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff, Ark., second vice president; J. Mercer Burrell, Newark, N. J., third vice president; Scovel Richardson, St. Louis, secretary; Lucia Thomas, Chicago, assistant secretary, and John A. Hibbler, Little Rock, Ark., treasurer.

Indianapolis, Ind., was chosen for the site of the 1949 meeting.

The official's car in the parade that was staged in conjunction with the beautician's convention, which ended Thursday, shows, in the rear left, Mrs. Cordelia G. Johnson, national president; Miss Minnie D. Harley, national treasurer; front left, Mrs. Marjory Stewart Joyner, past president, and Mrs. Wilhemina Gunn.

Oldsters Scoff at Method, Younger Ones Enthusiastic

Users Will Cut Beauty Shop Visits to Only Twice a Year; Many Fearful

By AL SWEENEY

WASHINGTON

Reports of a new hair straightener product which threatens to revolutionize the beauticians' industry threw the 29th annual convention of the National Beauty Culturist League into a state of panic.

The new discovery, which is said to keep the most unruly hair permanently straight for a period of three to six months and can weather the worst of rain storms, was displayed prominently in the convention's exhibition hall.

Many beauticians fear the widespread acceptance of this product because:

1. Where the average woman attends a beauty salon twice a month, this product will cut down the visits to the parlors to four times per year.

2. Operators will have to be retrained in the use of this new product, thus making the training in the older schools outmoded.

3. The use of this product will require the purchase of expensive new equipment.

4. The process, which requires three and a half to four and a half hours application, is very tedious to both the operator and the customer.

5. If the product is accepted, because the process is patented, a monopoly will be created in the beautician industry, with white investors reaping huge financial returns from a business that has been traditionally dominated by colored financial concerns.

Process Costs From $15 Up

The manufacturers say that the use of the product will not endanger the hair and rather acts as a protection, because the process requires less pressings per year. Normal hair will not become brittle or fall off, they add.

The process costs from $15 up, depending upon the type of hair and the amount of time for application.

Mrs. Senora Blair, an employee of the Rose Meta Beauty Parlor of New York City, an institution that is said to be the largest in the world, is not impressed by the claims made by the manufacturer of this new discovery.

Works Operators Too Hard

Mrs. Blair commented to a reporter:

"There is too much work involved in the process for the beauty operators.

"I feel that these people aren't sure about the claims they make themselves, because there has been no extensive research made on colored people's hair.

"Trichology isn't taught in any of our schools and until we develop experts in this field, we will never be able to develop a really sound product.

"This new process would require our beauty parlors to purchase equipment for something that is still in the experimental stages."

School Instructor Likes Idea

On the other hand, Mrs. Erma Robinson, an instructor of beauty culture at Martha Washington Vocational School, told a reporter: "I am sold on it. It might take a while for the process to be used on a production basis, but it is a wonderful thing."

29th Convention Is Guest of Commerce Department in Capitol

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Department of Commerce played host at the public meeting of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Beauty Culturists League, Inc., held in the air-conditioned auditorium of the department Sunday evening, Aug. 8. Commerce Department officials participated in the conference discussion and business booklets and other literature was made available to the convention delegates and visitors.

At the opening business session of the convention, Monday, a retail training film, "Mr. Stuart Answers the Question," furnished by the Department of Commerce, was shown to the group, followed by a discussion on sales training suggestions for small stores, led by H. Naylor Fitzhugh, assistant professor, Department of Commerce and Finance, Howard University.

CONCLUDES AUG. 12

All business sessions of the convention, which concludes Aug. 12, are being held in the Masonic Temple Building, Tenth and You Streets, N. W.

Emmer Martin Lancaster, the Department's adviser on Negro affairs, is chairman of the convention's citizens committee which is composed of the following additional persons:

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, honorary chairman, founder-president, National Council of Negro Women.

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, James T. Harris, manager.

Iota Phi Lambda Sorority: Alpha Gamma Chapter, Orlean K. McMurray, president; Alpha Chapter, Theresa C. Archer, president.

Washington Life Underwriters Association, Bertram Woodruff, president

Independent Funeral Directors Association, Myrtle K. Rollins

Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, A. L. Lindsay, manager

Washington Business Study Project, J. O. Walker

Federal Life Insurance Company, G. Norman Branche, manager

Lichtman Theatres, Inc., Rufus Byars, public relations representative

Washington Federation of Business Associations, Addison N. Scurlock, president

Business and Professional Women's League, Susie Green, president

Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company, Erma W. Shamwell, manager

Contractors and Builders Association, Lewis A. Johnson, president

The Chicago Defender, Alfred E. Smith, Venice Spraggs

Insurance Managers Association of Washington, J. B. Smith, president

The Pittsburgh Courier, Robert E. Taylor, editor-manager, Washington office

Washington Real Estate Brokers Association, Joseph H. Greene, president

The Washington Afro-American, Ralph Mathews, managing editor

National Negro Publishers Association, Louis Lautier, chief of news service

Washington Society of Accountancy, Edward J. Austin, president

Washington Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. Charles E. Qualls, president

Washington Federation of Business Associations, H. Naylor Fitzhugh, research director

National Business Education League, Dr. Irene C. Hypps, president

Associated Negro Press, Alice A. Dunagan, manager, Washington office

Federation of Business Associations, Public Relations Committee, C. C. House, chairman

Barbers Protective Association, M. A. Gray, president.

Local Hosts Ready For Builders Meet Tuesday

Atlanta will be host to the visiting delegates and guests of the National Builders Association Conference, which will get underway here Tuesday for a two-day session. A score or more of Attractive Atlantans will be on hand to greet and to extend the city's hospitalities to them.

Mrs. Nina King Calhoun, smart and comely local realtor, has been closely allied with all pre-conference arrangements, Mrs. King is in charge of Housing and Registration for the conference. She will be ably assisted by Mesdames Effie Finley Davis, Lillian Geer, Rogers Henderson, N. D. Jones and Gladys Williams Powell.

Heading the host committee is the lovely Mrs. Irene Wilson. Assisting her ably will be Mesdames L. R. Aiken, T. M. Alexander, W. L. Calloway, Julia F. Jackson, Lucille Scott, Ariel Perry Strong, Evarie Stuart Thompson, A. C. Williams, and Q. V. Williamson.

No effort is being spared by the two committees to assure a successful conference. A. L. Thompson, Conference Director, has announced that on account of the unprecedented number of reservations and the indicated attendance at the meeting, it has been necessary to move the location of the Official Headquarters to the Butler Street YMCA. Warren Cochran, Eexcutive Secretary of the Butler Street YMCA, is extending a cordial welcome to the incoming delegates and guests and every thing possible is being done for their convience while here.

High on the agenda Tuesday morning following the annual address of the president, W. H. "Chief" Aiken, will be an important and eagerly awaited address, to be given by Warren J. Lockwood, Assistant Commissioner and Director of Field Operations, FHA, Washington, D. C. "The Present and Future Services of the Federal Housing Administration Relative to Minority Group Housing." All Atlantans are urged to hear this most significant message.

Atlantans Hail National Builders

BY MARION E. JACKSON

More than 143 of the nation's leading building contractors, architects, and realists are gathered in Atlanta for the Annual Conferenc of the National Builders Association.

The two-day session opened Tuesday at the Butler Street YMCA, with T. M. Alexander presiding.

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., Presiding Bishop, Sixth Episcopal District of the African Methodist Church opened the meeting by delivering the invocation.

Greetings were extended the group by Mayor William B. Hartfield on behalf of the city of Atlanta; Pres. Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College, on behalf of Atlanta Colleges; and C. A. Scott Editor-General Manager of the Atlanta Daily World, on behalf of the citizens of Atlanta.

W. H. Aiken, president of the NBA told the group in an address that builders "with all their ingenuity have been unable to lower costs to the extent of meeting the mass market where the shelter needs are more acute."

Mr. Aiken warned "that ever climbing construction costs have too severely curtailed a number of rental units which Negroes sorely need. . . . Unless additional tools are forged to meet the factors of costs in other related matters in construction, it is questionale whether a real dent can be made in the untapped rental housing market among middle income Negro families."

R. E. Matheson, FHA Director, State of Georgia introduced Warren J. Lockwood, Assistant Commissioner and Director of Field Operations, Washington, D. C., who told NBA delegates "that a challenge to builders in 1948 was to provide more and better housing. Negro people with better purchasing power than ever befor have created a greater demand for homes. We must be able to build homes that people are able to pay for. If we fail, what would happen? How long could our governments survive?"

PARTIAL SERVICE

Mr. Lockwood said "The program of the Federal Housing Administration is available to all Americans regardless of race. As proof of this we submit the fact that during the entire life of our Administration no records have ever been kept on a racial basis."

He insisted "while our FHA program is designed for all citizens and while housing has been purchased, built and modernized through FHA insured loans to many Negro citizens, there is no denying the fact that participation of minority groups in the various phases of the FHA program has not been great enough to add materially to the general volume of housing developed through private sources."

Nelson C. Jackson, Director-Southern Field Division-National Urban League blamed Negro housing conditions on "rigid geographical area established for Negroes and also to the fact that if sufficient housing units were available at a higher market price, low economic status would make them unavailable to many, Negro ghettos inevitably result. Restrictive covenants have caused rigidity in the Negro com- to be geographically proscribed.

At a panel on "New Ideals of Low Cost Construction, A. L. Thompson, Racial Relations Advisor, FHA-Zone II, presided. Speakers were J. J. Alexander, Atlanta; John C. Samuels, Atlanta; W. J. Edwards, Oklahoma City; Moses McKissack, Nashville; and B. W. Horner, State Director, FHA, Tennessee.

At a forum on Real Estate, W. Spurgeon Burke, Washington, D. C. presided, W. D. Morrison, Jr., Realist and President of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Washington, D. C. presided. Norman Robinson, Tax Department of New York spoke on "Approaches to Value."

Consultants were D. E. Atkins, Atlanta; Lenerte Robinson, Atlanta; Fred Williams, Jacksonville; A. T. Wilson, Atlanta and Roswell Sutton, Atlanta.

The day's program closed with a barbecue at "Waluhaje," home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Aiken. Mr. Aiken presented the Master of Ceremonies, W. Spurgeon Burke. Other speakers were President W. A. Fountain, Morris Brown College and Sherman D. Scruggs, President, Lincoln University.

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON D. C.—(SNS)—Pres. Harry S. Truman, in a message to the Annual Conference of the National Builders Association meeting in Atlanta, Ga. said "The housing problem which faces our country is immediate and acute." The need for housing is great particularly for those of middle and low income."

"I am delighted to learn that you are planning a frontal attack on this problem by a meeting of experts in all aspects of the housing problem."

"It is with genuine pleasure that I send warm personal greetings to the members of the National Builders on the occasion of their Annual Conference."

Mrs. Bethune Announces Nat'l Civil Rights Drive

NEW YORK—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of Bethune-Cookman College, and Founder-President of the National Council of Negro Women, today announced the opening of a national all out drive to bring about complete implementation of President Truman's Civil Rights program.

Mrs. Bethune stated that "Carol Brice, the great young American Contralto, who recently donated her services to the National Council of Negro Women for "A Concert for Human and Civil Rights" as a protest against the Daughters of the American Revolution's action in refusing to rent Constitution Hall to the National Council, would be presented in concert at Carnegie Hall in New York City on February 2, 1949."

Mrs. Bethune stated further that "the concert will symbolize the opening of a national drive by 83 Metropolitan Councils of the National Council of Negro Women and twenty three national member organizations to help to make Civil and Human rights a living expression of our daily actions." Other artists are being asked to donate their services for concerts in cities throughout the nation for Human and Civil Rights, duplicating Miss Brice's noble gesture to the Council.

REBUKES DAR

At a press conference at the Hotel Theresa, where national and local organization leaders were present, along with members of the press. Mrs. Bethune strongly rebuked the DAR and their national President-General, Mrs. Roscoe O'Byrne for their action in refusing to rent Constitution Hall to the National Council of Negro Women for a concert to raise funds.

Speaking of the DAR, Mrs. Bethune stated that "the National Council of Negro Women felt that in days like this when democracy is asserting itself as never before, and the shopworn traditions of bigotry and hate, racial predjudice and discrimination are passing away, we felt free to ask the DAR to open the doors of Constitution Hall for a concert for Human and Civil Rights. It is more shocking than a woman of my thinking can express to have to announce their refusal for reasons based upon color and race.

"The National Council of Negro Women will fight the DAR and all other hate organizations until Civil and Human Rights are living actuality. I am calling upon all liberal minded thinkers, regardless of race, to join us in making this concert at Carnegie Hall on February 2nd the epoch making symbol of our determination to wipe out bias, prejudices, and discrimination where ever they may be found.

"The National Council of Negro Women accepts with great, great gratitude this marvelous gesture of our renowned singer, Miss Carol Brice."

The dramatic meeting, which was presided over by Neil Scott, public relations counsel, recently appointed special counsel to the NCNW, had, as its underlying motive, the building of a strong body for active public support of President Truman in his attempts to pass in totality his Civil Rights program. Mrs. Bethune stated "that Mr. Scott is being given the responsibility of working with the Council in developing the widest possible public support for the Council's program. The people of the country will be fully informed at all times of the Council's actions. One of the immediate goals will be increasing the Council's membership to 3,000,000 women, and raising $500,000 to fight for Human and Civil Rights."

After You, Ladies

Mary Bethune's National Council of Negro Women really came up with something at their convention. They forgot clothes and excitement of going to White House and got down to business. We are reassured. However, we expect a lot from them and they may expect sarcastic sounds and needling here if they don't stick to promises.

They gave us one laugh which we pass on. Four colored ladies in uniform,—Maj. Harriet West and Lt. Lucia Rappley from army and Lt. Edith DeVoe and Yeoman Edna Young from Navy — were under impression they were to be honored at one of the public meetings. When they arrived, however, thru some mixup, they were put to ushering. They were good sports and did a good ushering job.

Later, while the Navy Band was playing, Lt. Dennis Nelson, our ranking Negro officer on active duty in the Navy, arrived with Navy photographers, resplendent in his best uniform. Bethune's unimpressed ladies promptly asked him to move the piano. (You said it, John Henry, never underestimate the ladies).

B. Whitby Of Detroit Is NewChairman

WASHINGTON, D. C.-The National Council of Negro Women recognizing the one great problem in the world today-- the need of good human relations-- announces the formation of a Human Relations Committee. The purpose of the Committee is to integrate an emphasis on human relations into the over-all program of the Council, and to render a service that will help in planning an education and action program in the field.

Mrs. Mary Bethune, Founder-President of the Council has appointed Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby, Assistant Director of the Mayor's Interracial Committee, Detroit, Michigan, as Chairman of the Human Relations Committee. A partial list of the members is as follows: Mrs. Stella Counselbaum Anti-Defamation League, Miss Marie Sabusawa, American Council on Race Relations; Mrs Helen Parker Mudgett, Assistant Professor of Intercultural Education University of Minnesota; Dr. Ethel J. Alpenfels, noted anthropologist and Associate Professor of Education, New York University; Mrs. Edith M. Alexander, Associate Director, Mayor's Commit Mrs. Irene Miller, Executive Sectee on Unity, New York City; rearty, Civic Unity Committee of Seattle, Washington and Mrs. Julian Krolik, Mayor's Interracial Committee, Detroit, Michigan.

A representative from each affiliated organization and each Metropolitan Council is asked to serve on the National Human Relations Committee, Each Metropolitan Council is urged to set up a Human Relations Committee within its framework.

NEGRO WOMEN PLAN DRIVE

Concert Here to Start a Series in $500,000 Rights' Campaign

The National Council of Negro Women will sponsor on Feb. 2 a "protest" concert at Carnegie Hall, the first of a series to be held throughout the country in a drive to raise $500,000 "to unite women for human and civil rights," Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, national president, announced yesterday.

The 73-year-old president of the council that represents twenty-three women's national organizations with a reported membership of 850,000, spoke at a meeting of the metropolitan chapter of the organization at the Theresa Hotel.

The action of the Daughters of the American Revolution in refusing to permit Carol Brice, soloist for the concert, to appear recently at Constitution Hall, Washington, on behalf of the council's drive, was denounced by Mrs. Bethune. She said that the council, revitalized by President Truman's civil rights program, would seek to "tie women together as a unit to combat segregation, discrimination and racial hatred."

NCNW Barred From DAR Hall

WASHINGTON — Permission to rent Constitution Hall for a benefit concert by outstanding Negro artists has been denied the National Council of Negro Women, Dr Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president has disclosed.

The incident followed a long series of insults to Negroes who have attempted to rent or perform in the tax-free hall by its operators, the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The attitude of the DAR gained national prominence in 1943 when Marian Anderson was refused permission to sing in Constitution Hall. It came back into public notice two months ago, when Ras Imru, the Ethiopian minister to the U. S. was asked to leave the diplomatic box there because he is a Negro.

Dr. Bethune, who wrote Mrs Roscoe C. O'Byrne, president of the DAR, October 6, requesting use of the hall to help raise funds for the National Council of Negro Women, was referred by Mrs O'Byrne to Fred E. Hand, managing director of the DAR property.

At a conference held October 25, Hand told Dr. Bethune that under present contract requirements it is impossible to lease the hall if a Negro is to appear on the stage.

NCNW to Study Human Relations

WASHINGTON

The National Council of Negro Women has announced the foundation of a Human Relations Committee, its purpose being to integrate an emphasis on human relations into the over-all program of the council and to render a service that will help in planning an education and action program in the field.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder-president of the council, has appointed Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby, assistant director of the Mayor's Interracial Committee Detroit, as chairman of the committee. A partial list of the members follows:

First Members

Mrs. Stella Counselbaum, Anti-Defamation League; Miss Marie Sabusawa, American Council on Race Relations; Mrs. Helen Parker Mudgett, assistant professor of Intercultural Education, University of Minnesota;

Dr. Ethel J. Alpenfels, noted anthropologist and associate professor of education, New York University; Mrs. Edith M. Alexander, associate director, Mayor's Committee on Unity, New York City; Mrs. Hortense Young, Mayor's Committee, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Irene Miller, executive secretary, Civic Unity Committee of Seattle, Wash., and Mrs. Julian Krolik, Mayor's Interracial Committee, Detroit.

A representative from each affiliated organization and each Metropolitan Council is asked to serve on the National Human Relations Committee. Each Metropolitan Council is urged to set up a similar committee within its framework.

Council Women Received At White House

Wives Of Three Cabinet Officers Receive Guests

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) —Delegates to the 13th annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women, held here from Sunday thru Wednesday (Oct.) 11-13, were received at the White House Tuesday afternoon, October 12, at 4 o'clock by the wives of three Cabinet officers.

Led to the White House by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the council, the women were received by Mrs. Julius A. Krug, wife of the Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. Jesse M. Donaldson, wife of the Postmaster General, and Mrs. Tom Clark, wife of the Attorney General.

Addressing the convention in the Labor Department auditorium, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin told the delegates that "While much is yet to be achieved in the struggle to make the rights which the Constitution guarantees to all citizens a reality for the Negro, progress is being made-- more slowly perhaps than we might wish-but in the past decade, far more rapidly than in the last three quarters of a century."

DECISIONS CITED

Mr. Tobin cited the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court outlawing judicial enforcement of racial restrictive covenants as having far-reaching effects.

"To be sure property owners may still band together and adopt restrictive covenants," he said, "but if one owner wishes to withdraw and proceed contrary to the terms of the agreement, no longer may the others appeal to the courts to uphold the agreement."

Mr. Tobin attributed ... many factors, including ... organizations like the counc...

While not mentioning Soviet Russia by name, Mr. Tobin referred to Russian criticism of American shortcomings. "Our record is, of course, far better than that of nations which, for political purposes, point to the abuses in our country and overlooked the real democratic na-

ture of our system,' the Labor Secretary asserted. 'And they do not mention that, in our democratic way, we are making real progress, as the racial covenant court decision demonstrates."

Mr. Tobin also said progress is being achieved in the field of education. He pointed to the recent decision of the Federal District Court at Atlanta ordering an equalization of salaries of colored teachers with those of whites.

"Only a free people can question and appraise the adequacy of its institutions and move on by agreement to better standards of action," he said. "That more and more American people recognize the necessity of bringing our civil rights practice completely in line with our civil rights principles is in itself progress."

FIRST TO ACT

He told the delegates that the Labor Deparment was the first agency to appoint a fair employment officer, in accordance with President Truman's executive order setting up regulations governing fair employment in the executive departments. "This order it is hoped will make the spirit as well as the letter of the executive order live," he said.

"And so you Americans who have struggled under crushing handicaps and have acquitted yourselves and your race with dignity and courage move on to ever widening horizons," Mr. Tobin said. "The work of groups like yours is never done."

Extending greetings to the women and the use of the facilities of the Labor Department, Mr. Tobin expressed the hope that the conference would bring them "inspiration and determination to continue to work for these principles for which you have been known and respected over the years."

Among the activities of the national affiliates of the National Council of Negro Women reported on at the meeting were scholarships, stories for children, delinquent girls, dental clinics, the Fair Employment Practices Committee, Civil Rights, recreation, libraries, nurseries, underprivileged children and health.

Georgia women in attendance at the convention whose theme was "World Citizenship Through Human Understanding" were Mesdames Mable Bigham Hawk, Cassie Edwards and W. A. Scott.

An outstanding "United Nations Evening" featuring a "One World Concert" with music from religions, races and nations of the world Tuesday evening received praises. President Mary M. Bethune founder council, presided over the program.

National Council's Seven-Point Program Aims for Full Citizenship

Atlanta Inquirer
Sat 10-23-48

BY REVELLA CLAY

WASHINGTON

In a seven-point program that included a strong proposal to implement President Truman's civil rights plan the National Council of Negro Women pledged itself to a record fight for increased equality of opportunity for all people.

Baltimore Md

The council adopted its program on the closing day of its thirteenth annual convention, which was held here from Oct. 10-13 in the Inter-Departmental Auditorium of the Department of Labor.

The seven-point program which included measures on civil rights, human rights, housing, education, health, employment and youth conservation, was drafted by the council's resolutions committee of which Mrs. Eunice H. Carter, attorney, is chairman.

Mrs. Alexander Commended

At a suggestion by Mrs. Sadie Carter Williams of the Republican National Committee, the council agreed to extend commendation in like manner to Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Philadelphia attorney, who has been appointed to the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Sat 10-23-48

Included in the commendation that is to be personally tendered the President by the committee appointed, it will be a request from the NCNW that Mr. Truman abolish segregation in the Armed Forces by an executive order that cannot be misinterpreted.

Civil rights measure of the seven-point program was the strongest of the proposals adopted, and it contained a pledge that the NCNW will work anew unceasingly for: the abolition of lynching, replacement of mob rule with equal protection of all citizens under law and order in a free society; abolition of segregation and discrimination in the armed forces; and the elemination of the poll tax and other similar devices as a prerequisite for voting."

Work for FEPC

In its employment resolution, the council pledged itself to work for the "writing of the principle of Fair Practice in Employment into a national law with adequate sanctions." In other measures the council further pledged to work for the enactment of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill at the First session of the 81st Congress; endorsed enactment of a labor extension service; pledged its support to the United Nations, endorsed the program of the National Commissioners on Youth, and endorsed the report of the President's Committee on High Education.

The presentation of the resolutions committee's report brought enthusiastic applause from the nearly 200 delegates present who were led in their cheering by Mrs. Bethune as she lauded the committee for its commendable work.

Mrs. Spraggs Applauded

Greatest enthusiasm at this session, however, was accorded Mrs. Venice Spraggs's report on how the NCNW should work to educate people on voting.

Mrs. Spraggs on behalf of the Legislative Committee submitted to the delegates a study of both Dewey's and Truman's views on all vital issues in an effort to guide the voters in making a wise choice.

The resolution as drafted by the Legislative Committee regarding the commendation of President Truman's stand on civil rights reads as follows:

"The Committee on Citizenship and Legislative Strategy commended President Truman on his civil rights stand.

NACW Recommends 3 Women To Attend Social Work Congress

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

WASHINGTON, D. C.— The National Council of Negro Women this week recommended three women to attend the Second Pan-American Congress of Social Work to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 15th. The women recommended are Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby, Assistant Director of the Mayor's Interracial Committee, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Ina Bell Lindsay, Head of the School of Social Work, Howard University; and Mrs. Muriel Johnson, Director of the Maryland Training School for Girls, Glen Bournie, Maryland. All three women, members of the Council, are outstanding in the field of Social Work, and have had a great deal of training and experience in that field. They will give to the United States excellent representation.

The purpose of the conference is to develop closer relationship between schools of social work and social agencies of American countries.

Sat. 9-4-48

The National Council of Negro Women is calling for the biographies of qualified women in all fields. The Council over a period of years has kept a roster of qualified women from which it is able to recommend women for representation on national and interational conferences, committees and even employment. "American women are needed to give leadership to the courageous women abroad and at home who are bewildered by new problems and responsibilities," stated Mrs. McLeod Bethune, President of the Council. "So that the services of our qualified women can be more widely used in every respect, we again call upon every woman who is a specialist in her field, to send in her biography. The biography should contain special fields of the individual in order of proficiency and preference; age and marital status; education, undergraduate and graduate; honors and awards; organizations belonging to; published material, languages expertly read and spoken; foreign travel, (when and where, for what purpose); a photograph; national and international conferences attended as a delegate; three references and any other outstand-

ing achievements. For further information write to the National Council of Negro Women, 1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington 5, D. C."

Sat 11-6-48

NCNW Lauds Truman At 13th Annual Confab

Daily World
Dec 10-17-48

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Council of Negro Women as its Thirteenth Annual Convention last week adopted uanimously a resolution commending President Truman for his support of full civil rights for all citizens, without regard to race, creed, or nation[illegible]

The National Council of which Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is President, is a bi-partisan organization comprised of some twenty-one national women's orgaizations throughout the country with a combined total membership of 850,000

The resoultion, which was adopted by the more than 500 delegates for which our abilities or peculiar talents fit us—solely because of [illegible], and

"Whereas, the President of the United States has, in view of the [illegible]going made an unprecedented to the convention from some 25 states, reads as follows:

"Whereas, the President of the United States has recognized the status of second-class citizenship arbitrarily imposed upon the Negro citizens of America in many parts of the country, and

"Whereas, the denial of the rights to participate freely in the election machinery of the various states, the denial of the right to purchase, occupy and enjoy housing accommodations in desirable communities, and the denial of the right to work in our chosen fields or to follow avenues of endeavor effort to formulate a program designed to integrate into full citizenship the black people of America in that he has issued two executive orders—one to provide a committee whose objective is to eliminate discrimination and segregation in the armed forces, and the other for full integration of Negroes into the federal employment services.

"Therefore, to it resolved that we, the National Council of Negro Women in convention assembled representing 850,000 Negro women, commend President Truman for his support of full Civil Rights for all citizens, without regard to race, creed, or color; and we commend the members of the President's Civil Rights Committee for their outstanding service to our Nation; and are especially proud of the contributions made to the committee by its two women members, Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander of Philadelphia, life member of the National Council of Negro Women and Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta, Georgia.

"Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be presented to the President of the United States in a fitting and proper manner, by a committee appointed by our Founder—President, Mary McLeod Bethune."

The resolution was proposed by the National Council of Negro Women's Legislative Strategy Committee. Members of the committee are, Venice T. Spraggs, Chairman; Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Vice-Chairman; Attorney Georgia Jones Ellis; Attorney Jean Capers; Sidney Wilkinson; Clair O. Sifton Mrs. Mary Church Terrell and John Yeldell.

What About the Council?

Sat 11-27-48
Pittsburgh Pa

We've been doing an awful lot of thinking about the National Council of Negro Women. We've been wondering whither it goest . . . and we're trying to clarify our mind on the subject. We didn't make the annual meeting. We're sorry we didn't, because we understand that Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the founder and president, told the women that she would hold office just one more year . . . and then turn over the reins to someone else. And because it made us stop and think about what will happen without Mrs. Bethune in the driver's seat . . . we have tried to find out what has made the council tick in the past . . . why it hasn't done bigger things than it has . . . and what its future really is.

Being frank and to the point, the council is and has been a one-woman affair. No one but a Bethune could have carried out the idea of gathering Negro women into a national body. No one but a Bethune with that unearthly power to sway human beings like the wind . . . and play on their heartstrings as if they were violin strings . . . so that the tune played hit the right notes . . . could have gone as far as she has. But Mrs. Bethune has needed perhaps more definite support than she has had . . . we don't mean support financially (although the council is forever needful of that), we mean support in planning, formulating ideas which would take the council into broader fields of endeavor. It is a wonderful thing to hold thousands of women together . . . but it is more wonderful when these women can be drawn to function together across the continent as one person.

Sat 11-27-48

We are not belittling what the council has done in the past, but we feel that it should do more. It is filled to the brim with top-flight women of all ages. But they are not being used to the best advantage. Like in most organizations there are factions . . . we know that. The council women know it. Just which faction will function best when its time comes to take charge we have no way of knowing. But we do believe that an organization as great as the council should be above factions . . . it should be backed by every woman connected with it, in spite of everything. There are many things, many ways in which the council can do a great deal of good . . . not just in attending international meetings . . . that is fine for the delegate, it is fine to say that a Negro woman sat in on one of those conferences. But, besides that, there are things here at home which need the attention of these women. We are interested in the future of this group . . . all Ngro women should be interested, because in unity there is strength . . . and without a doubt there is some sort of unity among the council women. But it needs strengthening . . . that line that holds us together now is only so strong as Mrs. Bethune's health . . . it is only so long as Mrs. Bethune's stay in the chair. We hope that before she retires from the picture that those bonds will be as firm as a steel band.

Dental Association Makes Two Awards

Pittsburg Courier

Pittsburg, Pennsylvania

WASHINGTON—Clarence Neal Jr., Pittsburgh, senior at Meharry Dental College, Nashville, and Stanley H. Godsey, New Rochelle, N. Y., senior at Howard University Dental College, have been granted scholarship aids of $225 each by the National Dental Association through its scholarship committee of which Dr. H. Cicero Edwards, Washington, D. C., is chairman.

The association each year will make available these scholarships for senior dental students, not only at Meharry and Howard, but to those of the other northern institutions admitting colored students.

Sat. 12-18-48

This scholarship fund is maintained by members of the association through their purchase of a scholarship stamp. Each member buys 100 through annual dues and many making purchases of more throughout the year.

Other members of the scholarship committee include Dr. C. B. Absalom, New York; Dr. R. L. Bradford, Charleston, W. Va.; Dr. H. S. Colum, Chicago; Dr. W. M. Cuthbert, Pittsburgh; Dr. M. R. Dean, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Maurice Doles, Baltimore; Dr. J. W. Jamerson, Savannah; Dr. C. N. McMillan, Washington, and Dr. F. G. Shirley, Elizabeth, N. J.

Sat. 12-18-48

AWARDED SCHOLARSHIPS

C. N. Neal Jr., left, Pittsburgh, and S. H. Godsey, New Rochelle, right, Meharry and Howard dental seniors, respectively, have been awarded $250 scholarships by the National Dental Association.

Pittsburg Courier

Pittsburg, Penn

Sat. 12-18-48

Dentists Make Award of 2 Scholarships

Sat. 10-16-48

WASHINGTON

The National Dental Association through the sale of Scholarship Stamps, has granted scholarships of $225 each to Clarence Neal Jr. of Pittsburgh, a senior at Meharry Dental College, Nashville, and to Stanley H. Godsey, New Rochelle, N.Y., a senior of Howard University Dental School.

Sat. 10-16-48

Dr. H. C. Edwards of Washington, D.C., chairman, says the sale of the stamps is now a regular membership obligation and scholarships will be awarded annually.

Baltimore, Md.

Committee Members

Other members of the scholarship committee include:

Drs. C. B. Absalom, New York City; R. L. Bradford, Charleston, W. Va.; H. S. Colum, Chicago; W. M. Cuthbert, Pittsburgh; M. R. Dean, Washington, D.C.; Maurice Doles, Baltimore; J. W. Jamerson, Savannah, Ga.; C. N. McMillan, Washington, D.C.; and F. G. Shirley, Elizabeth, N.J.

HOUSEWIVES' CONFAB—The National Housewives League convened last week at Atlantic City, N. J. Officers of the organization are, left to right (seated), Christina M. Fuqua of Detroit, president; Nannie E. Black of Detroit, recording secretary. Standing: Ernestine Mahan of Cincinnati, assistant secretary; Mary A. Turner of Boston, Mass., regional chairman; Ella M. Martin of Boston, financial secretary.—Hawkins Photo.

HOUSEWIVES LEAGUE GIVES PROGRAM FOR NEXT YEAR

DETROIT (ANP)--Mrs. Christina M. Fuqua, national president of the National Housewives league of America, announced this week the program of action adopted by the National Housewives league at their recent convention at Atlantic City.

Points in the program adopted are:

1. Youth program designed to involve young people in the work of the league.

2. A drive for increased funds for the national organization.

3. A year book which will include the work program of the National Housewives league for 1948 and 1949.

Aside from these three points there are several national days of observation in the program: (1) the National Housewives League day which will be the 4th Sunday in October. (2) National trade month which is April. (3) National Fannie B. Peck day "Founder's day" which will be the 3rd Sunday in May.

There are also other projects planned by the league such as a purse size national business directory and endorsement stickers to be distributed to local organizations to accompany their fall trade campaigns.

A resolution also was adopted at the convention urging ex-servicemen to consult the Veterans' administration more often for information beneficial to them.

The National Housewives league has an active membership of 5,000

women and an associate membership of several thousand.

The national officers are as follows:

Fannie B. Peck, president-emeritus, Detroit, Mich.; Christine M. Fuqua, president, Detroit, Mich; J. Deshasor Jackson, 1st vice president, Durham, N. C.; G. D. Rogers, 2nd vice president; Tampa, Fla.; Estella Crosby, 3rd vice president, Boston; Nannie Black, recording secretary, Detroit; Ernestine Mahan, assistant secretary, Cincinnati; Ruth White Ellis, corresponding secretary, Baltimore; Ella Martin, financial secretary, Boston; B. E. Howell, historian, Dallas; Lucy Winslett, treasurer, Oklahoma City; Inez T. Boyer, parliamentarian, Tampa; A. G. Gaston, assistant parliamentarian, Birmingham; Rosa Brown Bracy, national organizer, St. Louis; Bernice Buckner, custodian, Baltimore, Md., Jessie D. Looker, chaplain, Cincinnati; Mary Beasley, exhibit, Detroit and Frances Fauntleroy, auditing, Baltimore.

Housewives League Adopts Program at National Convention

DETROIT, Mich.—A three-point program was adopted by the members of the National Housewives League of America at their recent convention in Atlantic City, N. J., it has been announced by Mrs. Christina M. Fuqua, national president of the organization.

The special points of interest in the program adopted are:

(1) A tangible youth program designed to involve young people in the work of the National Housewives League.

(2) A drive for increased funds for the operation of the league.

(3) The printing of a year book which will include the work program of the league for the year 1948-'49.

DAYS OF OBSERVANCE

Aside from the three points mentioned, there will be several days of observance in the National Housewives League program. On Sunday, Oct. 4, National Housewives League Day will be observed. National trade month will be held in April and National Fannie B. Peck Founders Day will be observed on Sunday, May 3.

There are also other projects planned by the league, such as the purse size business directory and endorsement stickers to be distributed to local organizations to accompany their fall trade campaigns.

At the convention a resolution was adopted urging ex-servicemen to consult the veterans' administration more often for information beneficial to them.

The league has a membership of more than 3,000 women and an associate membership of several thousands.

HEADING LEAGUE

Mrs. Fuqua, national president, is assisted by Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, president-emeritus, as well as other officers.

Regional chairmen are: Mrs. Mary A. Turner, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Kitty Hall, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Josephine Smith, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Verna Smith, Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. Pondes, Tampa, Fla.

Ruth Jackson of Birmingham, Ala., and Brentee Ashford of Detroit are chairmen of the executive committee.

Dr. Whittier Is New President Of NMA Group

To Again Petition AMA For Relaxation Of Member Ban

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, of Washington was named president-elect of the National Medical Association here last week as the organization brought its fifty-third annual convention to a close by reaffirming its opposition to regional schools, renewing its confidence in the NAACP with a life membership, and resolving to again petition the American Medical Association for the admission of southern colored doctors.

After Dr. Samuel S. Freeman, of Nashville, bowed out of the race for president-elect on Friday to make the election of Dr. Marshall unanimous, Dr. G. W. Ish, Little Rock, Ark., was elected first vice president; Dr. R. W. Hixon, Cleveland, second vice president, and Dr. A. D. Adamson, Chicago, third vice president.

Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, Va., was re-elected general secretary, and Dr. J. J. Carter, Columbus, Ohio, assistant secretary; Dr. W S. Boyd, El Reno, Oklahoma, recording secretary; Dr. A. C Terrence, Opelousas, Louisiana, assistant publicity director; Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, treasurer; and Dr. John E. Taylor, Mobile, Ala., speaker of the House of Delegates; Dr. J. T. Aldrich, St. Louis, vice speaker of the House; Dr. P. T. Robinson, Louisiana, secretary of the House of Delegates, and Dr. E. L. Gilkes, Maryland, assistant secretary of the House of Delegates.

The five doctors elected to the board of trustees included Dr. J. A. Long, Jr., of Palakta, Fla.; Dr. J. B. Matthews, Port Arthur, Texas; and Dr. J. B. Darden, of Petersburg, Va., for terms of three years each, and Dr. Leo S. Butler, Baton Rouge, La., for two years

CHICAGOAN IS EDITOR

Dr. U. G. Daly, Chicago, replaced Dr. John A. Kenney as editor of the NMA Bulletin, and Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Washington, was made associate editor. Dr. Kenney, who practices in Montclair, N. J., was given the title of editor-emeritus.

Dr. C. Austin Whitter, last year's president-elect who took over the helm of the NMA Friday, named the following doctors as state vice presidents:

Drs. W. C. Atkinson, Pennsylvania; R. H. Carter, Georgia; A. Porter Davis, Kansas; W. E. A. Indiana; C. L. Hawkins, Colorado; Forde, California; E. H. Hudson, J. A. Morris, Ohio; D. M. Miller, Missouri; C. W. Pemberton, Texas; A. B. Thompson, Arizona; A. L. Coppedge, Tennessee; P. T. Robinson, Louisiana; W. Montague Cobb District of Columbia; H. L. Small, Maryland; M. Ross, New Jersey; G. Hamilton Francis, Virginia, and L. Joyner, Oregon.

FOSTER THREE ACTIVITIES
FOSTER 3 ACTIVITIES

Dr. Whittier, in his address to the convention, said the NMA is an organization in which three phases of activity must be carried on successfully. He said these were scientific, business and political and said in order to succeed cooperation must be had in all.

He asked the House of Delegates for permission to appoint a military affairs committee because, he said, the unsettled conditions of the world make it profitable that doctors will be mobilized for the support of the country's national defense.

He also asked the House of Delegates for permission to appoint a liason committee to continue efforts to establish closer relations with the American Medical Association. Both of these requests were granted.

CONDEMN REGIONAL SCHOOLS

A resolution condemning the establishment of regional medical schools opened for the purpose of segregating colored medical students was introduced at the session Tuesday, August 17, by Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, president.

The association held its business meetings at Wadleigh High School. Scientific sessions were held there and in several local hospitals.

Dr. Lattimore introduced his resolution during a round-table discussion on the subject of regional medical colleges. Some doctors have held that the establishment of such facilities would help alleviate racial tension and would increase the opportunities for training colored doctors.

Dr. Lattimore declared that this would be an undemocratic solution to the problem of making facilities available on a non-racial basis. As taxpayers, colored people are entitled to full use of public training institutions, he added.

HOSPITAL DEDICATED

Formal dedication of the Mount Morris Park Hospital was made a part of the week-long convention at a ceremony at the hospital, 121st street and Mount Morris Park West.

The fifty-four-bed hospital recently was purchased by a group of ninety-four physicians practicing in the Harlem area and will be operated as a non-profit community hospital. Dr. Cecil Marquez is president of the group. The hospital will open September 15.

Justice Francis E. Rivers of City Court read the dedication address. He also welcomed visiting delegates.

The distinguished service medal of the association for 1948 was presented to Dr. W. G. Alexander, of Orange, N. J., during the ceremonies.

WOULD SEE MEHARRY CLOSE

Medical delegates attending the opening session heard their president declare that he would rather see Meharry Medical College close its doors and stand as a "silent monument" to the men who founded it than to see it "reenforce the pattern of southern segregation."

Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore of Louisville, retiring president of the association, took this stand here Tuesday morning, August 17, as he welcomed the doctors to the association's annual convention and urged them to oppose the plan of southern governors to establish regional schools.

Dr. Lattimore's views conflicted sharply with those of Dr. H. H. Walker of Nashville, Tenn., who urged the convention to join him and other members of Meharry in a drive to raise $25,000,000 to assure that Meharry's doors would remain open.

Dr. Lattimore urged the convention to contribute heavily to the NAACP and give it aid in the fight against regional schools.

Dr. Walker ignored all reference to the regional plan but called for a nationwide movement to support the school. He said he would ask Walter White to give a contribution to his drive instead of waging a legal fight.

WHITE SPEAKS OPPOSITION

Mr. White was on the stage at the time and when called on to speak declared that he and the NAACP would oppose the plan of the southern governors and any other persons who went along with them.

The strongest indictment of the regional plan was delivered by Dr. Cobb who likened the nation's seventy-eight medical schools, thirty-six dental schools and sixty-five pharmaceutical schools, to a military or naval academy responsible for the training of the nation's medical men, and deplored the fact that twenty-six of the medical schols, thirty-six of the dental schools and twenty of the pharmaceutical schools denied admission to qualified colored applicants.

In his address Dr. Lattimore scored members of the association for being "too satisfied" with their present plight. "A number of us have accepted this bondage without protest he said, referring to segregation and discrimination against colored doctors.

"We have not been sufficiently alarmed over securing an opportunity to advance scientifically in our profession. That there are not enough Negro doctors or southern medical schools which admit Negro students does not disturb us too greatly. Our apathy is appalling," he declared.

Stating that it was foolish to trust the plan of southern governors to "take care" of the situation among colored people, Dr. Lattimore said people in the South know what that "take care of" meant, that it was a "familar song."

He predicted that Meharry would not close its doors, but said colored people should not accept a cheap solution such as the regional plan where fourteen states would spend only $700,000 where one state should spend that much on the education of colored people.

Reminded of the 500 medical students who would be affected by the closing of Meharry, Dr. Lattimore said he was thinking not in terms of five-hundred students but in terms of the benefits to 10,000,000 people of one race.

San Antonio Physician Heads National Medical Association

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The new president of the National Medical Association is Dr. C. Austin Whittier, who has practiced medicine in San Antonio for 29 years.

Dr. Whittier took over his new office at the current 53rd annual meeting of the NMA held in New York, Aug. 16-20.

DR. C. A. WHITTIER

Leading medical men from all over the country are conducting clinics, discussions and demonstrations at the city's leading hospitals and medical centers for the meeting. Among the hospitals cooperating with the NMA are the Bellevue, Columbia division. New York. Harlem. Mt. Sinai. Memorial. Presbyterian and Sydenham hospitals.

VARIOUS CLINICS

Leaders of various clinical discussions include Dr. Harry Gold, professor of clinical pharmacology, Cornell University medical college; Dr. J. Burns Amberson, professor of medicine, Columbia University; Dr. David P. Barr, physician in chief, New York Hospital; Dr. Russell L. Cecil, professor of clinical medicine, Cornell, and Dr. Arthur Fishburn.

Dr. Louis T. Wright, New York; Dr. H. H. Walker, Nashville; Dr. S. W. Smith, Chicago; Walter White, executive secretary, N.A.A.C.P.; and others will hold a round table discussion on the topic of regional medical colleges.

PRESENT JUDGE RIVERS

Special guest speaker at the meeting will be Judge Francis E. Rivers of New York.

The new NMA leader, Dr. Whittier, has been active in the NMA and his branch society. An NMA member for 23 years he has been a member of the house of delegates, a zone director, a member of the executive board for five years, chairman of the commission on medical economics for four years, first vice president, 1944-46, and a member of the board of trustees.

He has contributed original scientific articles to the Journal of the NMA, and presented scientific papers to the medical section of the NMA and the John A. Andrews Clinical society. He has served as president of his local society and chairman of its board of directors.

ALSO CIVIC LEADER

In San Antonio he is known as both a civic and a medical leader. In 1927 he established the Whittier clinic.

His civic activities include serving as president of the San Antonio branch of the NAACP and president of the Texas state conference of branches. He was active in the successful campaign to break down the white primary in Texas.

He is a Mason, an Elk and is a member of the board of trustees of his church, a local Baptist congregation.

Name Marshall To Head NMA

NEW YORK—Dr. Herbert Marshall of Washington, D. C. was elected by acclamation as president-elect to head the National Medical Association for the year beginning in August 1949. Other national officers elected were Dr. John T. Givens of Norfolk, secretary, Dr. E. T. Taylor of St. Louis, treasurer, and Dr. U. G. Dailey, Chicago Defender health columnist, editor of the association journal.

Mrs. Henrine Knaiver, Laurel, Miss., was named as president-elect of the NMA women's auxiliary.

Dr. C. Austin Whittier of San Antonio, incoming NMA president, asked and received authority to centralize official association handling of such controversial matters as socialized medicine, participation of physicians on selective service boards, and negotiations between NMA and the American Medical Association for admission of Negro doctors to AMA in the southern states.

Business League Meets July 21-23

Daily World 5-26-48

NEW YORK— (ANP)— The National Negro Business league will hold its 48th annual convention in Atlantic City July 21-23, John H. Harmon, executive secretary-director, announced this week 5-26-48

The Atlantic City Board of Trade is planning activities of the convention. Atlanta, Ga. Wed.

Checking Up on a Variety of Subjects

Philadelphia, Pa. Independent

The National Negro Business League, meeting in Atlantic City, decided to study the advisability of removing the word "Negro" from its name as did the National Insurance Asspciation. Delegates went on record as favoring Federal slum clearance projects and laid plans for the Golden Anniversary session at Tuskegee in 1950. Two members, Horace Sudduth, newly elected president, Cincinnati, and Fred Allen, plunked $1000 each on the table to inaugurate a $50,000 budget. George Cox of Durham and J. W. Sanford of Oklahoma City, followed with $500 each. Cal. 9-11-48

Wallace Opposed As NNBL Speaker

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa

NEW YORK—(ANP)—In a letter to the executive secretary, A. C. Gaston, president of the National Negro Business League, last week objected to the programming of Henry A. Wallace, Third party candidate for President of the United States, as a speaker at the league's convention in Atlantic City this week.

Gaston publicized his opposition to Wallace in a letter dated July 10, to John H. Harmon, executive secretary of the NNBL. Sat. 7-24-48

CONTENTS OF LETTER

In this letter Gaston wrote:

"I had expected to have heard from you, particularly with reference to the matter of Henry Wallace's appearance on our program. I hope you have arranged not to have Mr. Wallace appear on our program, as I am sure it would be quite unfortunate for all concerned.

"I have had a number of inquiries with reference to this matter, and I sincerely urge that you seriously consider and prevent the presidential candidate to please Negroes, while Henry Wallace was dropped as a Vice Presidential candidate to satisfy the South. The

Other officers elected were: Horace Suffuth, Cincinnati, to succeed A. J. Gaston, Birmingham, to the presidency; and Dr. George W. Cox, Durham, N. C., vice president. Mr. Gaston retired.

The 1949 meeting will be held in Detroit. In 1905, the league will be among other Negro organizations holding annual meetings at Tuskegee institute as a tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington.

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Business League Secretary Lauded For Outstanding Work

The Daily World Tues 8-17-48

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Many of the officers and members of the National Negro Business League have sent unsolicited letters of praise to the Office of the Executive Director-Secretary, John H. Harmon, praising him for the very fine job done in preparation for the recent National Convention held in Atlantic City, N. J., July 21-23.

Mr. Harmon became the Executive Director-Secretary at the Mid-Winter Meeting of the Board of Directors in Detroit following the resignation of Lynwood Brown of Richmond, Va. At that time it was a matter of public knowledge that the Business League was virtually nonexistent, but through Mr. Harmon's skill and perseverance the League was actually saved. It is to this fine job that the entire convention passed a resolution of praise and gave a standing vote of thanks.

Mr. Albon L. Holsey, Honorary Vice-President of the National Negro Business League and Director of Public Relations of Tuskegee Institute in a letter to Mr. Harmon dated August 10th said "I have been planning since my return from Atlantic City to extend my congratulations to you for the results of your hard work incident to the Business League Convention. . . . . Listening to the reports and comments, and from my own knowledge of Business League Affairs, you literally made bricks without straw and there is every reason why all of those persons should take off their hats to you for the work that you did."

Mr. Marco Smith, leader in the Texas State Negro Chamber of Commerce and other Civic Activities and a member of the Executive Board of the League wrote, "In many respects the Atlantic City Convention was one of our greatest. You are to be commended for a fine job of planning."

The Honorable C. C. Spaulding, President Emeritus of the National Negro Business League and President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Durham, N. C. in a personal tribute to Mr. Harmon stated "That it is one of the finest jobs of planning that I have seen done in the history of the Business League and with little or no assistance."

Mr. W. D. Morrison, Jr., Dynamic President of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers spoke from the convention floor saying, "I know the great personal sacrifices that Mr. Harmon made in planning for this convention. He traveled and worked so that we might meet and he deserves the praise of this body." At Mr. Morison's motion the convention gave Mr. Harmon rousing tribute and a rising vote of thanks. Tues 8-17-48

Others loud in their praise were Atty. Wm. A. Dart, President of the Atlantic City Board of Trade, Atlantic City; Wm. E. Shortridge, President of the National Negro Funeral Directors Assn. Inc., of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Gertrude Tolbert, Program Chairman, National Housewives League, Detroit; Mrs. Kitty Hall, Vice-President National Housewives League, and Staff Member, St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Mo.; B. T. Morgan and Wm. R. Hudgins, President and Vice-President respectively, United Small Business Assn., Inc., New York City.

WINS ENDORSEMENT

Baltimore, Md., August 11, 1948—The National Negro Funeral Directors Assn., Inc., which closed its 11th Annual Convention in this city on August 12, donated $100 to the National Negro Business League and endorsed its new program. John H. Harmon, Executive Director National Business League who was a guest speaker invited by the President, Wm. E. Shortridge and presented the program of the League, and asked for the support of the funeral directors Assn.

Tuskegee Host To League Meet

Star-Telegram Fort Worth, Texas 3-7-48

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(NNPA)—Tuskegee Institute will be host to the National Negro Business League in 1950, the fiftieth anniversary of the league.

The League accepted an invitation from Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, to hold the fiftieth anniversary meeting at Tuskegee when the league's executive committee met in Detroit recently, league President A. G. Gaston, of Birmingham, said last Wednesday.

Upon recommendations of Mr. Gaston the committee accepted the resignation of Linwood Brown as executive secretary. A committee, composed of Mr. Gaston, W. E. Shortridge of Birmingham and John H. Harmon of New York City, was appointed to fill the vacancy and develop plans for financing the Journal of Negro Business, organ of the league.

The committe also organized the National Negro Brokers Association It will have a board of about 100 members.

Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson, president of the Birmingham Housewives League, and W. H. Hollins, former president of the Negro Business League, were other delegates from Birmingham in attendance.

The National Negro Business League elected Horace D. Sudduth, of Cincinnati, as president to succeed A. G. Gaston, Birmingham, who retired.

George W. Cox, of Durham, N. C., was elected first vice president. Other officers elected were: J. E. Walker, of Memphis, treasurer and chairman of the finance committee; B. J. Olive, A. W. Willis and DeWitt T. Alcorn to membership on the board of directors.

Business League Names Walker As New Treasurer

Atlanta, Ga. World 9-25-48

ATLANTIC CITY (ANP)—Memphians had their day at the annual convention of the National Negro Business league here Thursday. The league named Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the Tri-State Bank of Memphis, as treasurer and chairman of the finance committee; and elected B. J. Olive, A. W. Willis, and DeWitt T. Alcorn to board director membership. Ind.

In addition the convention rejected an offer by Henry A. Wallace, third party presidential nominee, to speak, and devoted the finance committee a budget of $50,000 for the year. 9-25-48

Detroit Gets '49 Business League Meet

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa

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In addition, the convention rejected an offer by Henry A. Wallace, third party Presidential nominee, to speak, and voted the finance committee a budget of $50,000 for the year. Oct. 8-7-48

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Business and Professional Women Meet In Reidsville

Special to Journal and Guide

REIDSVILLE, N. C. — The National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. held its 13th annual conference here, Oct. 29-31, at the Reidsville Training School. The Business and Professional Women's Club of Reidsville was the official hostess. Mrs. Florence Madison Hull, president, opened the sessions Friday afternoon. The formal openings and Branch Stregthening Conference night. Mrs. Hill. At this time the main address. Mrs. Ollie M. Porter presented a memorial to members of Omega.

sion by the presidents. Leaders were Mrs. Delolah Harris, president of the Brooklyn club, and Mrs. Marie Wilson, president of the Newark club. During these sessions Mrs. Lovie M. Gilbert, governor of the Southeastern district gave a report of the year's work in this area.

OTHER EVENTS

Following the morning program Miss Beatrice Lomax, president of the Reidsville chapter, presided at the annual national luncheon. Miss Lomax read greetings to the group from President Harry S. Truman, Gov. R. Gregg Cherry of North Carolina, Mayor W. A. Trotter of Reidsville, the National Council of Negro Women, the National Federation of Women, other national organizations, sororities and local clubs.

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown of Palmer Memorial Institute, delivered the main address at the luncheon from the subject, "The Contribution of Negro Women to America."

Other guest speakers were Mrs. Edna R. Boultee, of the American Cancer Society, New York City and Charles H. Bynum of the Nation Infantile Paralysis Foundation, also of New York City.

Music during the luncheon was provided by Miss Evna Jones, of Reidsville and M. C. Allen of Burlington, N. C., accompanied by Miss Eunice O. White of Philadelphia.

At the close of the luncheon the organization presented Dr. Brown, as a token of appreciation for her work as founder and president of Palmer Memorial Institute, the National Achievement Award scroll.

CORSAGES PRESENTED

Mrs. Delolah Harris presented the following members of the executive committee with corsages in appreciation for their work: Mrs. Florence Hill, Mrs. Minnie D. Hurley, national treasurer, Mrs. Lovie Gilbert, governor of the Southeastern district, and Mrs. Nannette B. Henderson, president of the Chicago club.

Saturday afternoon sessions were devoted to election of officers with the following members holding office for one year: Mrs. Florence Hill of Philadelphia; Mrs. Thelma Young, Wilmington, Del., first vice president; Mrs. Sadie M. Donald, Reidsville, second vice-president; Mrs. Bennie E. Greenbridge, Washington, D. C., recording secretary; Mrs. Mazie Hall, Wayne, Pa., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Alberta L. Person, Brooklyn, N. Y., financial secretary; Mrs. Minnie D. Hurley, New York City, treasurer; the regional governors elected were:

Mrs. Rosa R. Terrell, of Chicago for the North Central district; Mrs. Carolyn Godfrey, Camden, N. J., the Central East district; Mrs. Lovie M. Gilbert, Reidsville, the Southeast district; Mrs. C. A. Jones, Dallas, Tex., the South Central district; and Miss Bessie Boyce, Westchester, Pa., the Western district.

Saturday night, a reception was held in honor of the national officers and the visiting delegates at the Elks Rest, at which time, the officers for the coming year were introduced.

Mrs. Daisy B. Jones presided at the Sunday morning session. At this time, reports were heard from the junior branch of the group. Miss Barbara Gatling, delegate from Reidsville Junior club, reported on their activities during the year.

The meeting adjourned Sunday afternoon with the acceptance of an invitation to New Haven, Conn. for October, 1949.

Business and Professional Women in 13th Annual Session

REIDSVILLE, N.C. — The National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, with representatives from cities and towns ranging from Connecticut to Texas, held a confab here last week end.

The occasion was the thirteenth annual session of this group and was the second visit within a year to Reidsville since the national executive committee met here in April. The convention lasted three days, Oct. 29, 30 and 31, using the theme, "United for Peace and Security."

Dr. Brown Honored

The principal address was given on Saturday, during a luncheon by Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Institute, Sedalia, N.C.

Dr.. Brown was the recipient of the Community Service Award given by the clubs.

Mrs. Hill Re-elected

Mrs. Florence M. Hill was unanimously re-elected president. Thelma Young of Wilmington was elected first vice-president; Sadie McDonald, Reidsville, second vice-president; Mazie Hall, Camden, corresponding secretary; Bernice Greenage, Washington, recording secrtary; Alberta Person, Brooklyn, financial secretary; Minnie D. Hurley, New York City, treasurer; Eunice O. White, Philadelphia, editor of the official organ, "Responsibility."

The New Haven Club, Mrs. Grace Dadd, president, will entertain the fourteenth convention next year.

Telegrams From President

Local organizations sent greetings and baskets of flowers. Telegrams and greetings were received from President Harry S. Truman, Mrs. Maidie H. Xuma of South Africa, Gov. Gregg Cherry, Mayor W. A. Potter of Reidsville, Pearl Buck and Miss Frieda S. Miller of the Department of Labor.

The body voted that the community service award in the form of a scroll, to be given by each local club to an outstanding woman in the community, will be known as the Sojourner Truth Award. It also went on record as recommending the recognition of the part played by Sojourner Truth in the first Women's Rights Convention, which is celebrating its centenary this year. It voted to ask that a stamp be issued honoring her along with Lucretia Mott and Carrie Chapman Catt, who have been so honored.

Mrs. Odessa Young, founder of the national club, will be honored by a national Founder's Day on her birthday in April.

National Negro Council

GOP Civil Rights Skip Hit by Negro Council

PHILADELPHIA, June 13—(AP) America's 13,000,000 Negroes consider failure of the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress to pass civil-rights legislation their "cruelest disillusionment" since the reconstruction era, the National Negro Council declared today.

Edgar G. Brown, of Washington, Chairman and Director of the Council, said the declaration was contained in a resolution to be sent to congressional leaders. Brown said the petition was signed by 200,000 persons throughout the nation.

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200,000 Sign Negro Appeal

Philadelphia, June 13 (AP).—America's 18,000,000 Negro consider failure of the Republican-controlled 80th Congress to pass civil rights legislation their "cruelest disillusionment" since the reconstruction era, the National Negro Council declared today.

Edgar G. Brown, of Washington, chairman and director of the National Negro Council, said the declaration was contained in a resolution to be sent to congressional leaders. Brown said the petition was signed by 200,000 persons throughout the Nation.

Included in the petition is a demand for the ouster of Representative Rankin (D., Miss.). The council wrote:

"Rankin stated on the floor of Congress that equal rights for Negroes would encourage rape. This is a violation of Article V of the United States Constitution and under that section members are subject to expulsion for disorderly behavior by a two-thirds vote of Congress membership."

The petition was addressed to Representative Martin (R., Mass.), Speaker of the House, and Senator Taft (R., Ohio), chairman of the Republican Senate majority committee.

AT A CONFERENCE in Chicago Sunday, the National Negro Council headed by Edgar G. Brown, voted to establish a $15,000,000 civil rights foundation to fill the gap left by the Rosenwald fund and other philanthropic groups that have gone out of business.

Dewey Against Extra Session for 'Rights'

By JACK TARVER
Constitution Associate Editor

PHILADELPHIA, June 25—Republican Presidential Nominee Tom Dewey said today he opposed the calling of a special session of Congress before the election for the purpose of enacting a civil rights program.

He made the statement at an afternoon press conference in answer to a question from Edgar G. Brown, Director of the National Negro Council, Brown asked if Dewey had any plans to confer with Republican Congressional leaders with a view to calling a special session "to enact the civil rights promises made in the 1944 platform."

Said Dewey:

"It would be a frightful imposition on Congressmen who under our system, are having to stand for re-election, to ask them to go back to Washington in the midst of a campaign Summer.

Brown was in Philadelphia to present a petition signed with over a million names demanding a strong civil rights program in the 1948 platform. He indicated disapproval of the plank adopted. "The '48 platform is not as strong as the '44 one," he sad in a television interview while waiting for Dewey's arrival. "It doesn't specifically advocate the FEPC. "Four million Negro votes are looking to the Republicans to call a special session before November," he said. "Otherwise the promises in the platform won't mean any more than those in the '44 one."

"We hope Gov. Dewey will carry on the splendid work he has begun in New York," Brown added. "If not we'll just have to wait and see if the Democrats have anything better to offer."

Asked if he thought the Republican civil rights platform any better than the Truman recommendations to Congress on the subject, Dewey said, "the platform as I read it, is entirely agreeable to me." Those close to Dewey say he will probably campaign vigorously on promises of implementing civil rights legislation. New York was the first state in the Union to adopt an FEPC.

Edgar Brown Spurs Descent on Capital

Nationwide Fight Would Demand Congress Ban Renegade Demos

By ARCH PARSONS, JR.

The same "little folks" whose votes sent President Truman back to the White House for another term after his strong and courageous stand on his Civil Rights Program are now going to have their chance to help him get this legislation through the 81st Congress by blasting the Congressional Dixiecrats sky-high and burying them in the muck of their own malicious shennanigans.

This was revealed this week as Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, steamed into town on the Bell lap of his campaign to rid the country of the scourge of Dixie Rule. He announced that his organization will sponsor a gigantic prayer service on the steps of the Capitol Building in Washington, D. C., at 3 p.m., Jan. 2, 1949.

This will be the second such service Brown's organization has staged. The first, held on Nov. 16, 1947, resulted in the kick so precisely applied to the pants of the late Sen. Theodore Bilbo, which saw him deprived of his Senate seat on the basis of Article One, Section Five, of the Constitution.

Look Out, Rankin

It is this same part of the document which will be used again, and Brown hopes to pat a whole bevy of pants this time. Rep. Rankin, elected with 14,000 votes in an area containing 369,000 people eligible to vote if the Mississippi monarchs would put away their ropes, should take heed.

Brown's goal is to get 10,000 people to converge on the Capitol from all parts of this nation, traveling in auto, bus, and train cavalcades from New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Indiana, Missouri and other points east and west.

Prepare for Action

They will come, said Brown, armed with petitions with 100,000 signatures, asking that every Dixiecrat in Congress be prevented from taking his seat, which, on the basis of the United States Constitution, is not deserved. The petitions will be presented to Vice-President-elect and President of the Senate Alban Barkley and to the Speaker of the House.

They will meet on the day before the convening of the 81st Congress—a Congress committed to the passage of the Civil Rights Program.

They will sit at the steps of the nation's Capitol, where every Dixiecrat can come to see and hear, and where every Dixiecrat can begin to ponder about the future of Jim Crowdom once his Congressional seat is kicked out from under him.

"This momentous occasion must be publicized on the sidewalks and street corners—the same place Truman won his re-election," Brown said. "The petitions must circulate in every apartment, church, lodge, business, barber shop, and tavern where Civil Rights is THE issue of the day."

"We must sacrifice, if it can be called a sacrifice," he continued, "so that by sheer weight of numbers our desires will be made known and our prayers answered when this Congress convenes. This is one time when a Christmas present, a turkey dinner or a New Year's celebration must be exchanged for one historic to our nation's capital."

Announces Chairman

Bishop D. Ward Nichols, presiding prelate of the First AME District and chairman of the National Conference on Civil Rights, will be chairman of the January 2 prayer service in Washington, along with Dr. Junius C. Austin of Chicago, president of the National Baptist Convention, according to Brown.

Joe Louis and his manager, Marshal Miles, have already signed the petition and will go to Washington with the Detroit Cavalcade, he announced.

For further information, call the New York Age, AD-4-9270, and watch this paper for future details.

Negro Council Seeks To Oust S. C. Senator

Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council announced Friday that his organization, boasting of 300,000 members, has launched a campaign to oust Sen. Johnston (D-S. C.) for "disorderly behavior" and the "disfranchisement of Negroes" in his home state.

The Council's director said that the ten-day campaign should secure 1,000,000 names from the petitions to be circularized in the nation's churches.

Brown charged Johnston with violating the Constitution by "sponsoring the Dixiecrats-Hitler-white supremacy party."

Brown, who was in the city last week, said the petitions urging President Truman to name signed by more than 750,000 persons in the United States.

They urge the unseating of pledges.

four senators-elect, Russell Long of Louisiana; John J. Sparkman, Alabama; James Eastman, Mississippi, and Burnett R. Maybank, South Carolina; and 24 representatives.

The petitions charge that the Dixiecrats through the signing of pledges are violators of the Constitution.

Brown stated that the council is

50,000 Detroiters War On Dixiecrats

DETROIT—(ANP)— Fifty thousand Detroiters have declared walkouts, according to Edgar G. Brown, spokesman for the Dixiecrats through the signing of pledges circulated by the organization.

Alabama Mortician Again Named Group's President

Raise Per Capita Tax From $2 to $4, Increase Board's Size From 45 to 50

BALTIMORE

Rounding out its 11th annual convention at the Masonic Temple, Thursday, the National Negro Funeral Directors Association unanimously re-elected William E. Shortridge of Birmingham to the presidency.

Election changes affected only the recording secretary, and the second, third and fourth vice-presidents, thereby removing Baltimore's two representatives among the national officers.

They were Charles R. Law, recording secretary, who was replaced by Mrs. Aylene B. Harrison of St. Louis; and John M. Johnson, fourth vice-president, who was replaced by H. M. Ivey of Atlanta.

Along with George M. Kelson, president of the Maryland association, Mr. Law and Mr. Johnson were placed on the national board of directors.

Of the other changes, C. L. Dennis of Covington, Ky., succeeded Henry Payne of NYC as second vice-president; and Charles Crook of Chicago succeeded I. S. White of Long View, Tex., as third vice-president.

Also re-elected to office were George W. Gaines of Pittsburgh, general secretary; Handy B. Beckett of Philadelphia, treasurer; John W. Delaney of Covington, Ky., first vice-president; R. L. Sheppard of Henderson, N.C., sergeant-at-arms; and C. B. Waterford of Chicago, chaplain.

Doubles Per Capita Tax

Revising its constitution, the organization increased its per capita tax from $2 to $4; and increased the number of board members from 45 to 50 members in accordance with increased membership in the association.

The organization now has 1189 members, representing 34 States.

The body selected Houston, Tex., for its mid-winter meeting of the board of directors to be held next March; and Atlanta for the 12th annual convention to be held next August.

It endorsed no political platforms, being a non-partisan organization, but expressed approval of the civil rights campaign being waged by the National Negro Council headed by Edgar Brown of Washington.

Aids NAACP, NNBL

From a civic standpoint, the association voted a $100 membership to the NAACP and to the National Negro Business League.

Business discussions on these points an the various committee recommendations took up the Wednesday and Thursday sessions.

The convention opened on Monday with a public meeting and welcome addresses by city and State officials and speakers from associate organizations of funeral directors.

Visit Naval Academy

Tuesday was observed as Education Day, with an afternoon motorcade to the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis.

Social Activities Not Neglected

Some 200 delegates attended the sessions. Social activities included several night club parties, a "moonlight" boatride in a downpour of rain and an "au revoir" party, after the closing session.

Before formal opening of the convention, Sunday night, a memorial service for 19 deceased members was held at Sharp St. Methodist Church. The Rev. J. O. Williams, pastor, delivered the sermon.

At Funeral Directors' Convention

Among the 200 delegates who attended the four-day sessions of the 11th annual convention in Baltimore of the National Funeral Directors Association were, left to right (above); Roland Brown of Baltimore; C. J. Clark, Dallas, Tex.; Aramis Fouche, Oakland, Calif., Johnny Johnson, Baltimore, general chairman of the host committee; Henry W. Payne, NYC; and Handy B. Beckett, Philadelphia.

National Insurance Group Names Stewart President

NEW ORLEANS—(SNS)— In its closing sessions Friday, the National Negro Insurance Association unanimously elected W. Ellis Stewart of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill., president He succeeds M. C Clarke of the Dunbar Life Insurance Co., Cleveland, Ohio, who was elected chairman of the executive committee.

Invitations extended by A. Maceo Walker of the Universal Life Insurance Co., Memphis, Tennessee and George A. Beavers, Jr., of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance, Los Angeles, Calif., offering those cities for the 1949 and 1950 conventions, respectively were accepted unanimously.

OTHER OFFICERS

Also elected without opposition were B. G. Olive Jr., Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, first vice president; Walter S Scott, Guaranty Life Insurance Co., Savannah, Ga., second vice president; Ralph Parsons, Victory Mutual Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill., third vice president; Dr. A. C. Terrence, Keystone Life Insurance Co, New Orleans, fourth vice president and medical director; A. P. Bentley, Fireside Mutual Life Insurance Co., Columbus, Ohio secretary; A. V. Williams, Lousiana Industrial Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, assistant secretary.

A. M. Carter, Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Co., Augusta, Georgia, treasurer; Bishop R. A. Valentine, Victory Mutual Life Insuranc Co., Chicago, Ill, chaplain; C. B. Gilpin, Richmond Beneficial Insurance Co., Richmond, Va., historian; C. E. Simmons, Jr, Afro-American Life Insurance Company, Jacksonville, Fla., actuary; Mrs. O. H. Crosthwait, Jackson Mutual Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill., statiscian; Attorney C. H. Mahoney, Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Co., Detroit, Mich., general counsel; H. G. Hall, Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Co., Chicago, Illinois , sergeant-at-arms; M. C. Clarke, Dunbar Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill., and E. M. Martin, Atlanta Life Insurance Co., Atlanta, Ga., executive committee.

Following installation as president, Mr. Stewart praised the work of his predecessor, stating, "In succeeding Mr. Clarke, I take upon myself a tremendous job. I've worked with this association for many year and I accept this opportunity to be of service."

The convention went on record as instructing the executive committee to set machinery in motion for changing the name of the National Negro Insurance Association to one which does not have racial designation.

FORM TECHNICIANS' INSTITUTE

For assisting insurance management through research, study and the development of new scientific techniques, the Institute of Technicians was organized. President of the group is Asa T. Spaulding, vice president and actuary of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham, N. C.; A. M. Carter, Pilgrim Life and Health Co., Augusta, Ga., first vice president; G. Stevens Marchman, C. P. A. of G. S. Marcchman and Company, Chicago, Ill., second vice president; D. D. Shackleford, Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance Co., New Orlans, secretary, and A Maceo Walker, Universal Insurance Co., Memphis, Tenn, treasurer.

BIG BUSINESS

With three firms yet to submit production figures from January 1 through December 31, 1947, fifty-five member companies of the National Negro Insurance Association holding its 28th annual convention here in the Booker T. Washington Auditorium, reported premium income of $57,599,848.56 Thursday,

The same report disclosed that the total income for the firms during that period were $52,091,860.17 and total assests were $94,639,376.84.

M. C. Clarke, insurance examiner for the State of Ohio and NNIA president, revealed further that the fifty-two companies reporting on Thursday show a total of $907,605,992 worth of insruance in force, for the twelve calendar months of last year.

Hundreds of delegates, executives and visitors representing 60 insurance companies in all sections of the United States attended the annual convention. Registration headquarters in the Dryades Street Y. W. C. A. indicated a near-ecord number of firms were represented.

Insurance Men

Gunman Fails In Effort to Kill Officials

DETROIT — Former Michigan State Senator Charles C. Diggs and a party of Detroit delegates returning from the National Negro Insurance convention in New Orleans, La., were fired upon as they sat in the segregated club car of the City of New Orleans train, en route to Chicago, Ill. The shooting occurred approximately ten miles south of Winona, Miss.

At least twenty Negroes, all prominent insurance executives in the Detroit area, were present in the car when the incident took place. E. E. Fort, of the Metropolitan Funeral System, said there was a blinding flash and the shattering of glass about 12:50 P. M., indicating that the shot was fired from close up.

The bullet penetrated two layers of the three-layer window. Had it come through it would have narrowly missed both Diggs and Fort and possibly struck either Henry Holcomb or A. J. Franz, both of Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance, who were sitting on the far side of the car. The excessive speed of the train prevented identification of the gun user.

Diggs said he would make an official protest to the Interstate Commerce Bureau, asking for a thorough investigation by the Federal Government. The conductor on the crack New Orleans to Chicago train admitted that the incident had occurred before on other trips.

Railroad officials boarded the train in Champaign, Ill., and removed the Negro crew which serviced the delegation, charging them with neglect in looking after the safety of passengers entrusted to their care.

The charges came about through the insistence of Diggs, who claimed the crew was both rude and menacing when he attempted to report the shooting.

TRAINMAN INDIFFERENT

Fort said Diggs asked the waiter to report the attempt on their lives to the conductor, to which the waiter allegedly replied, "You didn't get shot, did you?"

Angered, Diggs stated, "Do you realize some one in this car might have been killed?" An argument followed, almost ending in a fight.

Fort said that from the time of the shooting until they reached Memphis, Tenn., whites would gather at each station where they stopped and point toward the shattered glass, which indicated that the news of the incident had been flashed ahead. A special agent boarded the train at the next stop after Winona and rode into Chicago with the Negro delegation.

The party was returning from New Orleans where they had attended the National Negro Insurance Conference, June 21-25.

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$907 Million Insurance Reported by NNIA Firms

NEW ORLEANS—With three firms yet to submit production figures from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 1947, fifty-two of the fifty-five member companies of the National Negro Insurance Association, holding its twenty-eighth annual convention here in the Booker T. Washington Auditorium, reported premium income of $57,599,848.56 Thursday.

The same report disclosed that the total income for the firms during that period were $52,091,860.17 and total assets were $94,639,376.84.

M. C. Clarke, insurance examiner for the State of Ohio and NNIA president, revealed further that the fifty-two companies reporting Thursday show a total of $907,605,992 worth of insurance in force, for the twelve calendar months of last year.

INSURANCE BIGWIGS—Members of the executive committee of the National Negro Insurance Association met in the home office of the North Carolina Mutual last week to formulate plans for the establishment of national headquarters for all member companies. Seated, left to right: A. Douglass Doss Sr., Mammoth Life Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky.; M. C. Clark, Dunbar Life Insurance Company; A. P. Bently Fireside Mutual Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio; W. E. Stewart, Supreme Liberty Life, Chicago; A. T. Spaulding, North Carolina Mutual; Charles P. Shaw, Watchtower Mutual, Houston; Charles Green, Atlanta Life; J. H. Lewis, Afro-American Life, Jacksonville. Standing: George Cox, North Carolina Mutual; J. Leonard Lewis and W. J. Kennedy, North Carolina Mutual.—Stanback Photo.

NNIA Head Urges Race To Tug Own Bootstraps

NEW ORLEANS—Addressing the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Negro Insurance Association here last week, M. C. Clarke of Cleveland, State insurance examiner for Ohio and president of the NNIA, issued a ringing challenge to all Negroes to stop crying and complaining about their lot and to improve conditions by doing the things other groups have done to improve their status in American life.

The convention, assembled in Booker T. Washington High School auditorium, 1201 South Roman Street, June 22-25, attracted hundreds of insurance executives, specialists, delegates and visitors to this city.

"SAFEGUARD OUR GAINS"

"The NNIA occupies an unique position in the lives of the American people," Mr Clarke stated. "The general theme of this convention, 'Safeguarding our Economic Gains Through Research and Conservation, is most timely and appropiate, for in our struggle we have made economic gains, and through research and conservation we shall safeguard them and continue our struggle until we have established for ourselves and for our posterity a more enviable place in the economic life of our nation."

ECONOMIC SALVATION

"Instead of crying and complaining about our lot," Mr. Clarke continued, "we should improve our lot by doing things others have done who have improved their lot in American life.

"Thirteen million people with an annual income of more than $10,000,000,000 can buy and pay for their own economic salvation and win for themselves the same respect enjoyed by other minorities," he declared.

Speaking on progress, Mr. Clarke said the greatest gains have been in a growing mental emancipation and its spread to others with whom the NNIA comes in contact.

"When we become fully emancipated in our thinking, the world is ours," he said. "We may rapidly increase our economic gains by raising our sights by viewing our country and our world in their fullness—not as Negroes, but as men and women—as citizens of a great democracy.

"We should continue to wage a relentless war against every individual and every group who deny us our constitutional rights, and at the same time, we must assume our full duties, obligations and responsibilities as first class American citizens," Mr. Clarke advised.

NEW PHILOSOPHY

"There must evolve a new concept—a new economic philosophy within our group," Mr. Clarke said, "if we would raise ourselves to first-class citizenship status. We must participate more fully in the nation's trade and commerce. Our insurance companies have the blueprints of the economic destiny of our racial group for today and tomorrow. Our one big job now is to develop amongst us technicians to interpret properly these buleprints, draw plans and specifications and erect a financial structure that shall solve our economic problems and fully integrate us into the commercial and financial fabric of our nation.

WOULD CHANGE NAME

Mr. Clarke concluded his address with several recommendations providing a more liberal appropriation by NNIA to the special committee of technicians appointed to study managerial problems and develop scientific management techniques; change the name of the association so as to remove racial designation and to establish a convention city and that the NNIA bear expenses of holding the convention.

FINANCES

Concerning finances, Mr. Clarke said the total insurance in force of member companies, Dec. 31, 1937 amounted to $272,527,288 with total admitted assets of $20,092,955. Reports show insurance in force for member companies, Dec. 31, 1947 as $907,605,922 and admitted assets as $94.639.377.

Hundreds of Insurance Delegates Swarm on N. O.

NEW ORLEANS—Hundreds of delegates, executives and visitors, representing sixty insurance companies in all sections of the United States attended the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Negro Insurance Association here last week.

Registration headquarters in the YMCA indicate a near-record number of firms were represented.

Companies and representatives were as follows:

Afro-American Life Insurance Co., Jacksonville, Fla.—Mr. and Mrss. James H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Betsch, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Batts, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Simmons Jr., R. P. Stewart, L. M. Argrett, F. W. Ervin and H. B. Ferguson.

Atlanta Life Insurance Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Mr. and Mrs. Zumie Law, Raleigh Parks, O. L. Lancaster, C. H. Robinson, Mrs. Roberta Jackson, A. L. Sheppard, A. C. Touchstone, Richard A. Grant, M. M. Fisher, A. J. Perkins, C. W. Hickson and C. W. Hickson Jr., P. Mallory, J. C. Adams Jr., Mrs. L. C. Williams, A. C. Strickland, C. W. Lancaster, C. S. Elder, A. D. Browning, H. J. Brazeal, W. L. Scourton, C. J. Jones, S. C. Clear, J. C. Jackson, G. E. DeLorme and Charles W. Greene.

Supreme Camp of American Woodmen, Denver, Colo.—J. E. Robinson.

Central Life Insurance Co. of Florida, Tampa, Fla.—E. E. Broughton, R. E. Sloan and D. S. Day.

Domestic Life and Accident Co., Louisville, Ky.—James A. Smith, J. A. Redd, Mrs. Sallie Harvey, Mrs. M. Silmon, Mrs. Myrtle King, S. D. Howard, Miss F. Carter, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Walker, R. L. Christman, Miss Bernice Turner, Clarence Young, Carleton Connolly, R. F. Keith, William Burkes, George Henderson, Miss L. Simmons, G. Thomas, L. Spooner, Miss Kathryne Robinson, Mrs. Eva Brummit, P. L. Acklin, Miss Annie E. Baity, Mrs. N. Keith, E. F. Keith, Mrs. V. Brown, Nelson O'Neal, W. S. Dotson, W. W. Goodwin, Miss Jessie Solomon, F. V. Perkins, the Rev. B. F. Shockley, R. F. Patterson, J. E. Fields, Mrs. T. Greggs and A. Duvall.

Douglas Life Insurance Co., New Orleans—Dr. T. Taylor, William DeMar, Louis A. G. Blanchet, Mrss. Edna L. Toorean and Mrs. Elliot J. Keyes.

Dunbar Life Insurance Co., Cleveland, Ohio—M. C. Clarke, NNIA president; D. C. Chandler, Mrs. M. H. Frye, Mesdames Anna Nicholas, Mary McWilson and Enon Rivers.

Federal Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C.—Norman Blanche, Herman Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. George White and G. W. Ferguson.

Fireside Mutual Insurance, Columbus, Ohio—A. P. Bentley, Walter R. Hill and Lawrence Hill, Golden State, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Beavers, Mercer Z. Raya nd Mrs. Helen E. Hodge.

Gertrude Geddes-Willis Industrial Life and Burial Insurance Co., New Orleans—Lloyd A. Talbot, Willis Misshore, Clemont Vandage, Mrs. Gertrude Geddes-Willis, Mrs. Maude Misshore and L. T. Mason.

Good Citizens Mutual Benefit Association, Inc., New Orleans—James A. Holtry, Clifton H. Denson, Jesse W. Cook, Miss C. Maxine Holtry and John M. Simon.

Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Co., Detroit, Mich.—Dr. Robert I. Greenidge, Henry W. Holcomb, Ellsworth Frands, Mrs. Agnes Bristol, A. L. Butcher, P. L. Findley, L. C. Kirven, R. L. Oden, J. H. Aldridge, J. Bradford, R. C. Hamblin, A. Roscoe Tyler, H. L. Moody Jr., Mesdames C. Robinson and O. Pate.

Guaranty Life Insurance Co., Savannah, Ga.—Walter Scott, B. C. Ford and C. Bernard Nichols.

Jackson Mutual Life Insurance Co., Chicago—L. J. Livingston, Harris V. Gaines, Dr. Dale Deverley and M. Marvin.

Keystone Life Insurance Co., New Orleans—A. V. German, Dr. N. R. Davidson, Rudolph Moses, J. Hall Bolden, Mrs. Beatrice Chandler, Dr. A. C. Terrence and George Llopis.

Lincoln Industrial Life Insurance Co., Birmingham, Ala.—Mesdames Nellie Hendricks, C. L. Stallsworth and Willie J. C. Carlton and Henry Jones.

Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance Co., New Orleans—P. J. E. Dejoie, M. B. Vining, A. Victor Williams, S. R. Ransome, D. D. Shackleford, Mrs. C. T. Gaines, Shreveport, La.; E. L. Williams, Melville, La.; Joe Jones, Natchitoches, La., and S. W. Briscoe, Jennings, La.

Majestic Life Insurance Co., New Orleans—A. F. Laneuville, F. H. Dominique, J. C. Ducker, Mrs. F. Warnie and Mrs. C. Allen.

Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Co., Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. M. Mae Street-Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. A. Douglass Doss, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Jones Jr., L. T. Duncan and Miss Pauline Pollard.

Metropolitan Funeral System Association, Detroit, Mich.—Mrs. Charles C. Diggs Sr., Carter Jones, E. E. Fort, Mrs. Dora Wilcox, Mrs. Madeline Mial and Misses Rosa Dorsey, Florence Redding, Mildred Hyder and Omenia Robinson.

Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Co., Chicago — J. D. Grantham, R. A. Cole, H. G. Hall and Atty. James B Cashier.

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham, N. C.—J. Ghiden, L. W. Reaves, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ware, E. C. Gibson and C. J. Gaston.

Peoples' Industrial Life Insurance Co., New Orleans—Arthur P. Bedou, H. J. Christophe, John L. St. Charles, Dr. E. Cheerrie, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Vance, Dr. J. C. Roy, Monroe, La., and Mrs. E. M. Jones, Baton Rouge, La.

Peoples' Insurance Co., Mobile, Ala.—L. A. Hall Sr. and L. A. Hall Jr.

St. John Berchman's Industrial Life Insurance Co., New Orleans—J. W. Brundy, Dr. J. O. Sheffield, Mrs. B. Nelson, F. X. Dunn and E. C. Vanderhorst.

Safety Industrial Insurance and Sick Benefit Association, New Orleans—Robert Vaucresson, A. M. Trudeau, Dr. Thomas H. Mims, N. H. Burleigh and George, E. Cuiellette.

Security Life Insurance Co., Jackson Miss.—W. A. Williams, E. L. Lipscomb and Victor J. Jones.

Southern Life Insurance Co., Baltimore, Md.—W. Emmerson Brown, Dr. G. D. White, Mrs. G. D. White, Mrs. Margaret Simmons and James A. Jackson.

Standard Industrial Life Insurance Co., New Orleans—W. G. Carradine, Dr. C. C. Hayde, E. W. Simms, J. A. Thomas and Miss H. Ahmed.

Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Inc., Richmond, Va.—J. E. Hall Jr. and W. R. Allen.

Provident Home Industrial Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Faison, E. Torbert and Mr. and Mrs. E. Robinson.

Richmond Beneficial Insurance Co., Richmond, Va.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harris and Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan Jackson.

Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Co., Augusta, Ga.—A. W. Carter, J. Thomas Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hornsby, J. C. Johnson, James H. Walker, Fred Brown, C. R. Williams and J. S. Carstarphen.

Protective Industrial Insurance Co., Birmingham, Ala. — C. C. Merrit, Mrs. Octavia Harris, H. A. Koyton and Mrs. Roxie Banks.

Pyramid Life and Accident Insurance Co., New Orleans—Dr. P. P. Creuzot, E. H. Stanley, Dr. Ernest Carter, A. P. Tureaud and Morris Jones.

Superior Life Insurance Co. of Detroit, Mich.—C. W. White.

Supreme Industrial Life Insurance Co., New Orleans—Dr. R. J. Coker, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Walker, Miss Antonio M. Bossier and William J. Huntley.

Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., Chicago—Mrs. M. Morris and Mrs. Lillian Hebert.

Union Protective Assurance Corp., Memphis, Tenn.—Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Twiggs, T. L. Spencer, E. J. Houston, O. T. Turner, R. L. Rankin and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Butler.

Unity Mutual Life Insurance Co., Chicago—T. Conrad, Aaron Merritt, A. W. Williams and Moses Merritt.

Universal Life Insurance Co., Memphis, Tenn.—F. A. Young Sr. H. A. Gilliam and A. Maceo Walker.

Victory Life Insurance Co., New Orleans—Dr. J. E. Simms, Emile Moses, E. B. Regis, E. A. Stewart and Walter Mitchell.

Victory Mutual Life Insurance Co., Chicago—Bishop R. A. Valentine, G. W. Jones, Ralph W. Parsons, G. W. Nickerson, Charles H. Porter and John Killew.

Virginia Mutual Benefit Insurance Co., Richmond, Va.—B. T. Bradshaw, C. L. Townes, A. J. Ruffin, Mrs. B. T. Bradshaw, R. C. Scott, J. L. Forrester and W. T. Browne.

Watchtower Life Insurance Co., Houston, Tex.—Charles A. Shaw, H. P. Carter and Mrs. A. C. Sykes.

Insurance Managers Association of Baltimore, Md.—Mr. and Mrs. Emmitt Coleman.

Underwriters' Association of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.—G. Cabell Smith and Isaac Bristol.

Westside Negro Underwriters Assn., Dayton, Ohio—G. Stevens Marchman.

New Orleans Managers Council—W. M. Halstead, L. T. Troullier and Eugene Lee Sr.

Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College—John H. Lewis and L. G. Abney.

Other guests included W. Turpin of Remington Rand Co. and T. Laster; Misses Gloria Spriggins and Germaine DeEsthenoro of International Business Machines; Edgar Felton, New York; Miss Lillie Mae Thompson, James A. (Billboard) Jackson and Well P. Alston, Standard Oil Company representatives.

Mrs. Oneida Brown, Miss N. Bordenave of Peoples' Life Insurance Company and Miss Rita Bowers, Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance Co., were registrars.

Improved Readership Aim Of NNPA Conferees

WORLD Memphis, Tenn
Fri. 6-25-48

By RUSSELL A. JACKSON

CLEVELAND, Ohio— (NNPA)— Meeting in a three day session in Cleveland last Thursday, the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association unanimously reelected officers of the organization, voted to transfer the three annual $250 Wendell Willkie foundation awards to the Nieman foundation at Harvard university for judging and discussed plans for improved balance of news and feature material in Negro newspapers in the future.

The reelected officers are Thomas W. Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide, Kansas City (Mo.) Call vice president, and William O. Walker, Cleveland Call and Post, secretary-treasurer. Fri. 6-25-48

In addition to the publishers' sessions, the auxiliaries-circulation, advertising and circulation societies--held separate meetings at the Majestic Hotel, headquarters of the convention.

The convention opened Thursday morning with the registration of delegates, a joint session of the publishers and the three societies and brief remarks by Lawrence O. Payne, co-publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post; John T. Belden, chairman of the advertising society; Ellis F. Corbett, circulation society chairman; and Charles H. Loeb, chairman of the editorial society. In the afternoon reports were made to the publishers by Thomas W. Young, NNPA president; William O. Walker, secretary-treasurer; Dowdal H. Davis, Jr., for the board of directors and Carter W. Wesley for the constitution committee.

32b 1948 NNPA (National Negro Newspaper Week)

RADIO CHAINS TO HIGHLIGHT NEWSPAPER WEEK OBSERVANC

Atlanta Daily World-Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 3-9-48

NEW YORK—(SNS)— John Garfield, Hollywood movie star currently featured in the Broadway stage production, "Skiper Next to God," will be heard on one of the nation-wide radio programs highlighting National Negro Newspaper Week.

Garfield will be narrator on the NBC network program at 12:15 Saturday afternoon, March 13, from New York. Another feature of this broadcast will be announcement of the ten winners of the first Russwurm Awards, given by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association to those American individuals and institutions that have made outstanding contributions toward the advancement of democracy.

32b NNPA

Daily World 3-9-48

NEWSPAPER WEEK FEATURE —John Garfield, famed Hollywood actor is currently starring in the Broadway stage production, "Skipper Next to God," will be featured on a National Negro Newspaper Week radio program over NBC stations at 12:15 on Saturday afternoon, March 13. One other nation wide broadcast will be featured during the annual observance of the founding of the Negro press. This will be a 15-minute program over ABC stations at 10:30 p. m., Thursday, March 11.

President Tributes Negro Newspaper Week

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1948

Atlanta Daily World,
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 3-9-48

Dear Mr. Young:

I am indeed happy to write you in connection with the celebration of National Negro Newspaper Week.

Freedom's Journal, the first Negro newspaper, was founded in 1827. During the one hundred and twenty-one years since that date, the Negro Press has grown and established itself as an important segment of our great American free press.

The preservation of our traditional freedom of the press should be a concern of every American. Today in many parts of the world, the press is not free to speak untrammeled, and there a precious freedom is being stifled.

In our country, every newspaper is free to search for the truth, to be outspoken in the defense of individual rights, and to be vigorous in its proposals for human betterment. That freedom is essential to the maintenance of the democratic way of life. Each of us, in his own way and to the best of his ability, must cherish it and protect it.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry Truman

Mr. Thomas W. Young,
President,
Negro Newspaper Publishers Association,
719 East Olney Road,
Norfolk 1, Virginia.

Publishers, Affiliates To Meet In Cleveland June 17-19

Atlanta Daily World-Tues. 3-9-48

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Finishing touches were put on the June convention program by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association officers in a conference here last Thursday. The ninth annual meeting of the group is scheduled for Cleveland June 17, 18, and 19.

William O. Walker, editor of the Cleveland Call and Post who is secretary of the association, said all business sessions would be held in the Majestic Hotel, who will also be convention headquarters.

The Advertising, Circulation and Editorial Societies of NNPA will also hold their annual convention simultaneously with the publishers group. These are auxiliary organizations authorized by the publishers for top executives in those departments.

Conferring with Mr. Walker on plans of the June meeting was the association president, Thomas Young, general manager of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

TO TALK COSTS

The publishers convention this year, Mr. Young stated, would address itself intensively to the problems of the member papers growing out of the post-war readjustment period and created by mounting operating costs.

These conditions will be examined, he added, in their relation to the Advertising, Circulation and Editorial societies as well as the smaller papers as well as the larger ones. One of the principal speeches will be made by the publisher of a successfully operated newspaper of less than 10,000 circulation.

The Cleveland Call and Post is host to the convention. Requests for hotel reservations are being received and filled, Mr. Walker stated. Because of a large church convention following the newspaper meeting, there is already a great demand for the better accommodations. However, if he gets notice immediately of the hotel rooms needed, he can be added, Mr. Walker added, he can make the reservations. A few more downtown hotel accommodations are available, Mr. Walker said, but delegates desiring them must act at once.

Business sessions will be held on Thursday and Saturday Each of the three societies will meet separately from the publishers group, but there will be two joint sessions of all four organizations-- the opening meeting on Thursday and the Saturday morning session at which the reports of the three societies will be heard.

Mr. Young also is the chairman of the Editorial Society, Charles H. Loeb, managing editor of the Call and Post, regarding its convention

Atlanta Daily World-Tues. 3-9-48

Negro Publishers Scourge Congress For Lack of Courage On Civil Rights

Say Both Parties Broke Promises

Cleveland, June 19 (AP)—Congress has shown a "lack of courage" in handling problems of racial minorities and civil rights, the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association said today.

In a statement drawn up at the conclusion of their ninth annual meeting, the publishers declared:

"Both major political parties included a civil-rights plank in their 1944 platform. Now they are preparing for their 1948 conventions, but virtually no phase of promises made in 1944 has been carried out.

"Congress has been disappointingly lacking in courage whenever the subject of civil rights is brought up."

The Negro publishers also decided to:

1. Transfer the judging of Wendell Willkie awards each year to Nieman Fellows at Harvard University. These three prizes are $250 each and are given to Negro journalists for excellence in editorials, news writing and features.

In the past they have been judged on a regional basis, then finally selected by a board in Washington.

2. Establish courses in apprentice training at Hampton Institute, Va., covering such fields as printing and photoengraving. Tuskegee Institute, Tuskeegee, Ala., also was invited to participate.

These officers were re-elected. Thomas W. Young, president, Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.; Dowal H. Davis, vice-president, The Call, Kansas City, and William O. Walker, secretary-treasurer, Call and Post, Cleveland.

NEGRO PRESS PRIZE SHIFTED TO NIEMAN

Foundation at Harvard Will Administer Awards—Plan Made to Train Printers

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, June 19—Steps taken today by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association to improve the quality and scope of their papers included the transfer of the annual awards for journalistic excellence to the Nieman Foundation of Harvard University and an agreement to join Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute in the training of printing craftsmen.

The awards were initiated with the cooperation of the Wendell L. Willkie Awards Committee. Because of some criticism and dissatisfaction with the procedure, attempts were made to interest certain Northern schools of journalism in superintending the awards. P. Bernard Young Jr. of The Norfolk Journal and Guide announced that the Nieman Foundation had agreed to place these awards "on a high plane and give them needed prestige." As a result of the change, no award will be made for 1947. The 1948 award, to be made next March, will mark the new policy.

Attendance by Negro journalists in the American Press Institute at Columbia University also was urged by the association.

Job-Training Plan Offered

The plan to link Hampton and Tuskegee into the training of engravers, linotype operators, pressmen, and other allied craftsmen was formulated to give young Negroes better employment, and the papers better mechanics, spokesmen for the association said. The fact that 80 per cent of the top-flight Negro papers have modern plants has facilitated the development of the program, which was called similar to the Antioch College plan of half time at school, half in industry.

The publishers denied that the training of Negro mechanics was advanced by labor troubles in some cities. Instead, they said, the fact that Negro youth were demanding better employment in the printing trades generally, had more to do with the decision. Many of the larger papers now employ both white and Negro printers and reporters.

Louis E. Martin, publisher of The Detroit Chronicle, said the training of reporters for the Negro press was almost as badly needed, since three-fourths of the present reporters lacked sufficient formal training.

Political Stand Avoided

No official stand was taken by the association on political candidates although the reports of its officials made repeated references to civil rights, the opposition to the Army's race policies, and the delay of housing legislation in the present Congress.

The refusal of the association to endorse political parties or candidates was called a step forward for the Negro press by its president, Thomas W. Young, of The Norfolk Journal and Guide, who said that papers in Republican areas would make their own choices, "just as we in the South will make ours."

The talk of civil rights brought up the name of President Truman. Cornelius A. Scott, publisher of The Atlanta Daily World, was outspoken in his denunciation of "two great dangers, the Southern reactionaries and the Northern political carpet-baggers in the Henry A. Wallace movement."

The association returned to office Thomas W. Young as president, and Dowdal H. Davis of The Kansas City Call as vice president, and William O. Walker of The Cleveland Call and Post as secretary-treasurer.

VIEWS and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEEK has come and gone. It is 131 years since the first Negro-owned newspaper was founded, and during the intervening period the Negro press has grown progressively influential in moulding public opinion.

Between the two World Wars this press became a great business enterprise, largely owning its own equipment, and finally controlling its advertising through two Negro-owned Fifth Avenue, New York, agencies.

As the Negro press has grown in economic stability and business knowledge, the various publishers have wisely organized for mutual advantage in contrast to the rugged individualism and foolish antagonisms of a generation back.

Most of the newspapers have greatly improved typographically, abandoning in many instances the "circus" make-up. The Negro press has increasingly gained the respect of the general American public and its colleagues across the color line.

It has better trained staffs than ever before, both editorial and mechanical, and they now have wages and working conditions that make the field increasingly attractive to young men and women.

The news and features are better written and proofread than ever before, and the quality of the advertising has much improved (despite the still-existent advertisers' color bar), thanks to business enterprise and resourcefulness.

* * *

THE NEGRO PRESS has grown because it has been a social necessity since its birth. In the beginning it waged the good fight against the institution of chattel slavery in the South and the color bar in the North and West.

When slavery was ended, it educated its readers politically and, to an extent, economically. It is not generally appreciated how quickly the Negro newspapers after the Civil War became spokesmen of organized labor in the Seventies, Eighties and Nineties until the unions began their policies of Negro exclusion and color discrimination.

It is fair to say, I think, that none of the movements for the improvement of the social, economic and political status of colored citizens would have made much headway without the publicity freely given without charge by the Negro newspapers.

Nor could the Aframerican community have become as easily integrated and fraternal without the knowledge of activities and personalities in far-flung places which the Negro newspapers gave. Even today one seeks almost in vain in the daily newspapers for news about colored people in general which is not sensational. It is only in these weeklies that the real life of the colored communities is chronicled.

* * *

THE NEGRO PRESS has been unequalled in this country or anywhere else in its persistent war against objectionable public deportment. It has also been unsurpassed in its consistent fight for the implementation of the rights and guarantees embodied in the Federal Constitution and its war against stupid racial prejudices that create national disunity and weaken this country.

The other newspapers of the country are Johnny-Come-Latelys in that regard. It is only in the past few years that we have heard so much about democracy and freedom in the daily press while the Negro press has been campaigning for human rights since its birth.

There are no publishers in the United States who are so overwhelmingly sincere in their desire to improve the status of the poor, insecure and underprivileged as the Negro publishers as their editorial pages and news treatment shows.

* * *

NO DISCUSSION of the Negro press would be adequate, however, without some adverse criticism. In their zeal to further the interests of the Negro, it seems to me that too many Negro editors forget the interests of the United States which are and always will be paramount.

Unfamiliar, like most Americans, with the forces at work in the world today, they have too often, editorially, lauded "friendly" men and movements whose real origin and purpose they did not know, and hailed as "champions" certain hypocrites and demagogues whose only contribution to Negro advancement was speaking comforting words.

Indeed, they have been suckers for the honeyed words of such careerists as Roosevelt, Wallace, et al. Too many of the columnists on Negro newspapers have gone even farther than the editors in backing thinly disguised totalitarian measures and philosophies with the sugar-coating of "democracy"—as if democracy could not be as great a menace to freedom as autocracy, as history abundantly proves.

* * *

SO FAR I HAVE yet to see in any Negro newspaper a critical analysis of many of the measures which pressure groups are trying to have enacted into laws. No Negro editor even asks if any or all of these measures would actually do what their proponents claim they would do if passed by Congress. Or whether some of them might not actually worsen race relations and so retard the improvement of Negro status in this republic.

It is the business of well-informed and courageous editors to serve their readers by presenting ALL sides and implications of every public question, and not simply parrot the propaganda of one side. This is the only way intelligent opinion can be created.

Very few Negro newspapers have failed to whoop editorially for every effort to increase the Federal power, not understanding that the establishment of each such precedent shortens the road to ultimate autocracy and brings their own freedom closer to its end.

In this position, of course, they have plenty of fuzzy-minded white company, especially among so-called intellectuals: i. e., professors, social workers, doctors, teachers and the like who read more than they think.

Perhaps there will be a change in the direction of realism as the implications of events sink in. It is to be hoped so.

32b 1948

National Urban League

URBAN LEAGUE UNIT PLANNED FOR BRONX

New York, N.Y.

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The branch was made possible by a grant of $10,000 from the Nathan Hofheimer Foundation. This is to be supplemented by gifts from Bronx sources and the support of Winthrop Rockefeller, a board member. 2-11-48

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Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the league, said it provided job aid and counsel.

He commented that "although there are far more employment opportunities in the Bronx than most people realize, fair practice groups have not made much headway in dealing with these Bronx industries."

William Sachs, Bronx business man, presided at the meeting. He said the coming of the league was a "great delight to all of us who have tried to prevent making a new backward area out of the peoples who have migrated here in recent years." 2-10-48

Granger Tells Of Gains, Reaction Notwithstanding

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Wed 3-17-48

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—The reaction of southern political leaders to President Truman's civil rights program emphasizes the "terrific difficulties" which hamper race relations in the south but colored people continued to mark gains on a wide front during 1947, Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, declared here last Tuesday.

Mr. Granger spoke at the annual meeting of the League which re-elected all its officers anl added another officer of second vice president.

The reelected officers included Lloyd K. Garrison, attorney, president; Willard S. Townsend, labor leader, vice president; Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Philadelphia attorney, secretary and Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, investment banker treasurer.

Elmo Roper, public opinion analyst, was elected to the newly created office of second vice president.

Newly elected members of the executive board included Judge Irvin C. Mollison, United States Customs Court; William H. Dean, United Nations Secretariat; Noah C. A. Walter, New York State Industrial Commission; Gardner Cowles, editor and publisher; Edward Stanley, author, and Julian J. Reiss, New York industrialist. Robert C. Dowling, president of the City Investing Company of New York, was named chairman of the League's 1948 drive to raise $184,079.73. 3-17-48

WORKING GAINS

Mr. Granger said that despite "sly and unscrupulous leadership" in the south, which often sought to stimulate hysteria and disrupt social situations overnight, the southern field division of the League has been able to hold together the working teams of white and colored people in southern communities so that socio-economic gains continued to be recorded.

Plotting the progress made by the organization, he said the League last year placed 35,536 workers in jobs, many of which were in new fields and at higher skills.

He said that through the League's efforts during the year 1,052 new employers had used colored workers for the first time and that 167,660 colored youth had been reached through the organization's vocational guidance program.

National and local staff officers of the League made 5,219 visits to factories, mills, offices, stores, and union headquarters to observe and solve job and personnel problems, Mr. Graner said. A total of 748,315 individuals were reached directly by League service during the year, he stated. Daily World

The League secretary said that "after many years of effort" the organization's 'promotional , ecucational and interpretative" efforts among colored organizations are beginning to bear "ripe fruit". He was pleased that several fraternal groups have pledged support to the League's financial campaign this year. Atlanta, Ga.

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At least fifty placements a year are planned, he said and will be recorded in case study fashion to determine the effects of such placements upon white workers associated for the first time with colored workers, upon the employer and his hiring practice, upon the promotional scheme and the worker himself. 3-17-48

March 14-21 Period Of Observance

Daily World
Atlanta Ga
Wed. 3-9-48

Fifty-six Urban League affiliates stretching across the country in twenty-nine states, several hundreds of colleges and secondary schools and scores of community agencies throughout the nation will focus attention and organize various types of activities in observance of the Sixteenth Annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign of the National Urban League during the week of March 14-21.

The Office of Vocational Guidance, directed by Miss Ann Tanneyhill, and George L. Edwards, Assistant Director of the League's Southern Field Division, urges all educational institutions and youth serving agencies to assist youth in exploring the occupational fields and to begin early choosing and preparing for the jobs of tomorrow.

Skill Demanded

The stepped-up industrialized programs of America are demanding skilled technicians to produce the goods and commodities for a growing nation and to supply goods for the war-torn devastated areas of the world. The need for a greater emphasis to be placed upon the maximum development of the nation's human resources to the end that her natural, institutional, technological and cultural resources might be fully utilized is a foregone conclusion. The future belongs to America's youth. Youth need to know of the nation's demands and her diversity of occupational pursuits. Opportunities must be offered for the training of youth which will enable them to find or make a satisfying niche in the rapidly expanding highly industrialized economy of America.

Many of the nation's top-flight economists, industrial relations experts, management officials, social and welfare workers stand ready to bear testimony to the fact that the possession of skills is the primary and basic entree into the labor markets of the world. Negro Americans have every potentiality and every desire as any other enthnic group in wanting to become a part of the machinery that makes America and the world go.

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National Urban League In Richmond Meeting

Daily World
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3-25-48

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Delegates will be housed and fed at Virginia Union University, where most of the conference meetings will be held. B. T. Brawshaw, local board chairman, has appointed a conference committee consisting of C. V. Kelley Chairman; T. W. Willmer, Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, Guthrie S. Kennard, Dr. T. W. Murrell, Jr. and Miss Elinor Curry. This group expects to complete its plans for the conference within a short time.

The Urban League is a Community Chest agency and the oldest of such agencies in the interracial social work field. It has been developing programs and

League Activity Outlined

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Retrenchment Of New York Urban League Activity Outlined

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OPPOSES INFLUENCE

He also expressed opposition to the league's busying itself with the

housing problem beyond making available to organizations directly engaged in that field its finding respecting, for example, the success of interracial tenancy in Federal housing projects. Such information, he asserted, might influence private builders who have not made up their minds about renting to minority groups.

Daily Worker

Employment counsellors should not limit the ambitions of colored children of jobs traditionally held by colored workers, Lloyd H. Bailer director of the job placement service for the league, said.

Atlanta, Ga.

He favored schools and agencies following a program of encouragement for productive endeavor while giving children such information that would prevent children from making a chance beyond their talents. Fri 5-28-48

Mr. Bailer said the league was inclined to avoid conferences with business "unless we have available, qualified persons to fill the jobs we are talking about."

Heads Women's Division Of Urban League Drive

The Times
New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Bennett Cerf
Wed 3-31-48 Halsman

Mrs. Bennett Cerf, wife of the book publisher, has been named chairman of the women's division of the Urban League Service Fund for $450,000, it was announced yesterday. Robert W. Dowling, chairman of the fund campaign, said at its headquarters, 202 West 136th Street, that Mrs. Cerf is an executive board member of the National Urban League.

The National Urban League and the Urban League of New York will share equally in the drive, Mr. Dowling said. The fund is being conducted to further league programs to improve the economic status of Negroes and promote interracial relations, he explained.

Mrs. Cerf, who writes short stories under her maiden name, Phyllis Fraser, and her husband have collaborated on editing a book titled, "The Unexpected," scheduled for fall publication by Bantam Books. Mr. Cerf is president of the publishing firm, Random House and the Modern Library, and is known as a raconteur.

3-DAY CONFERENCE ON NEGROES OPENS

The Times
New York, N.Y.

Urban League Speakers Will Discuss Means of Improving Social Services

Thurs. 5-20-48

The Urban League of Greater New York opened a three-day conference yesterday in the offices of the Good Neighbor Federation, 115 East 106th Street, to improve social services for Negroes in this city. The conference, which will be directed by Dr. J. Raymond Walsh, will include discussion of problems of housing, education, employment and training.

Dr. Walsh said that the relations among the races of mankind had become a leading topic of discussion all over the world. Not a single day passes without "daily reminders of our condition in the United States," he declared and added that every effort must be made to broaden the knowledge of the conditions that reflect "the greater weaknesses of our own democracy."

Dr. Walsh asked for an investigation of Wadleigh High School for Girls, at 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, where it was reported that the enrollment had fallen far below the school's capacity. Previously he had said that the Negro families "who have the means" had sent their children outside the area to other public schools. Others at the meeting explained that Harlem families had tried "to avoid a Jim Crow situation," which was the consequence of having an almost complete Negro neighborhood around the school. Thurs. 5-20-48

Preliminary reviews of the housing situation confronting Negroes in all five boroughs brought charges that conditions grow worse daily, despite the opeening of new housing projects in the area east of Fifth Avenue. Many cases of poor sanitation and heating could be corrected if the absentee landlords would interest themselves in the social conditions of the Negro areas of the city, the appraisal revealed.

Minority Worker Study Grant Made To Urban League

The Wash. Post
Memphis Times

NEW YORK— The National Urban League's Industrial Relations Department got its go ahead signal recently on a guide for management in the use and integration of minority workers in the form of a $1500 underwrite aid from the Lucian N. Littaeur Foundation. Plans for the manual, made by the Urban League's management and labor advisory committees, include a personnel practices study of one hundred industries which follow democratic employment policies Research, compilation and editing will be done under the direction of Julius A. Thomas, head df the Industrial Relations Department. Fri 5-28-48

Harry Starr, President of the Littaeur Foundation, in making the appropriation, said.

"I want to.... express my great satisfaction in being able to participate in an enterprise designed to meet an urgent need in the field of race relations.

"I am confident that with the help of our grant, the League will now be able to make this material available to both labor and industry, throughout the country and wherever the great effort now goes on to develop democratic and non-discriminatory employment practices. Because it is indeed a unique project, the experiences and methods which will be embodied in this publication may serve as a guide in areas beyond the field of business and industry."

The manual has been tentatively titled, "Integrating the Minority Worker in Industry." Mr. Thomas plans to complete the first draft by Fall.

Negroes Get Better Jobs, Report Shows

The number of New York firms employing Negroes in semi-skilled jobs is increasing for the first time, a report of the Urban League of Greater New York disclosed today.

The report, in addition, listed a number of unusual placements of Negro technicians, the significance of which, it declared, "far outweighs the numerical importance of persons so employed."

Among these jobs were, electronic engineer, dictaphone operator, comptometer operator, sales representative, and clerical workers.

Expenditures of the league were $134,130 for the year's operations, a sum below the amount needed to do many of the things deemed necessary, Edward S. Lewis, executive director, said.

The City's Negro population has increased more than 50 per cent since 1940, jumping from 458,000 to about 700,000, while the white population increased three per cent, Lewis said.

If the increased budget is met, Lewis said, six professional workers will be added to help the league in its "desire to meet the most urgent needs of the rapidly growing population."

Lewis stated the following facts, taken from the 1947 League studies

¶ Housing for Negroes may be obtained only in the oldest and most neglected residential sections.

¶ Three out of every five Negroes live in the worst slums in all five boroughs.

Negroes' Aims Seen Linked to Those of U. S.

Wash. Post
Wed 9-8-48

Richmond, Va., Sept. 7 (AP).—One of President Truman's economic advisers today said the political and economic objectives of the Negro were tied in directly with "our economic objectives."

Times-Dispatch
Wed 9-8-48

"Of course, discrimination is bad under any conditions," said Leon H. Keyserling, vice chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Office of the President, in an address to the National Urban League conference here.

"But it is wishful thinking to believe that we can realize our political and civil objectives fully without raelizing our economic objectives at the same time. For if we get too far off the path of reasonable economic stability and reasonable security, people in groups will turn against each other in their competition for an inadequate number of jobs, an inadequate national income, an inadequate supply of housing, and an inadequate amount of security."

"Budget" Proposed

In his talk to the interracial organization whose aim is the social and economic betterment of the Negro, Keyserling proposed the adoption of what he called a "national prosperity budget."

"A national prosperity budget," he said, "would contain major goals for employment, for production, for housing, for education and for a few other major items. It would not be a five or 10-year plan. It wouldn't be imposed from above. It would not be a mandate to anyone in the sense of a war production quota. It would be a voluntary peace concept of America's capacity, as a frame of reference for cooperative Nation-wide effort.

Wed 9-8-48

"Then the specific elements in national economic policy, such as taxation and social security, and price-wage policies arrived at through collective bargaining, could be better tested and measured against their relevance to national objectives."

Also on the second day's program of the five-day meeting was Winthrop Rockefeller of New York, a member of the national board of directors of the league.

"The type of leadership which grows in the Urban League movement," Rockefeller said, "is not satisfied with talking civil rights alone. It is the type of leadership which combines with those rights the opportunities and appreciation of the responsibilities that go with any normal relationship between human beings."

Rockefeller was called upon to replace Leonard W. Mayo, vice president of Western Reserve University, who was unable to be present as speaker.

Warren M. Banner, league director of research and community projects, said that any concession to the Negro people is encouragement for them to hit harder for the complete measure of citizenship.

Wed 9-8-48

"Anyone among us who sells out is dead though he himself may believe that he made the deal without witnesses," he said.

"The philosophy of our movement requires taht the Urban League work to assist colored persons in becoming live participants in all the various activities in the community. In accomplishing this aim the league must get colored persons to make use of existing facilities and services; and if these are closed to persons of color, it is the league's responsibility to work to open them."

Annual Meeting of Vocational Teachers Held

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) —Holding its annual meeting at Tuskegee Institute last week, the National Vocational Teachers Association denounced the unequal salary scales paid Negro and white teachers for equal work in the South.

At the same time these teachers, who present vocational subjects to Negro students in the South, praised their members for their activities in community betterment.

In critcizing pay scales, the teachers pointed out that although many of the southern states officially have equal pay scales, they manage to pay the whites more through a supplement pay system.

ADDITIONAL PAY

A local government unit will pay additional wages to the teachers. These supplements, however, usually do not go to Negroes. Tennessee seems to be the worst offender in the use of this system.

S. C. Anderson, of Pender county, N. C., was praised for his work in securing better housing for Negroes. He also set up credit units which enabled the colored people to finance better housing.

In analyzing social problems in Negro communities in the North,

Negro DAR

Negroes In The Revolution

I note in your issue April 18, under the title "The DAR Gathers for Its Continental Congress" the following: "Since under slavery the records of Negro families were considered of no importance it would be difficult for most Negroes to trace their ancestry beyond question, the more so, according to a DAR spokesman, since even their services in the Revolutionary War are not well established by records."

Mr. Arnold in his *History of Rhode Island* gives an account of Colonel Greene's black regiment at the Battle of Rhode Island, August 29, 1778, in which the valor of the colored soldiers turned the tide.

Marquis de Chastellux in his *Travels* mentions meeting a Rhode Island regiment at a ferry: "The greatest part of them are Negroes or mulattoes, but they are strong, robust men."

The Legislature of New York on March 20, 1781, passed an act authorizing the enlistment of colored troops.

Governor Eustis of Massachusetts in a speech in the House of Representatives December 12, 1820, said: "At the commencement of the Revolutionary War there were found in the Middle and Northern States many blacks and other peoples of color capable of bearing arms; part of them free, the greater part slaves. The freemen entered our ranks with the whites. The time of those who were slaves was purchased by the States." *Annals of Congress.*

The capture of Major General Prescott, commanding the Royal Army at Newport, by the Negro man, Prince, is well authenticated.

The archives of the State of Massachusetts contain a petition in behalf of Salem Poor, of Colonel Frye's regiment, Captain Ames' company, a Negro man "who behaved like an experienced officer as well as an excellent soldier."

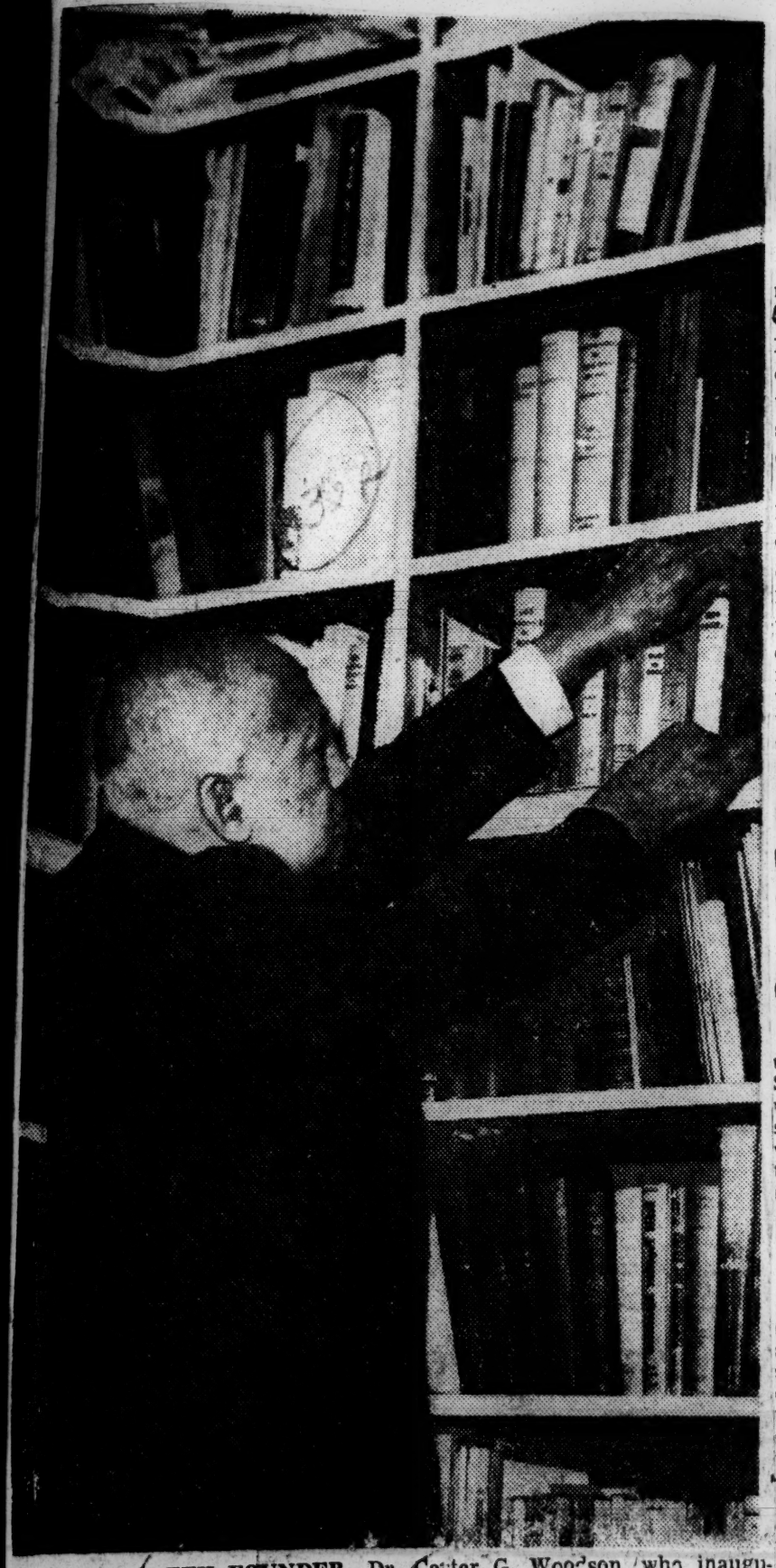
Hening's *Statutes at Large of the State of Virginia* contain an Act of the Virginia Legislature emancipating a Negro slave, James, the property of William Armistead, gentleman of New Kent County, "who did with the permission of his master enter the services of Marquis Lafayette and at the peril of his life found means to frequent the British camp and faithfully execute important commissions entrusted to him by the Marquis."

The foregoing citations are selected from many found in the work of George Livermore entitled, *An Historical Research Respecting the Founders of the Republic and Their Opinions on the Negroes as Slaves, Citizens, and Soldiers*, Boston, 1862.

Referring to the comment of Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, editor of the DAR magazine, one may say that she disagrees with many eminent historians and contemporaries as to the place of the Boston Massacre in American History, prominent among whom is Daniel Webster.

GEORGE H. MURRAY.

Washington.



HISTORY WEEK FOUNDER—Dr. Carter G. Woodson, who inaugurated the annual History Week Celebration 22 years ago, is shown in his Washington office. The celebration, which will be observed this year from Feb. 8-15, is part of the work carried on by Dr. Woodson's Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. For more about Dr. Woodson and the history week observance see ARRO MAGAZINE in THIS ISSUE.

Data on Negro History Week Now Available

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Communities throughout most of the United States will observe Negro History Week, Feb. 8-15, with special programs emphasizing the way the teaching of Negro history in schools and colleges can help the democratic processes in America.

Literature and data on Negro history is already available at the offices of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History at 1538 Ninth Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Individuals and groups desirous of securing help on planning Negro History Week celebrations in their community should write to Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director.

Race History Scholars At Annual Meet

WASHINGTON — The annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will convene here for a three day session beginning October 29, it was announced this week by Carter G. Woodson, founder and director of the association.

Both noted historians and history teachers from the leading colleges and universities in attendance, the meeting will lay special emphasis upon improved techniques of teaching and a popular appeal program to spread the study of the share of the American Negro in both national and international affairs in public schools, and colleges. Sponsors of the conference are the public schools of the District of Columbia, Howard university, and other civic and educational groups in the capital city. Mass meetings open to the public will be held at Shiloh Baptist church on Friday evening and Sunday afternoon.

Study Race Charges

The program of the conference includes a demographic study of the Negro population of the United States, recent social and political changes in the south, and the role of the Negro in the defense of the nation. Special discussion groups will outline plans for full study of the role of Negroes in the national drama, in music and the other arts. Presentation of study techniques and methods of teaching Negro history integrated with the regular high school and college studies will be presented by leading history teachers.

Among the outstanding educators who will participate in the sessions are: Professor Randolph Edmonds of Florida A. and M. college, Dean J. Newton Hill of Lincoln university (Pa.) Dr. Mercer Cook of Howard university, Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene of Lincoln university (Mo.), Dr. L. D. Reddick of Atlanta university, Professor A. H. Gordon of Alcorn college, Dr. Preston Calien of Fisk university, Dr. R. C. McConnell of Morgan State college, Dr. L. P. Jackson of Virginia State college, and Dr. Benjamin Quarles of Dillard university.

New History Kit Is Valuable Reference

In the Negro History Week Kit, published by the Associated Publishers, at 1538 Ninth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., will be The Negro History Week Pamphlet of 32 pages, along with other useful materials.

This publication is not on the order of the Negro history pamphlets published from 1926 until 1937. The new production is simplified for the use of schools and societies without adequate library facilities.

The aim is to offer every student from the kindergarten to the university the opportunity to participate in some sort of program for Negro History Week.

This booklet has six suggested recitations taken from the poetry of Phyllis Wheatley, Paul Laurence Dunbar, James Weldon Johnson and Mavis B. Mixon; three declamations from orations by Frederick Douglass, Robert Brown Elliott and Booker T. Washington; interracial play by Inez M. Burke; a list of other plays; a program for each of the five school days of Negro History Week, and several pages of bibliographical helps for short or long exercises based on the lives of practically all the outstanding Negroes in the United States.

All these materials and the information which they give go along in this Negro History Week Kit with seventeen pictures to aid in visualizing the most dramatic events in United States History.

The pictures are a valuable aid toward visualization, large enough for display on the walls of buildings. They may be so grouped as to reflect the history of the Negro from epoch to epoch.

History Pamphlet Tells Race Story

WASHINGTON—The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is offering a pictorial and narrative thirty-two-page brief, "The Negro History Week Pamphlet," as part of the Negro History Week Kit, being sold for $2, according to Dr. Carter G. Woodson, association director. The pamphlet is suitable for use by study groups from kindergarten to universities.

Facts of Negro Life In U. S. Highlighted In IWO Publication

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Statistics show 56 per cent of the Negro families in the United States are denied a living wage; 70 per cent of the Negro homes in the South have neither electricity nor running water.

These and other facts about Negro life in the U. S. are graphically portrayed in a series of especially prepared charts based on data collated by Dr. Herbert Aptheker for the special Fraternal Outlook supplement on Negro History Week issued last week by the International Workers Order.

The issue included "The Meaning of Negro History Week," "The Causes of Negro Oppression," and is strikingly illustrated. The two pages of charts were especially prepared for the Fraternal Outlook, official publication of the IWO, by Ida Scheib.

"The National Groups and the Negro People," another feature, comprises brief statements by Albert E. Kahn, noted author and president of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, IWO; Vito Marcantonio, secretary of the Garibaldi American Brotherhood, IWO; and Jesus Colon, president of the Cervantes Fraternal Society, IWO. Copies are available at 10 cents each and may be obtained from the IWO national office, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York 11.

"No longer is Negro History Week the exclusive property of the Negro people. Progressive and democratic America accepts Negro history as an integral and inseparable part of the history of the U. S. A." This statement from an editorial appearing in the Negro History Week supplement sounds the keynote of the Order's annual Negro History Week publication.

The recent development of the Negro in industry, education, social progress and statesmenship is likewise exhibited in these pictures. The small price of two dollars for which these materials are made available brings them within the reach of all.

NAACP petition to the UN for redress of grievances of the American Negro; the abolition of jim crow and passage of an FEPC act; rigid enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution and the outlawing of racialist propaganda and discrimination.

Among the actions recommended Lynching bill, HR 3488, the editorial states, should be given full support.

B'ham Cops Manhandle, Arrest Senator Taylor At SNYC Meeting

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Sun 5-2-48

By EMORY O. JACKSON
(Special to Atlanta World)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.— (SNS) —Senator Glenn Taylor, third party vice-president candidate, was manhandled by Birmingham police and prevented from making his speech at the Southern Negro Youth Congress meeting Saturday night.

The meeting had been set-up under segregated arrangements and approved by Police Chief Floyd C. Eddins. There were separated entrances for white and colored. Whites entered by the side door while Negroes entered by the front door of the Alliance Gospel Tabernacle, Negro church located at 1531 7th Ave., North.

When Senator Taylor attempted to go in the front door, an officer told him he could not enter, but Senator Taylor attempted to walk in anyway. The officer caught the Senator by the arm and swung him around as two other officers engaged in the brawl, causing the congressman to tumble off the porch of the church.

Sun 5-2-48

The Senator was arrested by the officers on a charge of breach of the peace. Approximately 16 policemen surrounded the meeting place.

FOUR OTHERS ARRESTED

Three whites and one Negro were arrested on charges of violating Birmingham's segregation laws at the Southern Negro Youth Congress meeting around five o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Seated on the speakers platform at the Alliance Tabernacle of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, where the meeting had been switched after four cancellations, Dr. James Dombrowski, of New Orleans, Director of Southern Conference Educational Fund; Mrs. Doris Senk, Executive Secretary of American Youth For Free World and Edward Forrey, seated on a bench to himself, were the white persons arrested. Herbert Oliver, youthful minister of the church was also arrested.

Fought on every hand by Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor, the SNYC was able after hardships to secure the small church on the edge of downtown.

Meetings were blotted out by police orders Friday and last night. Three churches and masonic temple bowed to police pressure in either withdrawing or refusing their buildings.

First conference meeting was held at eleven Saturday morning. Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey of Philadelphia and Mrs. Andrew W. Simpkins of South Carolina addressed the morning session. Attorney Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville, on the roster at the time of the arrests, was scheduled to speak at the afternoon session.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Southern Negro Youth Congress Friday night had witnessed their third church cancellation for a site to hold their meeting but were hopeful of getting a church Saturday.

Rev. H. R. Hughes, pastor of St. John AME Church withdrew his church Friday following a conference with Public Safety Commissioner Eugene "Bull" Connor. Like wise late Friday evening Rev. H. E. Gilvin, pastor of Green Liberty Baptist Church, backed down. Previously Rev. Luke Beard, pastor Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, original conference site, had withdrawn his church Tuesday after being escorted before Mr. Connor Monday.

Louis E. Burnham, SNYC executive secretary, asserted Friday that he had sent protest telegrams to President Truman and Attorney General Tom Clark charging that Commissioner Connor was using quote evrey type of intimidation un quote to quote deprive our organi zation of the right of free assemblage unquote.

KLAN ANGLE?

His wire further charged that Commissioner Connor had suggested that the Ku Klux Klan had promised help if the commissioner needed it to prevent the SYNC meeting. Commissioner Connor denied this charge.

Rev. Hughes who was allegedly escorted by police before Commissioner Connor Friday is credited with relating that the commissioner told him that if the meeting was held before a mixed audience that Rev. Hughes as church custodian, the janitor and the speaker would be arrested. Rev. Hughes added that he had been assured by the youth conference that no white people would attend.

Rev. Hughes quoted Commissioner Connor as saying "If that meeting would do one bit of good for anyone it would be all right to hold it. I am doing everything I can to keep them from it.' He said he was then confronted by Commissioner Connor with a three-page typewritten report suggesting that the youth conference was Communist inspired. Rev. Hughes quoted the commissioner as saying quote "we are prepared to prove it in court."

SAYS PLAN REJECTED

Burnham claimed that the commissioner rejected a plan to seat Negroes in the main auditorium of church with whites in the balcony or the basement. He quoted the commissioner as telling him Monday quote "There is not enough room in Birmingham for me and your meeting unquote.

The SNYC secretary said that 60 persons including two whites had registered for the conference Friday. He said that SYNC had forecast 300 delegates with 200 coming from outside the state. He said not more than 30 whites were originally expected. He said that unfavorably publicity obviously had hurt the attendance.

Burnham said: "Mrs. Connor contends that I am a foreign agent and that our organization takes orders from outside this country. In that Mr. Connor is wrong."

SALEM, Mass.—A total of $10,600 was left to twelve servants by Mrs. Bertha Cobb Denegre of Manchester, who had property valued at $950,000

50 Notables Sponsor 'Legislature' Of Southern Negro Youth Congress

BIRMINGHAM.—More than 50 educators, lawyers, sociologists and ministers have already placed their names on the list of sponsors for the Southern Youth Legislature to be held in Birmingham April 30, May 1-2, under the auspices of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

★

MANY OF THE SPONSORS sent in warm messages of support and statements as to why they wanted to serve on the sponsoring list.

Mr. U. Z. McKinnon, sociologist from Jackson, Tennessee, wrote:

"Because of the threat of destruction to our nation from within and without, I support the call of the SNYC for the Legislature. . . . The denial of the rights of human dignity and democratic ideals must be fought with all the resources within democratic procedure. This is the year and Negro youth must chart a course and act on it."

Dr. Oliver Cox, of Tuskegee, said: "Because I believe that whenever the black and white youths among the common people come together for the purpose of discussing the social evils which beset them in the South, there must result a fuller appreciation and understanding of the role of the ruling class in the perpetuation of those evils."

The Youth Legislature will discuss and take action on a program advocating: abolition of the poll tax; enactment of an FEPC law; passage of federal anti-lynching legislation; equality in education by eliminating segregation; end of the degrading practices of "white supremacy"; defeat of UMT and all attempts to militarize American youth.

FINLEY WILSON, JUDGE JOSEPH J. RAINEY, Z. ALEXANDER LOOBY TO SPEAK AT SOUTHERN YOUTH LEGISLATURE

The Weekly Review

BIRMINGHM, ALABAMA—Delegates gathering for the 8th Conference of the Southern Negro Youth Congress to be held in Birmingham, Alabama on April 30, May 1 and 2, will hear J. Finley Wilson Grand Exalted Ruler of the I. B. P. O. E of W, Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville attorney and Judge Joseph H. Rainey, candidate for Congress.

Mr. Wilson and Judge Rainey, will speak on the opening night of the conference. Judge Rainey has been a civic leader in Philadelphia for a number of years. He is a member of the North Philadelphia Civic League and President of the Philadelphia NAACP. He has been a magistrate in the city court of Philadelphia since 1938 and is now a candidate for Congressional District.

Attorney Looby who will be a guest speaker on Saturday is a graduate of Howard University and Columbia University. He is a member of the national legal committee of the NAACP and a former head of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. He conducted the trial in the celebrated Columbia, Tennesse riot case.

Taylor Vows Court Fight Over Arrest

Des Moines, Iowa

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. (U.P.)—Senator Glen H. Taylor (Dem., Idaho), third party vice-presidential candidate, Sunday left Birmingham with a promise to return Tuesday to fight the city's race segregation law to the U. S. supreme court.

The senator left by plane less than 24 hours after being arrested, fingerprinted and booked on a disorderly conduct charge.

Accuses Police.

Taylor charged he was roughed up by police who arrested him for trying to enter a Negro youth meeting through a door marked "Negroes."

Police claimed he had framed the whole thing to get publicity.

Taylor was freed under $100 bond and his trial was set for Tuesday night.

"Because of urgent senate business I am returning to Washington immediately," Taylor said. "I shall be back Tuesday afternoon to face charges of disorderly conduct illegally pressed against me by Birmingham police.

"My arrest and manhandling is a blatant violation of my constitutional rights. The local segregation ordinance is unconstitutional and we are prepared to carry this fight to the United States supreme court."

Police Commissioner Eugene Connor pointed out Taylor was not charged with specific violation of the segregation ordinance, but with disorderly conduct.

4 Others Arrested.

However, four other persons at the Southern Negro Youth congress had been arrested for violations of the ordinance earlier Saturday. Taylor, running mate of Henry Wallace, had been scheduled to address the congress which adjourned after Taylor's arrest.

Taylor said arresting officers pushed, hit, shoved and searched him and "treated me very rough."

Connor said it was "apparent that Senator Taylor went to this meeting to cause trouble." The Register

Taylor arrived on a scene that was charged with tension over the segregation and Communist issues. The youth congress is listed in department of justice files as Communist-dominated.

Taylor said he walked to the Negro entrance of the meeting hall but "found my way blocked by a burly policeman. He informed me that this was the colored entrance. I told him it did not make any difference to me and started in.

Des Moines, Iowa

"He suddenly grabbed me, and they tell me that five other fine physical specimens came to his assistance. They pushed me off the porch. One clasped his hands and hit me with his elbows. They shoved me bodily into the automobile."

Taylor got a few scratches in the encounter.

Taylor said he was searched and "not gently" at the city jail and was advised to "keep your mouth shut, buddy," when he tried to talk with his secretary after his arrest.

But Connor said Taylor "started to enter the meeting through the colored entrance and was asked by police to go to the white entrance. This he refused to do and tried to shoulder his way into the colored entrance.

Group Warned.

"At that time police put him under arrest. This was exactly what he wanted because he was looking for notoriety and a big splurge in the newspapers."

Connor had warned the group previously that he would tolerate no spreading of Communist literature during the session, nor would Negroes be permitted to sit with white audiences.

★ ★ ★

At Kansas City, Mo., Henry A. Wallace Sunday said the arrest of Taylor dramatizes the hypocrisy of spending billions in the name of freedom abroad while freedom is trampled here at home.

Des Moines, Iowa

Wallace said he had telegraphed Taylor:

The Register

"The Associated Press reports that you met with violence in carrying out the new party policy of opposing the undemocratic and criminal practices of racial discrimination and segregation. I hope that when you get back to Washington you will raise the question with your senate colleague Lister Hill of Alabama, who so ardently supports the arms appropriations, draft, and other military measures.

Segregation Law To Be Observed At Session Here

Birmingham, Ala.

Connor Serves Notice To Negro Conference, Sen. Taylor To Speak

Birmingham's segregation laws will be enforced at the three-day convention here of the Southern Negro Youth Conference, which will be addressed by Sen. Glen Taylor.

This was emphasized today by Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor after the commissioner and police officers had questioned a white woman and two Negro organizers of the Southern Youth Legislature, sponsored by the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Connor said he had served notice on the Rev. Luke Beard, pastor of the Negro Baptist Church at 16th Street and Sixth Avenue, North, where the "Legislature" will be held Friday, Saturday and Sunday, that "no mingling of the races will be permitted."

* * *

THE COMMISSIONER SAID THE WOMAN, who gave her name as Mrs. Hendrick Jan Newhouse, 58, and two Negroes taken into custody with her and questioned several hours by officers, likewise had been warned no violation of segregation ordinances would be permitted.

Negroes picked up and questioned were Louis E. Burnham, executive secertary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and Steven Edley, 18, who gave his address as 217 Eighth Avenue, North. All three were released after questioning.

The Times

Sen. Taylor, running mate of Henry Wallace on the third party ticket, is to address the Negro gathering Saturday night. He is scheduled to speak at 1:30 p.m. Saturday at Tuscaloosa under joint sponsorship of the Amreican Veterans Committee and Student Forum.

Joanna Tylee, publicity director of the Jefferson-County-For-Wallace Committee, said Sen. Taylor would appear as a guest speaker at the Negro convention. She said Taylor would meet Sunday afternoon with local Wallace supporters.

Birmingham, Ala.

"WE HAVE MADE IT PLAIN to those holding this meeting that segregation laws will be enforced," said Commissioner Connor. "We don't want any misunderstandnig."

Connor pointed out that the Southern Negro Youth Congress has been branded a Communist-front organization and asserted that this convention "definitely has a Communist tinge to it." He cited the fact that circulars advertising the three-day meeting contain a cartoon which was published in the April 18 issue of The Daily Worker, New York Communist publication.

Mrs. Newhouse, who gave her address as 1122 Eighth Avenue, North, also is known as Johanna Newhouse. She is listed by this name as one of the prospective Wallace Progressive Party presidential elector candidates on pe-

Negro Church Pastor Tells Connor Decision Is That It's 'Not Advisable'

The three-day convention of the Southern Negro Youth Conference will not be held at the Negro Bap-

Youth Sessions Will Not Be Held

tion laws would be enforced at the convention, which will be addressed by Henry Wallace's running mate, Sen. Glen Taylor.

The commissioner, who asserted "this convention definitely has a Communist tinge to it," said he did not know where white and Negroes planning the session would meet. It previously had been reported the convention, described as the "Southern Youth Legislature" sponsored by the Southern Negro Youth Congress, would be held in the Negro Masonic Temple. 4-28-48

* * *

CONNOR RECEIVED from Beard a copy of a letter addressed to Louis E. Burnham, executive secretary of the Negro Youth Congress, which stated in part:

"After careful consideration, the matter of the assembling of the Southern Negro Youth Congress at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church April 30 through May 2, 1948, in the face of city authorities' resistance to the meeting expressed in their resorting to the execution of the law on the statute book regulating the meeting together of Negro and white people in public gatherings, using police officers to prevent white folks from entering the meeting with Negroes we have decided that it is not advisable to hold the meeting at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, less we destroy a noble principle for which this church stands. This is an open-door church, barring no one, regardless of race, creed or color from entering any service held here, condoning no segregation in public gatherings."

With regard to this letter, Commissioner Connor pointed out the convention was not a religious meeting. He had served notice on Beard that the "legislature" planned for Friday, Saturday and Sunday must not violate segregation ordinances and that "no mingling of the races will be permitted." The News

Connor served this warning after police officers had taken a white woman and two Negroes into custody for questioning in connection with plans for the convention. The trio was later released. Wed.

"We have made it plain that segregation laws will be enforced," said Connor. "We don't want any misunderstanding." 4-28-48

Sen. Taylor, who is scheduled to speak at 1:30 p.m. Saturday at Tuscaloosa, is to address the Negro conference Saturday night. Joanna Tylee, Wallace campaign publicity worker here, said Taylor would huddle with Wallace supporters in Birmingham Sunday afternoon.

Burnham said the "conference will be held, but we are not prepared to announce the place." He added that the convention would be held "in accordance with Birmingham laws." Birmingham Ala.

ALABAMA

Time March 15 48

Anything but Gentlemanly

In the Deep South last week, self-righteous bigotry made votes for Wallace. Barnstorming through Alabama, Senator Glen Taylor, Henry Wallace's running mate, dropped in on a Birmingham meeting of the Communist-front Southern Negro Youth Congress. It was a small meeting—one hundred Negroes and whites gathered in a seedy little Negro church in the heart of the Negro district. But policemen guarded the doors; others prowled the darkness outside. Police Commissioner Eugene ("Bull") Connor had declared roundly: "There's not enough room in town for Bull and the Commies." 5-10-48

When Taylor arrived, a burly patrolman blocked the main door, over which some one had placed a sign, "Negroes." "This is the colored entrance," he said, "the white entrance is around the side." Taylor ignored him, tried to brush past. Four detectives closed in. They hustled Taylor to a patrol car and shoved him in. At the police station, Senator Taylor was booked for "disorderly conduct" (for violating Alabama's segregation laws) and searched. When he protested, a cop growled: "Keep your mouth shut, buddy." Released on bond, he was ordered to stand trial this week. Said Senator Taylor: "They treated me very rough—anything but gentlemanly. God help the ordinary man!" Time

Birmingham News

Living Democracy

To the Editor of The News:

The Birmingham News is to be commended in its publishing the many letters in favor of and against Sen. Taylor's recent arrest and conviction of a disorderly conduct charge. Each side has some strong points, so much so that it is hard for a newcomer to ascertain who is right. Furthermore, it proves how easy it is to make a mountain of a molehill.

If white and colored entering a building through the same door, as Sen. Taylor attempted to do at a church, is considered an act of disorderly conduct, then the city of Birmingham is forcing everyone who enters the City Hall to commit the same act of disorderly conduct, because white and colored enter the same door of every department there. In the courtroom they separate on the inside, of course. White and colored enter the same door on streetcars and buses also, and again they separate after getting inside. Sen. Taylor might have intended to separate on the inside likewise.

Birmingham Ala.

It is inconceivable that Sen. Taylor, knowing the law as he does, would willfully oppose a law that he thought to be just and uniform in its operation. Here is how irregular that law is: It is lawful for both races to enter the same door at other places, including the City Hall, but it is a crime for both races to enter the same door of a church. Mar 6-3-48

It is a wonder that some of the people who advocate this kind of law and claim to be so "lily white" have not brought charges against the city for compelling them to enter the City Hall through the same door with colored. This could be remedied, of course. A change could be made. But it would necessitate the expenditure of a large amount of money that can remain in the treasury.

I do not believe Sen. Taylor loves the Negro because of the mere fact of being a Negro. I do not believe he loves them beyond the fact that they are human beings. I would rather look upon his actions as being sympathetic to the underprivileged at home as well as abroad. A lot more people could be more sympathetic toward the underprivileged at home as they are sympathetic toward the ones abroad if they would dismiss prejudice instead of entertaining it, and obey the Golden Rule. The trouble is they want to do unto others, but don't want others to do unto them.

Some people still think the Negro has no right to be free. So long as these ideals prevail, why prentend to be democratic? Like Christianity, democracy is a life to be lived, not to be preached or talked about and not lived. Bus

HOWARD H. CRUIKSHANK.
124 Fourth Avenue, Southwest.

Right Treatment

The Constitution

Editor Constitution: I must take sharp issue with your criticism of the act of the Birmingham police, in arresting Glen Taylor.

There are people who flout the laws on racial separation, by sitting in places reserved for Negroes, and eating in Negro restaurants. I believe that the Atlanta police were wrong in letting Taylor get by with his act there, and that the Birmingham police were right in putting him in the jug. If we allow one race to violate this law, we give the other race an excuse to do the same. Furthermore, such things are an insult to the dignity of the Negro race. Atlanta, Ga.

I agree with you thoroughly in all views on injustice. I do think, however, that your paper has used the word "Klan" rather promiscuously. I never knew any member of the KKK. I hold no brief for the organization. If, however, some one were to spread a sheet over a bull calf, one wonders if The Atlanta Constitution would not come out with a story with this headline: Klansman butts hole in barnyard fence." Fine.

Griffin. 5-14-48 C. B. NICHOLS.

Unwise Act

The Constitution

Editor Constitution: I shall not vote for Sen. Taylor and I have not taken sides in the Birmingham case, for I feel we Americans often make government difficult by taking sides without enough facts. Suspended judgment is better than ill-considered opinion. Atlanta, Ga.

I do, however, question the wisdom, if not the right, of a civil law that tells "free citizens" what doors and seats they shall use in a Christian building. It was Christ who taught us as sons of God the value of the individual, and whether we realize it or not our democracy is founded on the teachings of Christ. Fine.

Non-Christians as well as Christians should be ever alert that the values on which our nation was founded be taught and upheld if we would preserve our present form of government.

Let us live up to our democratic profession if we wish other nations to trust and follow us.

Atlanta. 5-12-48 JULIEN ATWOOD IVES.

About Many Things

To the Editor of The News:

With regard to your May 2 issue, your choice of a headline seems to me to be rather stupid. Sen. Taylor shows that he is not a true American by deliberately violating a law after being told. The News

My stand on segregation of Negroes and whites is this: Keep segregation as we go on toward our goal of a better world.

Say, how about printing something to get the citizens of the Magic City interested in replacing the zoo at Avondale Park, and also to repair the baseball grandstand at East Birmingham Park. And also have the City Garbage Department pick up piles of trash that are placed near trash cans. Fine.

Birmingham, Ala. M. L. KENERLY.
738 North 39th Street. 5-7-48

'Commissar Connor'

To the Editor of The News:

The impoliteness and brutality of police to helpless people, with the tacit consent or indifference of the community, is not a pretty story, but it is a very old one.

Isn't it a slightly new departure in the United States for the police to pull in a responsible citizen to be questioned about political beliefs? Mr. Connor must think he is a commissar rather than a commissioner.

Mr. Connor is an elected official. Not for a moment would he so behave except that he thinks that it is the way approved by the "leading" citizens. One wonders, not where they will lead, but rather where they think they will lead. The News

It is even amusing that the greatest haters of communism are the greatest imitators and promoters of the Russian approach to it. Fine

5-7-48 HELEN JORDAN COWIN.
4119 Cliff Road. Birmingham, Ala.

Train is another case. We would have sacrificed much more than we would have gained had we knuckled under to the rantings of the rabble-rousers who for their own personal aggrandizement would make the white race bow the knee to the few.

Your attitude and your stand on such matters makes one wonder just how many of the stockholders of The Birmingham News are Negroes, or how many of them and the officers of The News can truly trace their lineage through an unbroken line of white blood.

You may rest assured that I am voting the straight white ticket in spite of all your efforts. Fine. 5-7-48 L. E. NEWMAN.
7419 Paris Avenue.

SENATOR TAYLOR TALKS AFTER ARREST—Senator Glen Taylor of Idaho, vice-presidential candidate on Henry Wallace's third party ticket, broadcasts at a radio station in Birmingham, Ala., after his arrest. He was taken into custody by police as he entered a meeting of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. Police Chief Floyd Eddins said Taylor was charged with breach of the peace for violating a Birmingham segregation law by attempting to enter the meeting in a church through an entrance designated for Negroes. Eddins said the Senator was requested to use the entrance for white people, but refused. (AP photo.)

A Connor Supporter

To the Editor of The News:

For the last 40 years I have come in contact with Negroes and feel qualified to speak a word about the subject. I know enough about them to know that they are proud of their race and intend to keep themselves together. Birmingham has very good Negroes who are progressive and worthwhile citizens. Our Birmingham schools for Negroes are as good as anywhere and our Negroes are taking advantage of this great opportunity to make good citizens out of themselves.

Sen. Taylor was just wasting his time with the intelligent persons of all races with his flimsy political promises and pretended interest in their future. He lost votes by coming to Birmingham, for he has the wrong conception of our Southern Negroes. They are not that ignorant.

I am sure the intelligent of all races are very proud to know we have a man of so much intelligence and foresight as Mr. Connor has shown in executing the authority of his office. They are doubly thankful to him for preventing the less intelligent ones to be influenced by any person who judges them to be fools who can be led like a dog on a chain. Thanks to Mr. Connor, Sen. Taylor did not get the chance to do so.

I feel confident the fine people of Birmingham, in appreciation of Mr. Connor's interest in all races, will give him more votes in the next election than any Birmingham commissioner has ever polled in one election. The less intelligent are small in number, which is contrary to the thinking of the less intelligent above the Mason-Dixon line.

Fairfield, Ala. E. C. BLALOCK.

The New Party Finds A Windfall In Alabama

BIRMINGHAM'S extreme race segregation law, which in certain items borders on the absurd, is simply made to order for Senator GLEN TAYLOR and his purposes. The running mate of HENRY WALLACE was arrested down in that Alabama citadel of white supremacy for trying to enter a meeting through a door marked "Negro." And your guess is as good as ours as to the number of votes for WALLACE, TAYLOR and the new party all the resulting publicity will mean.

According to the dispatches, it was a small meeting in an obscure church. The Senator was to speak to a group assembled by a Negro youth organization, and there were no headlines in that. He may or may not have known a fact which many a visitor to Birmingham has learned from experience. This is that the segregation law is hauled out and police appear ostentatiously at gathering places whenever a meeting is planned that sounds "furrin" or promiscuous to the local powers, and we don't mean altogether the police. At any rate, the Idaho minstrel-statesman did exactly the thing to lift the occasion out of obscurity. He insisted on going through the wrong door, though warned by the police guard that the white entrance was on the other side.

Perhaps, of course, the situation may have struck the Senator's sense of the ridiculous. You couldn't blame him, but that's the way Birmingham is. When it segregates, it segregates. It's going to protect even a Vice Presidential candidate from himself, even in a church. But perhaps also the Senator was quick to see a change in a million.

He got himself collared and, to hear his story, manhandled. He was hauled to jail, finger-printed and held under $100 bond. He was an hour late making his speech at the church, which he presumably entered on the second try through the segregated door. Anyhow, he had made his point, and we shouldn't doubt that in some places he got a bigger play in the Sunday newspapers than Citation. Now he's going back, Senate business permitting, with the loud intention of standing trial and appealing the law to the Supreme Court as unconstitutional.

As to the latter, we wish him luck. The thing has long needed doing and the farcical nature of the law's occasional enforcement should long ago been called to the country's attention. However, we do wish it had been done under other circumstances.

Negro Congress Is Investigated

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The Justice Department said Saturday it is making inquiries to find out whether any federal civil rights law was violated at the recent meeting of the Southern Negro Youth Congress in Birmingham, Ala.

The sessions were marked by the arrest of Senator Taylor (D) Idaho vice presidential running mate of Henry Wallace, when he attempted to enter the meeting place through an entrance marked for use of Negroes. Charged with disorderly conduct, Taylor was fined $50 in police court and given a suspended jail sentence.

The Justice Department said it has received "a number of requests" to look into the circumstances surrounding the holding of the Congress, and is now assembling reports "to get a general background picture."

"This is a preliminary inquiry to find out if there was any civil right violation coming within the federal statues," the department said.

In response to an inquiry, officials stated, that the reports being assembled deal with the entire meeting, rather than the Taylor incident specifically.

Four Arrested At Negro Youth Sessions Here

Three White Persons Charged As Breaking Segregation Laws

Birmingham police Saturday afternoon arrested three white persons, participants in the Southern Negro Youth Conference, on charges of violating the city segregation laws.

Those arrested were:

Dr. James Dombrowski, 51, New Orleans, executive director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Miss Doris Senk, 26, New York City, representing American Youth for a Free World.

Eddie Fowrey, 25, Mobile, representing the National Maritime Union.

Dombrowski and Miss Senk were speakers at the meeting. Fowrey was a conference delegate.

Also arrested was the Rev. H. Douglas Oliver, pastor of Alliance Gospel Tabernacle, 1531 Seventh Avenue, North, scene of the meeting.

All were taken directly to City Jail, where bond was fixed at $100 each. They did not make bond immediately.

* * *

THE CONFERENCE PROGRAM continued after the arrests. Those attending the meeting said Dombrowski and Miss Senk were seated on the platform and Fowrey was seated on a bench marked "white." They said the Rev. Oliver was in a hall at the church when the officers arrived.

Those participating in the arrests were Capt. Marcus Hancock, Sgts. Jamie Moore and C. F. Batchelder, and Detective Paul E. McMahon.

For Saturday night's sessions, featuring Sen. Glen Taylor, of Idaho, as principal speaker, the conference sessions were moved to St. Luke's A. M. E. Church, Twenty-Eighth Avenue and North Twenty-First Street. Arrangements to move the sessions had been made before the arrests.

In his speech prepared for delivery Saturday night, Sen. Taylor sharply criticized Democrats and Republicans alike for failure in the past to enact civil rights legislation.

He said their record on such legislation is "shameful."

The vice presidential candidate on the Henry Wallace ticket said: "I have been sitting in the Senate watching the two old parties play political football with the issue of civil rights.

"Just as with peace and security, every four years their platforms are full of high-sounding declarations on civil rights to appeal to voters—but in the years between campaigns they are strangely hesitant about enacting any of the laws they promise so faithfully in campaign years.

"Even the most liberal members of both parties get an attack of political palsy or are assailed by obscure doubts when it comes to passing laws that will protect rights guaranteed by the constitution."

THE THIRD PARTY CANDIDATE said before the Republicans and Democrats write their new platforms, "both parties should be forcibly reminded there are three pieces of legislation on which they can act first to show their interest."

These, he said, are the anti-poll tax and anti-lynching bills and fair employment practices legislation.

"To these three," he continued, "I would add one other bill which must be defeated—the bill voted by the Senate Judiciary Committee just two weeks ago to evade the Supreme Court decision guaranteeing equal educational rights for Negroes by setting up a regional medical school."

The bill to set up regional schools for Negroes was proposed by the Southern Governors Conference.

"This is a simple test of the sincerity of both old parties," Taylor said. He predicted "the Republicans for action on civil rights and not to work in equality.

"We do not proposed to permit merely talk, just as it is the only party that offers the voter the America to develop its youth for

"Our new party," he said, "is ica where youth of all races and only party that offers the vot creeds can have a chance for a of America opportunity to vote decent education and opportunity

"We are trying to build an American democrats, he said, chance to vote for peace and pros can express some doubt about perity, not merely lip service to sincerity of the Democratic Party these aims."

the issues of civil rights."

new atom fodder or storm troopers for fascism on the Hitler model."

Negro Withdraws Offer For Use Of His Church

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—(AP)—A Negro church withdrew Wednesday its offer for use of the church by the Southern Negro Youth Congress after a police warning that white and Negro delegates would be segregated.

The Congress is scheduled to meet Friday through Sunday.

Louis E. Burnham, executive secretary of the Congress, said the "conference will be held, but we are not prepared to announce the place." He added the sessions will be held "in accordnace with Birmingham laws." Thurs

Police Commissioner Eugene Connor earlier notified the Congress that he would enforce city ordinances requiring that whites and Negroes be seated separately at public gatherings. 4-29-48

This was followed by a statement from the Rev. Luke Beard, pastor of the 16th Street Negro Baptist Church, that the meetings, scheduled for the church, could not be held there.

Negro Youth Congress Without Meeting Plans In Mobile Controversy

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala Sat. 5-1-48

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—(AP)—The Southern Negro Youth Congress, scheduled to convene here over the week-end, was still without a meeting place Friday following two days of controversy with Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor.

Louis E. Burnham, conference executive director, said a telegram had been sent to President Truman, Atty. Gen. Tom Clark, U. S. Senator Lister Hill (D) Alabama, and Rep. Laurie C. Battle (D) Alabama, asking "immediate assistance."

The telegram charged Connor with using "every type of intimidation" to "deprive our organization of the right of free assemblage."

The wire further asserted that Connor that he had "the support of the Ku Klux Klan in his efforts." Sat.

Connor denied saying this:

Burnham said the conference had planned to meet at the St. John's A. M. E. Church here. The Rev. H. R. Hughes of that church said that Connor told him he would be subject to arrest under the city's segregation laws if the meeting included a mixed audience. The Advertiser

Previously, the conference had been moved from a Negro Baptist church and from the Negro Masonic Temple. The Rev. Luke Beard, pastor of the church, informed Connor that "it was not advisable" to hold the conference there. Montgomery, Ala

Senator Glen Taylor (R) Idaho, Henry Wallace's running mate for the presidency, is scheduled to address the conference Saturday night. 5-1-48

Taylor Is Free On Bond; Goes To Washington

The Advertiser

He Will Return Tuesday; Intends Taking 'Test' Case To Supreme Court

Montgomery, Ala

BIRMINGHAM — (AP) — Sen Glen Taylor (D), Idaho, was free on bond Sunday after his arrest Saturday night as he attempted to enter a meeting of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. Mon

Hearing on charges of disorderly conduct growing out of this city's racial segregation laws was set for Tuesday night in police court. 5-3-48

Taylor, vice presidential candidate on Henry Wallace's third party ticket, left Birmingham by plane for Washington at 4:25 p.m. (EST).

He issued the following statement:

"Because of urgent Senate business, I am returning to Washington immediately. I shall be back Tuesday afternoon to face the charges of disorderly conduct illegally pressed against me by Birmingham police.

Violation Of Right

"My arrest and manhandling . . . is a blatant violation of my constitutional right. The local segregation ordinance is unconstitutional and we are prepared to carry this test case to the United States Supreme Court."

Another meeting of the Negro Youth Congress was slated for Sunday. The Advertiser

Separate entrances had been provided Saturday for Negroes and whites for a meeting at the Alliance Gospel Tabernacle, a Negro church where Taylor was to speak. Montgomery Ala.

When Taylor arrived at the church, Patrolman W. W. Casey stopped the senator as he was going through the Negro entrance. Casey said Taylor attempted to push him aside. Mon

The senator was arrested and taken to a jail where he was charged with disorderly conduct by Police Chief Floyd Eddins. He was fingerprinted and released on $100 bond. 5-3-48

Taylor claimed he was "treated pretty roughly." A police spokesman said the arrest was "exactly what he wanted because he was looking for notoriety."

Wasn't Going To Speak

The Idaho senator said he had gone to the meeting to tell the mixed audience of about 100 Negroes and 20 white persons he would not deliver the address he had prepared because he disapproved of segregation.

A radio address by Taylor, scheduled for 10:30 p.m. (EST) Saturday night was delayed until 11:45 p.m. by what he termed a "little adventure." 5-3-48

Young People Speak Up

To the Editor of The News:

With reference to the public reaction to Mr. Connor's stand on the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and more particularly on the attitude of Sen. Taylor toward the Birmingham segregation ordinance, it is perhaps permissible for us who are white college students and therefore "too young to know," to raise a protest. Our protest, we are quite certain, will sound adolescent to our elders—or to some of them—but some of us were not "too young" to fight a war, in spite of the fact that we were under the impression at that time that certain values in our democratic philosophy were in danger. The News

To some of us, perhaps, Sen. Taylor's political views are not in harmony with our own. That point is not important. It is extremely important, it seems to us, that Sen. Taylor's views of the Southern Negro Youth Congress are not in harmony with those of the police commissioner. The evidence is incomplete, but the press reports on the incident seem to indicate a possibility that the senator was not arrested for "disorderly conduct," but for reason of his political views, which, in the eyes of the police commissioner, are undesirable.

The implications of such a situation should be obvious. If a police organization has the power to forcibly suppress a citizen who is a member of a rival political group, then is our "land of liberty" an hypocrisy. Our limited experience and our public school education had led us to assume that any citizen had an "inalienable" right to hold whatever political view he chose, short of a revolutionary one, and that it was the task of law enforcement agencies to protect that right. Apparently we (and our interpretation of the aim of the Founding Fathers) were wrong. 5-2-48

We do not feel that Mr. Connor is correct in assuming that all loyal white Southerners are behind him in his position. Certainly we are not behind him. His action in this case is far too short of what we believe justice or law enforcement to include. Birmingham Ala

Signed) Joyce Sassaman, Hope Robinson, Donald Warren, Merlee Wagner, William D. Ferguson, Jim Harkins, Frank Grisham, Anthony Rizzo, Paul Carter, David Sperling, Raleigh Palmer, Fred C. Robinson, Morwenna Robinson, Warren Coleman, James Harris, Elinor Warren, Frieda Reed, John J. Keyes, Muncy Abrams, Howard Posey. Univ.

BIRMINGHAM: SUDETENLAND

The Advertiser Montgomery Ala

Birmingham seems usually to have difficulties with its race relations that are not experienced by Montgomery.

The Advertiser 5-3-48

The Freedom Train stop in Birmingham was recently canceled because of the city's segregation ordinance and self-conscious administration thereof. In Montgomery a sensible City Commission refused to make nothing into something. The Train stopped here, was open to the citizenry and there was never an incident.

Now Birmingham has clumsily allowed Senator Glen Taylor, who is running on the ticket with Wallace as candidate for vice-president, to go croaking over the country that he is a martyr, having been roughed up by the police when he tried to enter the colored section of a Birmingham audience. Taylor was fingerprinted and slightly injured. The Advertiser

Senator Taylor is the Idaho cowboy who tried to ride from Boise to Washington. Some months ago he rode his pony up to the Capitol to call on Folsom. Montgomery, Ala

Taylor is a crumb and an irresponsible opportunitist like Wallace. But he is glib and painful as it is, you cannot fail to imagine him stirring Harlem and similar districts with stories of his treatment at the hands of Birmingham cops. He will sound like Hitler screeching over the Sudeten Germans. Mon. 5-3-48

How Youth Defied Terror To Organize a Meeting

The Worker New York, N. Y. Sun. 5-23-48

By Abner W. Berry

The Birmingham policemen who attended the two-day session of the Youth Legislature on May 1-2 weren't interested in protecting the participants. Their chief, Commissioner Eugene ("Bull") Connor had worked for weeks to prevent the meeting taking place. He had been thwarted in his attempts to kill civil rights entirely by 100 Negro youths and three white persons who supported them seated in a small frame church on the rim of Birmingham's business district.

The night before faced with no meeting place after having travelled hundreds of miles, the delegates secured the little church and, to prevent police intimidation of the minister, notified each other personally. Police were surprised on Saturday morning when the meeting was discovered in progress. The delegates and their friends were elated. They had won an important victory.

The cops and their leader, Captain Marcus Handcock, couldn't understand their spirit. They couldn't understand how it was that with every church and hall closed to them by threats of violence this church was secured. Above all they couldn't understand how the youngsters had evaded the tapped telephones and stoolpigeons, thereby keeping the Saturday morning meeting place a secret.

But here they were. The delegates had gone about their work like a well functioning underground—and won.

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CROWDS GATHERED outside the small frame structure where they met and mumbled admiration for the spirit and pluck of the boys and girls who had defeated, for once, the goosestepping Connor. Inside Captain Marcus heard strange speeches which he didn't understand. The Worker

Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, a civic and political leader from So. Carolina, a mature, staunch patron of the youth, spoke: "I feel more like fighting today than ever. . . . Now the Constitution is being declared subversive, but I'm determined to see that the Constitution is carried out." New York, N.Y.

Dr. James Dombrowski, a white southerner from New Orleans, representing the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, told them: "Men will never be free in the South until Jimcrow has been destroyed. . . . That day is near. . . . Connor fears the new day that is just around the corner." Sun. 5-23-48

A young insurance man said that he couldn't welcome the delegates to his city in the name of "Bull" Connor, the ministers, the labor movement and "white friends," but that he could welcome them in the name of all of those "who are for the right."

★

CAPTAIN MARCUS was puzzled by all of this. He was puzzled even more when he heard Dr. Oliver Cromwell Cox, the scholarly professor of sociology and economics at Tuskegee Institute, denounce segregation as "a weapon in the hands of the ruling class" for the exploitation of the masses. The Worker

Here he was . . . half snarling at a group which had been told to disperse before they gathered. But they were still here. This was new. And—to him and his masters—this was bad. New York, N.Y.

So he stopped Dr. Cox and ordered the arrests of three white persons present — Doris Senk, of New York, who reported on the World Youth Congress, Dr. James Dombrowski, and Edward Fowrey, a young Mobile seaman of the National Maritime Union. Sun.

They were charged with violating the Birmingham segregation ordinances. The hubbub created by the arrests soon died down and the meeting continued as steps were taken to bail the three out.

A part of the hubbub came when the cops rushed the kitchen of the apartment occupied by the minister's family and dragged Rev. Herbert Oliver out by the belt of his thousers. 5-23-48

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THAT NIGHT when every one reassembled to hear Sen. Glen H. Taylor the arrested four were vigorously applauded when they reentered the church. Rev. Oliver, a youthful, smooth-faced man, reiterated his belief in Christian brotherhood and his opposition to the wickedness of official persecution.

Soon after his arrest his white superiors in the church had demanded that he put the meeting out of the church or resign. He stuck by his position. The delegates then pledged to build him a new church as the first youth church in the city if he lost his charge. It was a spirited pledge accompanied by wild applause and cheers.

The four-car police detail still loitered on the sidewalk before the church and on the church lawn, causing those who entered the meeting to walk a police gauntlet. The crowd overflowed onto the front porch with others standing around the building. No one paid much attention to the police.

Upon hearing a whisper sweeping over the room—"Taylor is on his way . . ." the crowded room broke into song. The walls of the small room trembled with "We Shall Not Be Moved," "Solidarity," and other spirituals and folk songs with words matching the militancy of the group. The Worker

The singing ceased when Dr. Edward K. Weaver, president of the SNYC, and a professor at Alabama State Teachers College, announced Sen. Taylor's arrest as he sought to enter the building.

New York, N.Y.

THERE WAS NO PANIC. They finished the meeting and returned on Sunday afternoon to elect their officers and vote on resolutions. On Sunday morning Rev. B. G. Cartwright, who preached a youth sermon for them in St. Luke's Church, applauded their courage and said: **"Now is not the time for fear. If you are afraid in these times you had better dig a pit for yourself and pull the dirt in over you."**

On Monday, persons who had before been fooled by the red-scare and who previously had berated the youth congress, pressed money into the hands of Louis Burnham, its leader. Older people expressed the wish that their sons and daughters should take up some of the spirit the congress delegates had shown. And they backed this up by filling up the court at Sen. Taylor's trial the following Tuesday night. Negroes and whites mixed in the corridor of the City Hall and overflowed into the streets while 300 witnessed the proceedings in the courtroom. Sun. 5-23-48

A meeting of 100 Negro youth on May 1-2 made Alabama history by fighting back. They carried into life the state's motto: "We Dare Defend Our Rights." That motto, engraved on the Great Seal of the state was written by slaveholders. Ironically it is being demonstrated now by the descendants of slaves.

Apathetic Senate Told Of Taylor's Arrest

PM New York, N.Y. Tues. 5-4-48

By Alexander H. Uhl
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON

Normally the Senate would get pretty hot under the collar if one of its members were thrown into jail and manhandled by the police. But there were no more than half a dozen in the Chamber yesterday to listen silently as Sen. Glen Taylor (D., Ida.) recounted his adventures with the police in Birmingham, Ala., Saturday night.

The Third Party Presidential candidate will stand trial tonight in the Birmingham recorder's court on a charge of disturbing the peace which grew out of his effort to enter a Negro youth conference meeting through the entrance reserved for Negroes in violation of segation laws. Legally he faces and a possible 90 days in jail, gh the usual sentence on the neanor charge is $25 fine and pended 90-day sentence.

ocket Crowded PM

Taylor said yesterday that if he were found guilty he would take the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals where a jury trial is customary. The Circuit Court docket is crowded and it may be three or four months before such an appeal can be reached. Tues.

In his 20-minute speech, Taylor told the few Senators on the floor that after he was arrested, the police drove him by a circuitous and lonely road to the jail and that he was convinced they were trying to trap him into making some provocative move. 5-4-48

"If I had," he declared, "I am not sure that I would be talking here today, or even that I would be alive today."

Story Of Arrest

His story of the arrest was that he had gone to the meeting simply for the purpose of explaining that he would not address a segregated meeting. As he walked toward the front entrance of the building, he found it marked "Negroes," but continued to walk toward it. At the door a policeman barred the way, saying: New York, N.Y.

"Buddy you can't go in here. There's an entrance for whites at the side."

Taylor said he answered that he was not particular about those things and walked up a few steps to a porch. At this point, he said, the policeman pushed him off the porch, another one gave him a sharp jab with his elbow and a third hurled him across the lawn.

Didn't Resist PM

He tumbled over a low fence, tearing his suit, cutting a finger and bruising his leg. He insisted that he had made no move to resist and entered a waiting automobile peaceably. New York, N.Y.

When he eventually reached the jail, he was searched but was not fingerprinted.

"I didn't get a private call as befitted a Senator," he added jocularly, "but was put in a bull pen, and I must say that the folks in it were a lot better than some of the people outside." Tues.

While in the jail he said that he heard a policeman shout at a Negro: "Turn around here, nigger, before I knock your head off," and that he was told of examples of police brutality there.

The South Today 5-4-48

"So that is America today, the America is losing us more friends South at least," he concluded. than all the money of the Marshall "This fascist technique of per- Plan is buying for us." secuting anybody opposed to the *status quo* is permeating America. The Government and the Senate on both sides of the aisle have a great responsibility to bear in permitting American freedom to be destroyed. "In India they are trying to abolish the caste system. Here demagogues are making it stronger than ever. Racial discrimination in

Court Upholds Segregation Law But Frees Birmingham Defendants

The Worker New York, N.Y. Sun. 6-27-48

By Mary Southard

BIRMINGHAM.—Jimcrow took a beating in this Big Steel town on June 11, when four persons charged with violating the city's segregation ordinance were found "not guilty" by Judge Oliver Hall in city police court.

These four persons had been arrested on May 1 while attending the Southern Negro Youth Congress meeting in the Gospel Tabernacle in the midst of a brutal campaign of terror and intimidation against the SNYC and its leadership.

They were the Rev. Herbert Oliver, courageous young Negro minister, who had given his church for the meeting; Dr. James Dombrowski, director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund; Mrs. Doris Senk Block of the World Youth Federation, all speakers; and Eddie Forrey, white NMU delegate from Mobile. 6-27-48

The police department (and all the white supremacy elements in Alabama political life back of it) which had so arrogantly invaded the peaceful assembly and arrested the four defendants, and later the same day arrested Senator Glen Taylor, were on the defensive in the hot night court room in city hall where the trial took place.

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IN SPITE OF THE FACT that the city attorney and the three police witnesses made every effort to show that the fantastically involved segregation ordinance had been violated, the judge chose to issue a verdict of "not guilty" rather than test the constitutionality of the segregation ordinance in higher courts. The Worker

Counsel for the defendants Thomas 6 Johnson 27-48 of Macon, Georgia, made an hour long argument for dismissal of the case on the grounds that the constitutional rights of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and freedom of religious worship were violated by the city segregation ordinance and its carrying out by the police. He was assisted by Arthur Shoes, leading Alabama Negro attorney, and Robert Trawick, white Birmingham lawyer, with Emmanuel Block of the Civil Rights Congress as consultant. New York, N.Y.

★

MR. JOHNSON, citing numerous decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, argued that police power must not be used as a cloak for invasion of civil rights, and that the very effort to say how people shall assemble, as in a segregation ordinance, is a violation of such rights. The ordinance, he said, was directed toward preventing the free association of white and Negro citizens in peaceful assembly to petition for redress of grievances.

"By this very ordinance we are attempting to substantiate the evil theory of an inferior and a superior race," he continued, "a Hitler theory, which we have just fought a war to destroy. . . . What happens to these four people here will resound all over the world. If the United States is to assume moral leadership in the world and set an example, and help to avoid the destruction of a new war, then we in the South must learn to live together as brothers."

The Worker

THE JUDGE refused to dismiss the case, and the city went through a lengthy legal flimflam to show that the segregation ordinance was not violative of the first and 14th amendments and the Bill of Rights of the Alabama Constitution. Then the judge, after a tedious peroration in defense of white supremacy and segregation and Hitler, contradicted himself by pronouncing the defendants not guilty. Sun. 6-27-48

The judge, the police officers present, the whole courtroom had an air of schizophrenia when this sentence was pronounced. It was clear that they would have liked nothing better than to defend their whole system fo Jimcrow oppression of the people by meeting out a stiff sentence to those they charged with violating segregation. Yet the four defendants who had stood firm with the delegates and the leadership of the SNYC marched off without a sentence at all. The state power in Alabama, of which the Birmingham police are but a small and currently arrogantly vicious part, was afraid of having their whole sacred segregation ordinance declared unconstitutional.

New York, N.Y.

THIS VICTORY over the oppressive segregation law takes place during a time when police killings of Negro citizens are shamefully being repeated, with 10 killings in the last two-month period. It takes place when police intimidation of all who have and are supporting the SNYC and the Wallace movement and other organizations which are fighting back, continues unabated. The Worker

Louis Burnham, SNYC executive secretary, interviewed after the trial, said: New York, N.Y.

"In the acquittal of the four defendants in the segregation cases in Birmingham's police court, the people of this city and the entire nation have won a great victory.

"Faced with the possibility of a direct test of the constitutionality of the local segregation ordinance, the authorities ran for cover. Their action is a tacit admission that the infamous Section 859 of the Birmingham code would probably not stand the test of legal review in the Supreme Court of the United States. Sun. 6-27-48

"It is clear that they must resort to extra-legal, extra-constitutional means to maintain the Jimcrow oppression of the Negro people of this state.

"The police department is now resorting to such means in a series of unprecedented killings of Negro citizens in the Birmingham area. The victory in the segregation cases proves that these brutal police homicides can be stopped."

Taylor And Connor

To the Editor of The News: The News

It seems to me that Saturday night's occurrence at the Alliance Gospel Tabernacle was quite uncalled for. The fact that Sen. Glen Taylor entered the building from the front door rather than the back is, in my estimation, too small to be mentioned. The good that Sen. Taylor might do after having entered that door is what counts. I have lived in the South all my life. I have done social work in five Southern states. For the good, intelligent Negro I have the greatest respect. Educationally I feel that he should have every advantage. The educated Negro does not want social equality any more than does the white man. Birmingham, Ala.

How narrow-minded Sen. Taylor must think Birminghamians are! It is indeed pitiful that we have the man we have in office as that of commissioner of public safety. Surely we shall not be humiliated and retarded by such a man as Bull Connor much longer. The public regrets his ignorance. Perhaps he is not to blame altogether for it, but in any event it does not seem fair or just that a city the size of Birmingham should be punished and embarrassed by a man of so little intelligence.

MRS. HOPE BENNETT ROBINSON
927 South 28th Street. Sun. 5-7-48

We Are 'Rabble-Rousers!'

Birmingham, Ala.

To the Editor of The News: 6-7-48

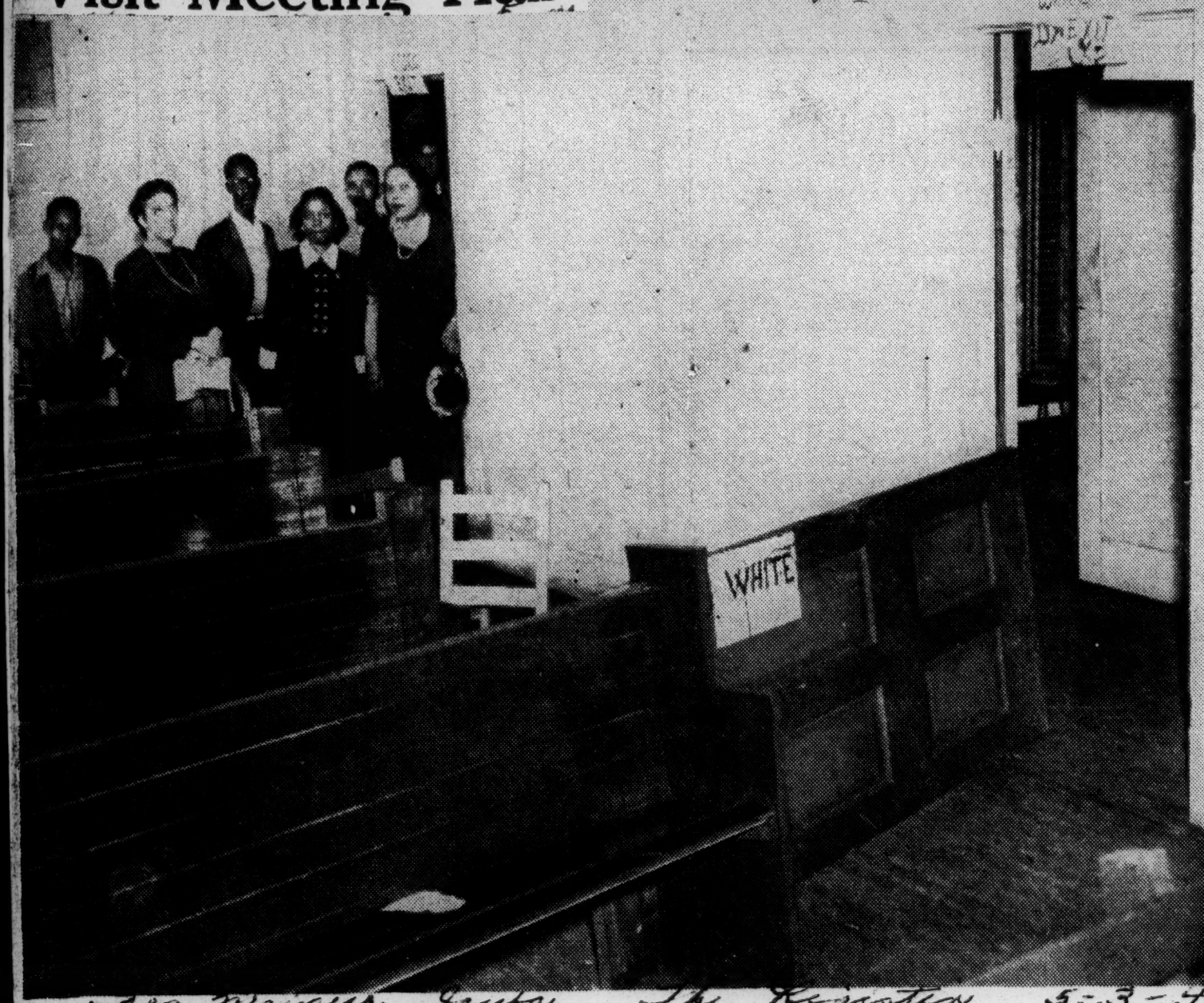
It is becoming increasingly apparent that the most certain way to gain the approval of The Birmingham News is to do or say something that is not to the best interest of white people. The News

Your editorial criticizing Mr. Connor's handling of the segregation question involved in Taylor's arrest is a case in point. He deserves nothing but the highest commendation for the restraint used in handling a man taking advantage of his position as a senator to ride roughshod over the feelings and sensibilities of all true white persons. Personally, I think a blackjack would have been more in order, because of his high position. Such actions as his could have been excused in an ignorant person, but not in a person of intelligence.

Your howling and crying over the Freedom

Senator Taylor Defies Segregation Laws to Visit Meeting Hall

The Register Mon. 5-3-48



Senator Glen Taylor (Dem., Idaho), vice-presidential candidate on Henry A. Wallace's third party ticket, is shown during broadcast at Birmingham, Ala., after arrest at session of Southern Negro Youth congress.

Des Moines, Iowa The Register 5-3-48

The Negro church where the youth group met had doorways and seating space crudely marked to comply with segregation laws of Alabama. Police stationed at the entrances prevented Senator Taylor from entering by doorway marked for Negroes, although he was to have been principal speaker. Police charged him with disorderly conduct after taking him to city jail. He was freed under $100 bond.—**WIREPHOTOS** (AP). Mon. 5-3-48

4 Progressives in Birmingham Freed

Daily Worker, New York Thu. 6-17-48

By Mary Southard

BIRMINGHAM, June 16.—Four persons charged with violating the city's segregation ordinance were found 'not guilty' by Judge Oliver Hall in city police court here. The four had been arrested May 1 while attending the Southern Negro Youth Congress meeting in the Gospel Tabernacle. They were the Rev. Herbert Oliver, courageous young Negro minister who had given his church for the meeting; Dr. James Dombrowski, director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, and Mrs. Doris Senk Block of the World Youth Federation, speakers, and Eddie Forrey, white NMU delegate from Mobile.

The police, who had so invaded the peaceful assembly and arrested the four defendants, and who later on the same day arrested Sen. Glen Taylor, were on the defensive in the hot Night Court in City Hall where the trial took place.

CHALLENGES ORDINANCE

The attorney for the defendants, Thomas Johnson of Macon, Ga., in argument, was assisted by Arthur Shoes, Alabama Negro attorney, and Robert Trawick, white Birmingham lawyer, with Emmanuel Bloch of the Civil Rights Congress as consultant. 6-17-48

Johnson, citing decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, argued police power must not be used as a cloak for invasion of civil rights, and that the very effort to say how people shall assemble, as in a segregation ordinance, is a violation of such rights.

"By this very ordinance we are attempting to substantiate the evil theory of an inferior and a superior race," he continued, "a Hitler theory, which we have just fought a war to destroy."

Judge Hall refused to dismiss the case, and the city went through a lengthy legal flimflam in defense of the segregation ordinance. Then the judge, after a peroration in defense of white supremacy, segregation and Hitler, contradicted himself by pronouncing the defendants not guilty. 6-17-48

Louis Burnham, SNYC executive secretary, declared after the trial: "The acquittal is a tacit admission that the infamous Section 859 of the Birmingham code would probably not stand the test of legal review in the U. S. Supreme Court.

RALPH McGILL

The Constitution

Trapped Again, In the Usual Trap

Atlanta, Ga.
Tues 5-11-48

It is odd, and also tragic, how we here in the South seem determined to knock ourselves out.

We have become so sensitive that we leap to the defense of our morons and their moronic acts, merely because they are ours. We defend thoughtless and even stupid acts which bring down upon our heads deserved condemnation and criticism.

Some among us have been led to defend lynchings and brutalities or to engage in the ridiculous argument that they are no worse than gang lynchings in the East. They are not, of course, but that is not at all the point, nor do they wash away our own sins. We fall for every trap set to needle us into being foolish.

Negative The worst feature of our Southernism is that we believe many good and constructive things, but we never rise up and announce a positive program. We sit back and await some anti-Southern criticism and spring to its defense. We have won, therefore, the reputation of always being against something. We need to be for something.

Tues

So, we were led to defend slavery in the 1850s, and thereby put ourselves on the wrong side of a moral issue. We have made enormous progress in race relations with attendant positive changes in Southern attitudes and thought, but they have been obscured and, to a degree, nullified by our furious defense of wrong, merely because it is our wrong, and by the actions of some of our people which have disastrous results. 5-11-48

Birmingham All this is by way of introduction to the fact that the Russians took the recent Southern episode in Birmingham, Ala., and printed it in their papers and put it on their radio.

That episode was the case of Sen. Glen Taylor, running mate of Henry Wallace, who was arrested in Birmingham for seeking to enter a public building through the entrance marked for Negroes. Police blocked him and, apparently, pushed him around somewhat.

They then took him to jail and forced him to put up a bond. Later they tried and fined him.

Thoughtless Now, if I heard one person comment that it served him right, I heard, or got by mail, dozens of them.

It is this sort of thing which makes one go close the door, sit down at the desk and just sit there wondering whether there is any use going on.

The Constitution

We almost never fail to allow prejudice, as activated by some person or some group or organization, to nullify the overall political and social judgments, to say nothing of the overall social and political results. The Birmingham episode is just one in a long succession of events, such as the Klan, mobs, lynchings, and so on.

Plan Sen. Taylor was smart enough to know that if he did walk through the Negro entrance he likely would be stopped. It is very probable, and I'll bet could be proved, that it was so planned even to have some person go needle the police in advance, telling them to be on the lookout for some "radical" who was going to try to use that door.

Common sense, or just one little bit of thinking, would have indicated that the proper thing to have done was to have ignored Sen. Taylor's entrance.

Atlanta, Ga

Had it been ignored, there would have been no story beyond the fact that he spoke.

Soviets As it was, because of the lack of common sense, the story made all the front pages and is being used in Soviet Russia.

The policemen surely are not supporters of Henry Wallace. Yet they made more votes for him than any Wallace rally that has been held. The South is against him. Yet this Southern foolishness helped Wallace more than any one stroke delivered in his behalf.

Tues 5-11-48

Here we have two men, Taylor and Wallace, who follow the Communist line to perfection. The Communists love them both.

The Communists think up smart tricks like that and here in the South we almost always fall into the trap which is baited with prejudice.

Atlanta didn't. Taylor ate in a Negro restaurant and was, of course, greatly disappointed at being ignored.

I wish to God we'd say to ourselves, here in the South:

"We don't want any more cheese. We just want out of the trap."

Taylor Vows To Fight Birmingham 'Race Law'

The Constitution Mon.
Atlanta, Ga. 5-3-48

BIRMINGHAM, May 2—(UP)—Sen. Glen H. Taylor, vice presidential candidate of the Third Party, left Birmingham and its jail Sunday with the promise to return and fight the city's race segregation law to the highest courts.

Taylor left by commercial plane in mid-afternoon, less than 24 hours after he was booked on a disorderly conduct charge. He had been "manhandled" by police, he claimed, when he attempted to enter a reputedly left-wing rally through the entrance for Negroes.

He was freed under $100 bond within a few minutes, after being fingerprinted. and his trial was set for Tuesday night in Recorder's Court.

The Constitution

"Because of urgent Senate business I am returning to Washington immediately," Taylor said in a statement released after his departure. "I shall be back Tuesday afternoon to face charges of disorderly conduct illegally pressed against me by Birmingham police.

"My arrest and manhandling by city police, who barred my entrance to a meeting in a local Negro church is a blatant violation of my constitutional rights.

Atlanta, Ga.

"The local segregation ordinance is unconstitutional and we are prepared to carry this fight to the United States Supreme Court."

City Police Commissioner Eugene Connor, however, pointed out that Taylor was not charged with specific violation of the segregation ordinance. His alleged disorderly conduct might be pinned on his insistence on entering the colored entrance after a policeman had warned him not to.

However, four other persons had been arrested for violations of the ordinace earlier Saturday. They included Dr. James Dombrowski, of New Orleans, Executive Director of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. 5-3-48

The Southern Negro Youth Congress, which the Idaho Senator, running mate of Henry Wallace, had been scheduled to address is on the Justice Department "Red list." It adjourned after Taylor's arrest.

Unwise And Overzealous

Birmingham News

Acquittal by Judge Hall in Recorder's Court of the three men and one woman charged with violation of the segregation ordinance at the recent meeting of the Southern Negro Youth Congress in Birmingham is in line with this paper's conviction that the action of the police in this instance was unwise and overzealous.

If that action was intended to uphold law, it was unwise in the interpretation of the law upon which the arrests were based. There was plain evidence at the time that efforts were being made to abide by the segregation ordinance. These efforts seemed to be in entirely good faith. That, under such circumstances, violation of the law should be charged was an extreme and ill-considered move.

6-13-48

If the purpose was to safeguard and serve sound racial relations, no such purpose was served. Indeed, another contribution was made to racial tension. This was at best overzealous intervention in a meeting for public discussion.

Sun. 6-13-48

Freedom of assembly and discussion is a basic American right, precious beyond expression. Anything which invades this freedom circumscribes our fundamental liberty. Anything of the sort should be opposed forthrightly and without fail in defense of our freedom. For that sort of thing tends to lead on from excess to excess unless firmly resisted.

Judge Hall, in his fine and courageous decision, has well served justice and freedom.

Taylor-Connor Episode

To the Editor of The News:

It is a pity that both Sen. Glen Taylor and Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor acted so badly in the recent affair concerning Birmingham's segregation ordinance. While both men were fundamentally right, both were also wrong, the methods used by each being unnecessary and unbecoming the offices which they occupy.

B'ham News

The tactics used by Sen. Glen Taylor and his third party followers should have come as no surprise or shock to the Southern people or anyone else, and least of all the Birmingham Police Department.

Fri. 5/21/48

No one denies that Sen. Taylor was wrong in overlooking our segregation law, but at the same time we must not overlook the fact that Sen. Taylor was standing on firm constitutional grounds as stated in the first amendment, which reads that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or the right of the people peaceably to assemble."

Mr. Connor, while acting in what he thought to be the best interest of Birmingham, made the same serious blunders as Sen. Taylor by forgetting his manners, using no tact, and creating the widespread publicity and ill-feeling which prevail today.

I criticize neither one more harshly than the other, but sincerely hope that the majority of people in Idaho do not share the same feelings of Sen. Taylor, and that we here in Birmingham are not wholly in accordance with Mr. Connor.

JOHN W. ALTMAN.
1240 South 29th Street.

As We See It

Southern Negro Youth Want No Marshall Plan

By Abner W. Berry

YOU CAN'T put a gun in a young man's hand and make him believe it's a loaf of bread for hungry Europe. Out of the South comes proof of youth's political awareness. The Southern Negro Youth Congress, with headquarters in Birmingham, coordinating the work of 43 branches and councils from Virginia to Texas, has broadcast its credo for this period of reactionary attack and liberal bumbling.

It thundered a "No, Thanks" to the Marshall Plan package of political food, military blackjacking backed by UMT and the A-Bomb, "voluntary" Big Business control of inflation, loyalty oaths and FBI "civil rights.'

•

EARLY in January, the SNYC executive board met and issued a statement opposing UMT and deploring the "grip of the military bureaucracy (on the government) which has already won alarming beachheads in the conduct of our foreign affairs." Don't be fooled into supporting UMT, the SNYC warned Negro youth, by "timorous anti-discrimination amendments to a bill that is vicious in essence."

UMT is the "chosen instrument of those individuals and groups which seek to foster an aggressive war-inspired foreign policy in order to protect American corporate investments in Middle East oil, European industry, and colonial raw materials." There was "ring" and feeling in the youth statement. Does youth want to be used in Greece, China, Panama, Indonesia, it asked? Did they want to act as "caretakers" for Dutch, French and British colonial rule?

The largest organization of Negro youth spoke well for the students, workers and farmers it represents. Negro youth showed much better foresight than many of its elders.

•

JUST LAST WEEK Walter White, NAACP secretary, went to Washington to testify for the Marshall Plan. He has spoken against universal military training, but is willing to accept the main part of the political package which makes UMT necessary. Unless Congress adopts the "European Recovery Program," he declared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, we are in danger of a germ and a-bomb war.

White asked naively, that colonies be given the right of self-determination under the Marshall Plan. "It would be utter folly," he told the committee, "for the United States to help white Europe to rehabilitate that part of the world and permit it continue to deny freedom and opportunity to colonial peoples." Let us be thankful that we have youth among us with better vision—and memory—than many of the older Negro leaders.

The Negro youth can remember that the very document presented to UN by the NAACP was ditched in the Human Rights Commission by the American delegates. The Negro youth remember that in the UN debates on how to enforce basic freedoms throughout the world, and especially in the colonies and the southern part of the United States, the American delegation united with the colonial powers to balk any action.

The Negro youth statement urged President Truman to recognize his own Committee on Civil Rights' report by abolishing Jimcrow in those areas of the government whose conduct is subject to his personal order. They note that no action has been taken thus far. They remember. They have ears and eyes. They have the broken promises of the past. They want a real future.

•

THE NAACP secretary stretches logic to the breaking point when he calls for the freedom of the colonies under the Marshall Plan. Best information for disillusionment on that score is to be had in Secretary Marshall's testimony. Far from talking about freeing colonies he has been pre-occupied with "stopping Russia and the Communists."

The colonies, did you say? O, yes, a gentleman by the name of Baruch mentioned them in his testimony. The President has told a press conference that he agrees with Baruch's position. Under the Marshall Plan he said America would "assure a market for all peoples for the next five years."

"Go out into your colonies and the far reaches of the world," he urged the big businessmen of the world, "and tap their riches. Produce! You will be able to sell it all."

That is the theme of the Marshall Plan so far as the colonies are concerned. Exploit, exploit, exploit.

Walter White, just like the PM liberals and Max Lerner, is trying to write a Negro "liberation" version of the Marshall Plan.

The Negro youth are closer to earth. They are for colonial freedom and democracy at home. But they know they are going to have to fight for it. And experience teaches them that they must fight the very bankers and generals now hawking the European Recovery Program as a blueprint for freedom.

Nobody's going to spit in their faces and make them believe it's raining.

World Youth Alert to Problems Of Negroes, Oberver Says

BIRMINGHAM.—Edward K. Weaver, president of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, returning from the World Youth Festival recently held in Prague, reported that the young people from various countries were deeply interested in the problems of Negro youth in the South.

"I discussed this interest . . . in the Negro people and the problems," he says, "with many individuals and found that there have been many translations of the work of American writers . . . I found in Paris the works of Langston Hughes and Richard Wright in almost every bookstall. In Prague the poems of Langston Hughes occupy a prominent display in every anthology and in newspapers . . .

"The peoples of the world continue correctly to judge the Negro people's struggle for freedom as a guage for determining the seriousness of America's protestations of democracy. Continued discrimination, oppression and lynching raise serious questions in the minds of Greek, French, Indian, Chinese, Italian, South African and Palestinian South in oppressed and colonial nations, as to the real purposes of American democracy. These youth vigorously oppose the racist doctrines of the South, and see them as part of the Hitler ideology. They cannot and do not accept American democracy based on separation of the races, and the postulation of the inferiority of Negroes to whites. . . ."

Crusaders for Right-to-Vote To Speak at Youth Legislature

BIRMINGHAM.—Two editors, outstanding in the struggle for the ballot in the South, will take part in the Right to Vote discussion, which will be a leading feature of the Southern Youth Legislature in Birmingham on April 30, May 1, and 2. They are Percy Green, editor of the Jackson (Miss.) Advocate, and L. Marshall, spearhead of the drive of the right to vote in Georgia. President Committee, has been the continued to lead the fight for the editor of the Macon World. Progressive Democratic Clubs of Both editors will draw on their

Green gained wide recognition from the Negro people of the South for his courageous stand against Bilbo and Bilboism right in Mississippi. In 1946, Green testified against Bilbo-inspired Klan action before the Senate Committee in spite of terror and intimidation.

Macon to register 24,000 Negro voters in Bibb County for the 1948 Through this campaign 14,000 Negroes have already become regis-tered voters. In 1946 Marshall incurred the anger of the Talmadge supremacists" in Macon, and was arrested and charged with marking

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L. MARSHALL, who is co-chairman of the Georgia Wallace for men throughout the South. Marshall refused to be intimidated, and has

NAACP OFFERS AID
TO SENATOR TAYLOR

May 6, 1948

Press Service of The Daily
New York, N. Y.
Thurs. 5-6-48

NEW YORK, May 6.--Support of Senator Glen Taylor and others arrested in Birmingham for refusal to abide by Jim Crow regulations on entering a Negro church was today announced by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a wire to the Senator who on May 4 was fined $50.00 and given a suspended sentence of 180 days, Mr. Marshall offered the "resources and services of our legal department in your fight against Alabama's archaic segregation laws". The Association, Mr. Marshall said, has been engaged in "a war against Jim Crow for nearly forty years and is ready to assist in your case in any way possible. Do not hesitate to call upon us in carrying your case to higher courts."

At the same time Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, wired Eugene Connor, Birmingham police commissioner, protesting "the arrest of Senator Taylor and others who were scheduled to address a meeting of the Southern Negro Youth Conference in your city on May 2. We protest not only the treatment of Senator Taylor but the maintenance of segregation as a means of denying free assembly and free speech."

The conclusion is inescapable, Mr. Wilkins said, "that these arrests were political in nature designed to aid anti-civil rights candidates in the Alabama primary on May 4."

Taylor left here Tuesday for Washington because of what he termed "urgent Senate business." He said he would return in time for the charges "illegally pressed against me."

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 5-6-48
Associated Press Wirephoto
SEN. TAYLOR
Examines Bruise
5-4-48

Four Face Trial In Racial Case

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. — (AP) — Four persons charged with violating Birmingham segregation laws at a recent meeting of the Southern Negro Youth Congress face trial Friday night in Recorder's Court. Fri. 6-11-48

They were arrested May 1, the same day Senator Glen Taylor (D), Idaho, was taken into custody as he sought to enter the Youth Congress meeting through a door reserved for Negroes.

Taylor, vice presidential candidate on the Wallace ticket, was convicted of charges of disorderly conduct and interfering with a police officer in the discharge of his duty.

The Idaho senator was fined $50 and $3 court costs, and given a suspended six months jail sentence. His attorneys filed notice of appeal. Circuit Court officials said the appeal has not yet been received.

After his arrest, Senator Taylor said he was attempting to enter the Congress meeting place to tell delegates he would not make a scheduled address because the meeting was segregated. 6-11-48

The four charged with violation of the city law requiring that whites and Negroes be seated separately at public meetings are: The Guardian
James A. Dombrowski, New Orleans, executive director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund; Miss Doris Senk, New York City, who said she was representing the American Youth for a Free World; Edward Forrey, Mobile, represent the National Maritime Union, and the Rev. Claude Herbert Oliver, Negro pastor of the Alliance Tabernacle where the meeting was held.

The four were released on bond of $300 each. Montgomery, Ala.

Taylor To Be Tri... ght---Not Under Segregation Law

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 5-4-48

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 3—(AP)—Disorderly conduct charges against Sen. Glen Taylor, Democrat, Idaho, running mate with Henry Wallace on the Third Party presidential ticket, will be heard before Judge Oliver Hall in Police Court here Tuesday night.

Maximum penalty for disorderly conduct in Birmingham is $100 and costs and 180 days in jail. Minimum fine is $1 and costs.

Newspapermen on the scene Saturday night when Taylor was arrested as he sought to enter a meeting of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, will be among those to appear as witnesses.

Taylor was arrested as he attempted to enter a Negro church where the meeting was being held. A patrolman stationed at the church said the Senator tried to go through a Negro entrance and was asked to use an entrance reserved for white persons.

The patrolman, W. W. Casey, said Taylor attempted to brush past him.

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

If found guilty of the charges, Taylor, of course, may appeal to a higher court.

Taylor has declared the city's segregation laws unconstitutional and said "We are prepared to carry this test case to the United States Supreme Court." Taylor will not be tried under the Segregation Law, however.

City Attys. John Foster and Tom Huey will represent the City in the case. Tues. 5-4-48

DENIAL OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM CHARGED AS CAUSE OF COLLEGE DISORDERS AT NEGRO SCHOOLS

Southern Youth Conference Leader Makes Accusation in February Magazine Article

CITES WILEY AND MORRIS BROWN

BIRMINGHAM. — —"Enlightened educators, parents, and students must be more vigilant in eliminating the campus hocus pocus which castrates the social initiative and vigor of the young intellectuals on whom our future so largely depends," declares Louis E. Burnham, executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, in the February issue of Youth South, monthly SNYC publication.

Pointing out that the recent "campus crises at Wiley college in Marshall, Texas, and Morris Brown in Atlanta, have again turned the spotlight on the issue of academic freedom in Negro colleges," Burnhan declared that the advance in the battle for collegiate democracy is too slow. In too many institutions, he holds, "students are still regarded as wards rather than the young men and women."

At Morris Brown two students were dismissed because they tried to organize a student council, and Wiley college has been closed down because of administration refusal to grant student requests for elementary democratic privileges.

The article raises the question of the aims of Negro education and points out that one of them must be "the preparation of men and women who will serve in the cause of Negro freedom. Call them missionaries, liberators, or what you will—the fact remains that the conditions of oppression under which Negroes labor in the South place special obligations on the intellectuals.

"We have enough teachers who are just teachers, doctors who are good for nothing but taking patients' blood tests and money, professional who are lost outside the narrowest confines of their professions."

"We need teachers who will teach the glorious traditions of Negro achievement and protest, and who will lead in the fight against Jim-Crow education. We need doctors with social vision to fight for a federal medical program that will bring care to millions in the rural South who need it. We need political scientists who realize that abstractions about democracy mean nothing to Negroes unless they are involved in the battle for the ballot now. We need ministers with an eye for the collective welfare as the collection. We need lawyers, period."

The author concludes with the statement, "How we're going to get this kind of leadership and initiative out of the schools which deny the right of student government and independent expression of genuine student opinion, is a mystery to me."

Southern Youth Conference To Map Voting Plans In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Meeting here Jan. 3, the executive board of the Southern Negro Youth Congress decided on April 23, 24, and 25 as the dates of the eighth all-Southern Negro youth conference. The conference, to take the form of a Southern Youth Legislature, will be held in Birmingham and will map out a program to "guide young Negro voters in approaching the issues and candidates in the 1948 elections."

The board also reaffirmed the legislative program of SNYC and adopted a statement outlining its opposition to universal military training. The statement pointed to the danger of strengthening the "grip of the military bureaucracy which has already won alarming beachheads in the conduct of our and orientation of scientific reforeign affairs, the development search, and the authoritarian indoctrination of American public opinion."

FOR ENDING UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE

Other items in the SNYC legislative program include anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills, federal aid to education, a 75 cents minimum wage law, increased subsistence allotments to veterans, abolition of the House un-American Committee, and passage of a federal youth security bill to provide jobs and training to the non-veteran youth population.

The board also adopted a report of executive secretary, Louis E. Burnham which reviewed the report of the President's Commission on Civil Rights, and declared that "the degree to which Mr. Truman really accepts the recommendations of this committee must be judged by the extent to which he moves immediately to carry them out in those phases of national life in which the executive has the unchallengeable authority to do so—such as elimination of segregation and Jim Crow in the armed forces, in the Civil Service Commission, and in all government departments and cafeterias in the nation's capital."

POLITICAL WORKSHOP

The report of the organizational secretary, Florence A. Castle registered a growth of the organization to a total of 43 functioning clubs and council in the southern states.

It also made note of the "encouraging renaissance of progressive activity among white southern youth, especially students, and urged increasing united activity among Negro and white young people.

Decision was made to issue a monthly printed publication, entitled Young South, under the editorship of SNYC president, Edward K. Weaver.

In preparation for the April Southern Youth Legislature, plans were adopted to intensify and expand the program of citizenship clinics and classes which SNYC has sponsored through its local units. The legislature will be a political action workshop for the purpose of encouraging registration and voting among the young generation and bringing out the maximum number of young voters in the southern states in 1948.

Edward K. Weaver, SNYC president from State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala., presided at the sessions. Miss Vivian Hampton of Nashville, Tenn., served as secretary.

Talks to Ala. Afro-American Mixed Group

Baltimore Md.

Speech Precedes Senator's Arrest

IGNORES WARNING

Says He Prefers 'Death to Slavery'

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Defying police intimidation, Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey of Philadelphia, delivered a scheduled speech on civil rights before a mixed audience at the opening session of the Southern Negro Youth Conference here, Saturday, then was whisked away from the city before he could be arrested.

Sen. Glen Taylor (Dem., Idaho), who was arrested as he tried to enter through the "colored" entrance the same church where the two-day conference was held, said he would take his case to the Supreme Court "if necessary."

After being informed by Louis E. Burnham, executive secretary of the conference, that Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor had threatened to arrest any speaker who addressed a mixed audience at the sessions, Magistrate Rainey told Burnham his speech would be delivered as planned.

Other Leaders Intimidated

Even as Rainey, a Progressive Party candidate for Congress, was being sped to safety, police picked up several other leaders who participated in the conference.

It was soon after this that they arrested Senator Taylor, who is running for Vice President on the Wallace ticket.

For 36 hours, the police had intimidated the speakers and those attending the conference, as well as the officers and four colored ministers who had agreed that their churches be used for the conference.

Attacks Birmingham Police

On Saturday, the Rev. H. Douglass Oliver, pastor of the Alliance Gospel Tabernacle, offered his church for the sessions.

Magistrate Rainey took the platform and sat beside Dr. James Dambrowski of New Orleans, executive director of the Southern Conference education fund, and awaited the time for his introduction as youth from all parts of the South, white and colored, filled the church.

The Philadelphia magistrate immediately unleashed a scathing attack against the police of Birmingham.

He accused them of using brutal and threatening methods in order to keep white people in the South from learning about the vicious un-American treatment given colored Americans.

Jurist Evades Arrest

Following his attack on discrimination and segregation, the magistrate was whisked away in an automobile, as police sought him. He traveled to the airport, boarded the plane for Atlanta and remained there overnight, awaiting an opportunity to fly home on Sunday.

Immediately after Rainey left, the police arrested Dombrowski

Dr. Mays

segregation laws in connection with the meeting of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, at which time Senator Glen Taylor was arrested, violated. In asserted that he rendering his would have decision of been glad to "Not Guilty," convict the per- the judge if sons held if dragged in sev- had eral extraneous statements on segregation which had was

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

Race Superiority

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

JUDGE OLIVER C. HALL of the Birmingham Recorder's Court, in freeing four persons proved that segregation was held for violating Birmingham's

MAYS Birmingham Judge. Scienc

"They are not equal and cannot say they are equal until they equal the white man's achievements. You can write all the decrees from the Supreme Court down to my court and they still would not make (races) equal.

"I would feel great pleasure in finding them guilty if the facts bore it out. But, I believe these people tried to abide by the law."

* * *

I WANT TO make a few comments on these statements.

1. The decision did not call for a discussion of the "superiority" or the "inferiority" of the races. It was only necessary for the judge to decide if Birmingham's laws of segregation were violated. All this discussion about race had no bearing on the case under consideration. It shows once more that many Americans are obsessed with race. They drag in, without regard to logic, a discussion to assert, without adequate proof, that the white race is "superior."

2. Instead of quoting Hitler to prove that the white race is superior to the Negro, the judge would have been on safer grounds if he had quoted some of the outstanding modern scientists who know what they are saying. He certainly should not have used Hitler as his authority. Furthermore, Hitler believed in and advocated the superiority of the German people. He not only believed that the German people were superior to Negroes, but he believed the Germans were superior to Englishmen, Frenchmen and American whites. He taught the superiority of German blood and soil. If Judge Hall accepts Hitler's doctrine of race, he must, if he is logical, accept the doctrine that Hitler was superior to him (Judge Hall) and that the German people are superior to all Americans, be they black or white. Evidently, the judge does not know that no outstanding modern scientist advocates any such doctrine as a "superior" race. The latest doctrine on race is that no one people or race has a monopoly on brain. All races are potentially equal and if given a chance and the proper nurture and environment, genius will spring forth from every race or people. This the judge ought to know.

3. Evidently, the judge is also unaware of the fact that during World War I, Negro soldiers from three Northern States, rated higher on Army tests than white soldiers from three Southern States. I would not for one moment jump to the conclusion that Negroes from the North are superior to whites from the South. The tests only proved what all intelligent people now know and that is, that educational opportunities, economic status and good environment help to determine one's achievement, both as an individual and as a race.

4. A genuinely superior person is very humble. He never boasts of his superiority. If he is more accomplished than another, he knows that it is so only by the grace of God and by no merit of his own. I wish Judge Hall and all people who believe they are better than others, would ponder this fact.

5. When judging "superiority" one cannot leave character out. If Judge Hall and others like him are to make their case, they must be able to show that the white race is superior in conduct. They must show that the white man is superior in justice, fair play, mercy, democratic living and Christian virtues. I do not believe that this can be established. I doubt the superiority of a race that practices lynching and mob violence; that believes in segregation; that arrogates to itself rights and privileges that it withholds from others. I doubt the superiority of a race that must maintain the superior position by force of law and arms. And I doubt the superiority of a people that can find no way of settling differences except by a resort to arms. Real superiority is not puffed up. It never puts on airs.

Taylor Appeals Conviction By B'ham Court

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS)— Fined $50 and cost and given a suspended sentence of six months, Senator Glen Taylor had his disorderly conduct conviction appealed to higher court Tuesday.

Pleading innocent to the disorderly conduct charge, the third party vice-presidential candidate was arrested and manhandled by Birmingham police when he attempted to enter a Negro church housing and interracial conference of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

The audience space of the church had been marked off for segregation of the races. Whites entered through the side door while Negroes entered through the front door. When the Senator arrived to address the assembly, he attempted to enter the front door, and was arrested by police. During the officers' manhandling of the senator, the liberal party candidate was caused to fall from the church porch.

WALLACE COMMENTS

Of Taylor's sentence. his partner candidate for the presidency, Henry A. Wallace, commented:

"The sentencing of Glen Taylor makes certain the destruction of the Democratic party. No party can claim to be liberal and still stand for "Jim Crow." Glen was not violating any law; he was upholding the basic law of the land, the Constitution of the United States."

Taylor's attorney, Nesbitt Elmore, argued that the police violated the Senator's constitutional rights by their actions.

Senator Taylor appeared in court nattily dressed after having flown from Washington, D. C.

Police Judge Oliver Hall termed the senator's action a publicity stunt, saying if it were left to me, I wouldn't try the case at all.

The judge added that outside influences hampered progress and harmony between the races in the South.

Negroes and whites overflowed the hearing.

OFFERS AID TO SENATOR TAYLOR

NEW YORK, May 10—Support of Senator Glen Taylor and others arrested in Birmingham for refusal to abide by Jim Crow regulations on entering a Negro church was today announced by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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The conclusion is inescapable, Mr. Wilkins said, "that these arrests were political in nature designed to aid anti-civil rights candidates in the Alagama primary on May 4."

BUSINESS PLAN URGED TO PUSH CIVIL RIGHTS

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19—Application of business methods to the promotion of civil rights, particularly in the use of funds and personnel was urged here today by Leo M. Cherne of New York, secretary of the Research Institute of America, in an address before the second annual Conference of Intergroup Relations.

"In too many groups by the time the funds are found, the inspiration is lost," he said. "Too many people in the field of civil rights are those who would change the whole community because they cannot live with themselves."

In a second address tonight, Mr. Cherne said:

"In the long run both specific measures and the whole enlargement of civil rights would be more enhanced by the establishment of a Federal commission on civil rights than by legislation in specific fields. Such a commission could activate the laws already in existence which are far more important than new legislation."

Thomas H. Wright, executive director of the Commission on Human Relations, Chicago, was elected president of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, which is sponsoring the conference in cooperation with the American Council on Race Relations and the National Citizens' Council on Civil Rights. Harold E. Lett, chief assistant of the Division Against Discrimination, New Jersey Department of Education, was elected vice president.

Pastor Asked To Resign Church After SNYC Meet

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. —(SNS)— Rev. Herbert Oliver, youthful pastor of the Alliance Gospel Tabernacle Church, who befriended the Southern Negro Youth Congress after several churches had refused the congress meeting space because of pressure from the City Hall, was asked to vacate the pulpit of his church in a letter from Rev. T. G. Mangham, superintendent of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

The letter from Superintendent Mangham, made public by Rev. Oliver on Saturday, gave the reasons for asking the pastor's resignation as follows: (1) Granting the use of the church for political rallies and (2) doing so over the protest of the Rev. Glenn V. Tingley, Alabama president of the Alliance.

The Alliance Tabernacle, located at 1531-7th Avenue, North, was the scene of the arrest of Senator Glen Taylor during the meeting of the SYNC. The Rev. Oliver along with three white persons were arrested also for violation of the citys' segregaiton laws. Senator Taylor was fined $50.00 and cost and given 180 days suspended sentence last Tuesday night in Judge Hall's court. Rev. Oliver and three white offenders face trial June 11.

In making public the resignation-demanding letter, Rev. Oliver refused to comment. It was learned that the pastor is 23 years old and a graduate of Parker High. He also graduated from the Missionary Training Committee, NYOCK, N. Y. and the Wheaton College of near Chicago.

The complete letter from Rev. Mangham follows:

"Mr. Herbert Oliver
1531-7th Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Mr. Oliver:

I have been appraised of the fact that you have granted the use of the Christian Missionary Alliance Church, of which you are pastor, for the use of the Southern Congress. or some such political rallies.

"This is strictly against the regulations of the Christian and Missionary Alliance and I am therefore asking you to refrain from granting the use of the church for such purposes.

"Since you have done this over the protest of Dr. Glenn V. Tingley, president of the Christian Missionary Alliance of Alabama, which organization holds the deed to the property and who represents the Alliance as a member of the District Executive Committee I am therefore asking that you turn in your resignation as pastor of the church and vacate the pulpit as soon as you receive this letter.

"I shall expect that you will accede to the above request without further word. I am sorry to have to do this after I talked with you a few weeks ago, I thought you would begin to do the job that you

Cordially yours,
T. G. Mangham, Supt

Sen. Taylor's Conviction

The Police Court conviction of Sen. Glen Taylor was based on charges of disorderly conduct, resisting an officer and assault and battery. The city emphasized that the issue of segregation and the local segregation ordinance were not directly involved.

Sen. Taylor's conduct, it was insisted, was unlawful on three specific counts, but, of course, his action involved a challenge of the segregation provision calling for separate white and Negro entrances at places of public meeting.

In view of the fact that common entrances are used in so many other instances, indeed that no separate entrances prevailed at the City Hall or for the courtroom of the trial, this provision of the ordinance seems inconsistent and unnecessary to many.

But from the city's viewpoint the wisdom or lack of wisdom of the ordinance was not the point in this case.

On the other hand, Sen. Taylor's defense seemed to rest largely if not entirely on the point that to attempt to force him to use the rear entrance to the S. N. Y. C. meeting last Saturday night was in itself a deprival of his constitutional rights, a discrimination against him as a white citizen.

This recalls the issue that has been raised in the first contempt case by John Lewis last year in challenging certain Taft-Hartley act processes. Mr. Lewis has held those processes themselves to be unconstitutional and sought to justify his disregard of court orders on that ground. But the Supreme Court upheld his conviction.

Of course, deep conviction may lead a citizen to challenge a law. He may be ready to take the consequences of that challenge. But a personal conviction that a law is unconstitutional or unjustified is not a sound legal justification for disregarding it. And it is the duty of law enforcement officers, of course, to enforce the law as written.

There is no indication that Sen. Taylor was not directly challenging the law. It appears that he is eager for any attention he may obtain in doing so and that he is glad to try to test the ordinance in this way.

Moreover, no effort was made by his counsel to offset the testimony of witnesses presented by the city to show the way in which the senator made his challenge.

Thus it appears that the one hope of the defense in any appeal is on the constitutional issue. But even though the separate-entrance provision should be knocked out, would that invalidate the city's case?

The case was tried with dignity and earnestness. The sincerity of the desire of the court to serve justice seemed very evident.

On the other hand, Sen. Taylor has not enhanced the public's impression of his earnestness by some of the things he has said, notably his extravagant remarks in Washington implying that trouble with him was sought by the police and that his life might have been in danger.

The case of the four others arrested in connection with the S. N. Y. C. meeting was postponed after the Taylor case had continued until late Tuesday night. These defendants are charged specifically with violation of the segregation ordinance. The charge was based on what police held to be inadequate provisions for racial separation. Hearing of this case, postponed for 30 days, should draw the issues clearly on the segregation question itself.

Discrimination in Birmingham

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Birmingham Senator Taylor was scheduled to speak to a youth assembly in a Negro church. Some white youths were present. The police insisted that the church put up signs at two doors, such as the law demands shall be put up in public places. These signs were to read "white" on one door and "colored" on the other. In all my travel and experience, no matter where else I have seen this kind of discrimination, I have never seen signs such as these on a Christian church. I cannot conceive that the law is within its bounds in making a church submit itself in this unchristian way to the law of the state. Senator Taylor rightly, in my estimation, sensed the irregularity of this procedure and felt that he had a right to go into church by whatever door he chose. This is, in part, the enjoyment of "freedom of worship." In part, it was a protest against an irregular procedure that had legal implications.

Have not things come to a sorry pass when the Negro church cannot have a white Senator address a group of young people without being forced, against its will, to follow the discriminatory practices of the state? Is there any law in the State of Alabama that makes it obligatory upon a Negro church to discriminate against white people in its own place of worship? These questions raise fundamental issues. Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop.

New York, May 3, 1948.

Birmingham Scuffle

Birmingham, Ala., is a city of smoke stacks, steel furnaces and modern buildings. It is a new city, founded in the late nineteenth century after coal was discovered in northern Alabama. It has 159,000 whites and 109,000 Negroes. Like most Southern cities, it has a local segregation law which, among other things, requires whites and Negroes to enter public meetings by separate doors.

A week ago yesterday, the Southern Negro Youth Congress (an organization listed by the Department of Justice as Communist-inspired) held a meeting in a small Negro church in a Birmingham slum section. Senator Glen H. Taylor, white, Democrat, of Idaho, and candidate for Vice President on the third-party ticket headed by Henry A. Wallace, was to speak at the meeting. He tried to enter via the door reserved for Negroes. Police barred him. There was a scuffle and the Senator —who was slightly injured—was arrested by Chief of Police Floyd Eddins. He was taken to jail and released under $100 bond.

On Wednesday a Birmingham police court convicted the Senator of disorderly conduct, fined him $50 and costs and sentenced him to 180 days in the city jail. The jail sentence was suspended.

Defense attorneys said they would appeal the decision. Senator Taylor said the incident was a "blatant violation of my Constitutional rights." He said, "The local ordinance is unconstitutional and we are prepared to carry this fight to the United States Supreme Court."

Senator Taylor Adopts Lynchers' Point Of View

And there is another facet of Senator Glen Taylor's Birmingham adventure that deserves comment.

Undoubtedly the Senator's arrest was deliberately invited. Taylor wanted to be arrested. He wanted even to be manhandled a bit, not too much, of course, but enough to make a good story for vote-getting purposes.

Birmingham could have wrecked his plans by ignoring him. But it missed this chance. It could have still salvaged something from the dispute by dropping the charges when Taylor came up for trial. It threw this chance away.

And the reason for both of these mistakes is to be found in the fact that Senator Taylor, although he makes a great noise about helping the Negroes to achieve the rights and recognition due them, has by his melodramatics set back the very cause he purports to champion.

For any outsider's attempt to break down segregation in the South for political purposes stiffens the Southern lines. And to have this attempt made by a singing cowboy politician associate of the Communists is to add insult to injury and perhaps set back, in Birmingham and maybe elsewhere, the whole movement for Negro progress. And real and tremendous progress has been made by the Negroes in the South in the past decade, progress economically and politically, progress toward a better understanding between the two races that must live side by side in the South.

It has been such progress for the Negroes as could not have been envisaged even a few years ago. Where 15 years ago there were few newspaper editors in the South to speak out for better treatment, politically and economically, for the Negroes today the Southern editor who does not champion these causes in the name of justice is the exception rather than the rule. The race-baiting demogog is on the way out in the South.

But identify justice for the Negroes with the Communists or with flagrant violation of the law—the threat of Negro civil disobedience against the draft by A. Philip Randolph of the Pullman Porters' union also did more harm than good—and many champions will be lost or remain silent. The successful campaign against lynching has been waged in the South on the basis that law and order in the states must be upheld. Any flouting of law, any civil disobedience of law supports the lynchers' position. If Senator Taylor can arrogate to himself the right to decide which of Birmingham's laws may be openly violated then lynchers in logic have the same right to do the same thing.

Birmingham Plays Into The Opposition's Hands

It looks, at least from this distance, as if Birmingham made a mistake in putting impediments in the way of the convention of the Southern Negro Youth congress and in arresting Senator Glen Taylor, Wallace's running mate on the third party ticket, for disorderly conduct when he tried to enter the conference hall through a door marked "Negroes."

The Southern Negro Youth congress is not a public organization and it is, after all, no real concern of the people of Birmingham where persons attending it choose to seat themselves.

Birmingham's cue was to follow Columbia's lead of last year and ignore the congress, leaving the delegates to conduct their own meetings as they saw fit, making no protests.

The Columbia meeting had a Communist tinge and there are signs that the Birmingham meeting was of the same sort. The invitation to Senator Taylor is significant. The Reds, of course, wanted Columbia to protest and they were disappointed when Columbia did nothing. Birmingham, however, didn't disappoint as "outrageous" and typical of the ance of the white supremacists."

Birmingham will reply, of course, that if the members of the congress had not been willing to abide by the laws of Birmingham they should not have invited themselves and Senator Taylor to Birmingham. Senator Taylor could have avoided arrest by simply obeying the instructions of the police; instead he choose to disregard them. And there will be something in the Birmingham position. And they have been having a field day and will continue to have it at Birmingham's expense.

Talking of Senator Taylor's arrest, Henry Wallace, safe in Kansas City, has said, "This dramatizes the hypocrisy of spending billions for arms in the name of defending freedom abroad while freedom is trampled on here at home." In New York C. B. Baldwin, Wallace's campaign manager, described Taylor's arrest as "outrageous" and typical of the

But it doesn't discount the fact that Birmingham has defeated its own purposes by supplying the opponents of the Birmingham point of view with the ammunition they wanted. Now Birmingham and the rest of the South can only sit back and watch while the Reds and the Wallaceites, with the assistance of all the others who will join them on this issue, put on their show.

Birmingham Had To Cooperate To Make It Work

The Guard

Police Court Judge Oliver Hall of Birmingham, who found Senator Glen Taylor of Idaho guilty of disorderly conduct for attempting to enter a hall through a door marked "Negroes," told the Wallace vice-presidential candidate that he considered the whole case a premeditated publicity stunt.

And even on the basis of a publicity stunt the case reached a pretty low level in Senator Taylor's silly announcement in Washington before leaving Tuesday for his trial that night at Birmingham.

Taylor pretended to think that he was taking his life in his hands to fly back to Birmingham. Columbia, S.C.

"If I should come to some untimely end," he said, "I think it would be better to end up that way—making a better world for people, black or white . . . Fre.

"I'm not afraid. If I were, I wouldn't be doing what I am." 5-3-48

Taylor gave his Senate colleagues a colorful blow-by-blow description of his encounter with the Birmingham police and complained that they "didn't give me a private cell befitting the dignity of a Senator" but put him in the bullpen "with common criminals and drunks," who were, he said, "much nicer people than the officers."

But he didn't protest at the time, he admitted.

"I'm a brave man," he said, "but I'm not a fool. I'm not certain that if I'd taken any untoward action I'd be here at all."

Taylor also told the Senators that his wife was beseiged by telephone calls at her Birmingham hotel, advising her to "get her husband out of town." The Guard

All this is nonsense. Taylor knew that he ran no risk in going back to Birmingham. But it makes good publicity and pretty good campaign propaganda. A great many people will believe it even and still more will repeat, if they do not believe it. Fre

What Birmingham needs to learn is that it had to cooperate before Senator Taylor could get his publicity. If the Birmingham police had ignored him nothing would have happened. He would have had to make his speech, which would, of course, have been both inflamatory and inaccurate, pro-Russian and anti-American. And if that too had been ignored, as it should have been, Taylor would have been stymied. 5-3-48

Even Judge Hall might have salvaged something out of the wreck by dismissing the charges and acquitting the Senator. If he believed it was a publicity stunt why help it along? Why give the color of substance to Taylor's fantastic statements, deliberately provocative as they were? The Idaho Senator wanted to be convicted. Why satisfy him? Columbia S.C.

Taylor, Under Bail in Alabama In Racial Case, Will Make Test

The Times

By The Ur

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 2—Senator Glen H. Taylor, third party Vice Presidential candidate, left Birmingham today with a promise to return on Tuesday to take the city's race segregation law to the United States Supreme Court.

He departed less than twenty-four hours after he had been arrested and booked on a disorderly conduct charge. New York, N.Y.

He alleged that he was mistreated by policemen who arrested him for trying to enter a Negro youth meeting through a door marked "Negroes." The police asserted that he had "framed" the entire incident to get publicity. Mon

The Senator was freed under $100 bond after being fingerprinted. His trial was set for Tuesday night in Recorder's Court. 5-3-48

City Police Commissioner Eugene Connor stated that Taylor was not charged with specific violation of the segregation ordinance.

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]

The Taylor Arrest

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 1 (AP)—Senator Glen H. Taylor of Idaho, Vice-Presidential running mate of Henry A. Wallace, was arrested tonight for "breach of the peace" when he attempted to enter a Negro Youth meeting through the entrance for Negroes.

Senator Taylor, a scheduled speaker before an organization listed on the Department of Justice roster of Communist-inspired groups, was stopped by police and hustled into a police car. Mon

The Senator was booked on a charge of "disorderly conduct," was fingerprinted and was released under $100 bond within a few minutes. A bonding firm put up the bail. 5-3-48

Senator Taylor was to have made a radio broadcast, but at the time scheduled for it he was in the fingerprint room. The time of the broadcast was set back.

Earlier officers had arrested three white persons and a Negro minister on charges of violating the city segregation laws.

Senator Taylor, a Democrat who joined in a revolt against the leadership of President Truman, appeared at the meeting, held in a small Negro church, more than an hour late after cancelling a press conference.

Patrolman W. W. Casey, stationed at the Negro entrance on the church porch, said he warned Senator Taylor, "This is the colored entrance. The white entrance is on the side."

He declared that Senator Taylor replied, "I'll go in here anyway," and attempted to push past him.

Four detectives supported Casey and led the Senator from the porch toward a police car. The Senator stumbled over a low wire fence and, apparently thinking he was being roughed up, objected in a loud voice. The officers told him to keep quiet. Mon

Senator Taylor declared that "they treated me very rough—anything but gentlemanly," adding, "God help the ordinary man."

He received a slight cut on the right forefinger while scuffling with police. He also received a barked shin. 5-3-48

He asserted that police "elbowed" him off the church porch. Five officers combined forces to take him to the police car.

Seymour Linfield, an attorney and veterans and youth director of the National Wallace Clubs, said that Senator Taylor had not planned to address the meeting, as he had been scheduled to do. He planned to say, according to Mr. Linfield, that it was not his party's policy to address segregated groups.

The meeting adjourned a few minutes after Senator Taylor's arrest. The Times

Earlier police entered the first session of the meeting, being held by the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and removed Dr. James Dombrowski, educational director of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Miss Doris Senk of New York, Eddie Fowrey, a representative of the CIO International Maritime Union, and the Rev. H. Douglas Oliver of Birmingham. New York, N.Y.

The four were booked on the alleged city ordinance violation and on charges of refusing to obey an officer.

An audience of about 150 Negroes and twenty whites had waited, singing, for Senator Taylor. A barrier had hastily been erected to divide the races after the afternoon arrests.

The convention began a day late because of difficulty in finding a meeting place after City Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor had warned that "there's not enough room in town for Bull and the Commies."

Today the Rev. Mr. Oliver, minister of the Alliance Gospel Tabernacle, offered his church.

Wallace Charges Hypocrisy

KANSAS CITY, May 2 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace said today the arrest of Senator Taylor dramatized "the hypocrisy of spending billions in the name of freedom abroad while freedom is trampled on here at home."

Mr. Wallace said he had sent the following telegram to Taylor:

"The Associated Press reports that you met with violence in carrying out the new party policy of opposing the undemocratic and criminal practices of racial discrimination and segregation. This dramatizes the hypocrisy of spending billions for arms in the name of defending freedom abroad while freedom is trampled on here at home. I hope that when you get back to Washington you will raise the question with your Senate colleague, Lister Hill of Alabama, who so ardently supports the arms appropriations, draft and other military measures." 5-3-48

PRESIDENT'S CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE MEMBER ENDORSES URBAN LEAGUE VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY CAMPAIGN

Weekly Review

"Being prepared for an unusual economic opportunity is as important as having the opportunity of taking a new and unusual job," Dr Sadie Alexander, eminent Philadelphia attorney, advises American Negro youth.

Ad 2-14-48

NEW YORK.— Saie T. M. Aledxander, well-known Philadelphia Attorney who served as a member of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee, gave high praise this week to the National Urban League's 1948 Vocational Opportunity Campaign, in a special call to Negro Youth.

Addressing herself specifically to the VOC slogan "The Future is Yours—plan and Prepare!" Attorney Alexander warned against careless and indifferent attention to one's preparation for the job either at hand or job expected in industry.

Plan-Ala

"We must recognize that the Negro youth must fight harder and endure longer hours of study and training for the unusual in economic opportunities if he hopes for anything better than the basic marginal and low scale type of job. Even after he gets that unusual job he has a harder time than his white co-worker to keep that job and to advance in that position, especially if it is a new one.

"Therefore the prime thing for the Negro youth is that he get the highest and most efficient type of training," the eminent woman lawyer advised. I recognized it is going to be a difficult job, that it will not look too bright at the outset or even shortly after you undertake studying for this new job.

MORE VIGOR URGED IN NEGRO EDUCATION

Nation-Wide Clinics Advocated at Urban League Meeting to Foster Workers' Efficiency

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 10—A nation-wide system of clinics and institutes to provide "a more vigorous program of education for Negro workers" was advocated tonight in an address before the National Urban League by Dr. William H. Gray Jr., president of Florida Agriculture and Mechanical College.

Speaking to 300 delegates at the closing session of the National Urban League's thirty-eighth annual conference, Dr. Gray said that he believed "training personnel for an on-job adult educational program for vocational efficiency could be secured through cooperative arrangements with the larger universities and colleges."

"A study of employment trends and future opportunities in America should be undertaken as a joint project by the Urban League and the United States Office of Education as a basis for providing direction to educational programs," Dr. Gray declared.

Vocational Efficiency Stressed

"Negro youth must be educated for vocational efficiency," he added. "The failure to qualify for integration into the American economy can be far more tragic than present discriminatory employment practices."

Harold Lett, chief assistant, Division Against Discrimination, New Jersey Department of Education, also speaking tonight, said that the threat to basic human rights, whether in Mississippi and Alabama or Czechoslovakia and Greece, "comes from the same set of attitudes and requires the same treatments."

"What once was the problem of the Negro people in the South, now is the problem of the disinherited and dispossessed peoples of all places and conditions," Mr. Lett declared.

"Selfish provincialism and blind insularity are more serious offenses against human progress than ever before in the history of mankind," he added.

Responsibilities Have Increased

Consequently, Mr. Lett continued, the responsibilities of minority groups have increased and it is their duty to "sound the note of warning to America and to democracies everywhere when the liberties of the common people are in danger."

"If this responsibility is to be discharged," Mr. Lett declared, "it will be through the rededication of each of us to the cause of true democracy, whether it be in individual relations on the local level or in organizational activities on the national and international scenes."

The conference delegates adopted a series of findings and resolutions principally concerned with the techniques of carrying out the National Urban League programs in various communities. The group urged that a vocational counselors' council be formed within the movement.

Urban League Job Placement

NEW YORK—Two bank tellers, an industrial chemist, and an accountant have been placed within the last few weeks through the new Urban League effort to find professional, managerial and technical jobs for Negroes in American industry and commerce.

With a new plan known as "The Pilot Placement Project," the National Urban League, with the aid of a grant from the Rosenwald Fund, has devised and is carrying out a major program for aiding qualified Negroes to follow careers commensurate with their skills in industrial and business firms.

Discussing the Project here today, LeRoy W. Jeffries, Assistant Director of the National Urban League's Department of Industrial Relations, called it "an old Urban League concept with greater emphasis."

Urban League Opens Vocational Opportunity Campaign March 14

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — NEW YORK - High school, college students, and veterans groups in some twenty-five southern and midwestern cities will receive special vocational counselling from six National Urban League and Veterans Administration staff members travelling in the interest of the Urban League's Vocational Opportunity Campaign Week, March 14-21.

The travel itineraries of the four Urban League and two VA persons were announced here today by Ann Tanneyhill, Director of the National Urban League's Office of Vocational Guidance, and the organization's 16th Annual VOC.

Joseph F. Albright, special assistant to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, and George L. Holland, VA liaison representative, will explain educational benefits available to veterans in meetings in seven states. Mr. Albright's itinerary will include Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, March 14 and 15; Little Rock, Arkansas, March 16 and 17; Memphis, Tennessee, March 18; Jackson, Tennessee, March 19; Nashville, Tennessee, March 20 and 21; Chicago, Illinois, March 22 and 23; Cincinnati, Ohio. March 24; Dayton, Ohio March 25; and Columbus, Ohio. March 27.

Mr. Holland will visit Omaha, Nebraska. March 12, 13 and 14; Kansas City, Missouri, March 15 and 16, and St. Louis, Missouri., March 19 and 20.

J. A. Thomas and LeRoy W. Jeffries from the Urban League's New York headquarters, George Edwards and Miss Isobel Chisholm of the Southern Field will follow a schedule covering approximately thirty high schools and colleges in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, West Virginia, Florida, Arkansas, Texas, and Ohio. Mr. Thomas will also work with a two-day career conference in Cleveland.

SORORITY COOPERATES IN DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Another feature of the VOC Week will be two demonstration projects in Atlanta, Georgia, and Detroit, Michigan--carried on cooperatively by the National Urban League and the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. Through the media of Clinics, forums, individual interviews and conferences, the project will seek to implement the vocational guidance facilities available to Negro students in both the southern and the midwestern city.

"The two organizations," Miss Tanneyhill stated, "ours a private agency and the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority a voluntary one, are pooling skills and resources to the task of enriching the vocational outlook of Negro students, through a special guidance program. Our plan is to do an intensive demonstration job as adequately as possible, and then apply the resulting experience to other areas. Two vastly different communities were chosen--on with a pattern of legal segregation in the school system, Atlanta, and the second Detroit, without such separation."

Although these are special demonstrations conducted under the auspices of the national offices of both organizations, local Delta chapters, as well as other civic and social welfare groups are cooperating with Urban Leagues in 56 cities all over the country in special vocational guidance programs. During the week, local Urban Leagues will sponsor special radio programs, meetings, conferences, job vocational guidance clinics, and numerous other efforts directed not only to providing vocational guidance, but to stimulating year-round serious, consistent attention to the work on the part of counselors, student and employers.

Some twenty-four pieces of literature have been released through the Urban League's national headquarters for aid to counselors, speakers and to schools and agencies for VOC week programming. The Spring Issue of OPPORTUNITY Magazine, Journal of Negro Life, an official publication of the National Urban League, will be given over to the VOC, carrying "career-preparation" stories by high school and college students from many points in the United States. It will also include an unusual and thoroughly-prepared job chart by Claire T. Williams, National Urban League Vocational Guidance Assistant, which may be used by both high school and college students. The Magazine will reach the newsstands during the week of March 14.

Granger Protests Political Speech At Urban League Meet

NEW YORK—The following is the full text of a letter made public Saturday by Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary, National Urban League, addressed to the Honorable Oscar R. Ewing, Administrator, Federal Security Agency, in which Mr. Granger takes exception to and strongly protests against the speech which Mr. Ewing delivered in Richmond, Virginia, at the 1948 Annual Conference of the National Urban League. The subject of the particular session of the Conference at which Mr. Ewing spoke was "Security-America's Quest."

Dear Mr. Ewing:

Under ordinary circumstances, I would be writing this letter to thank you for your appearance before the Annual Conference of the National Urban League last week in Richmond, Virginia. In view, however, of the nature of your address, I must append to any formal thanks my personal, as well as my official, regret over the type of remarks that you presented to the Conference.

Our invitation of last April was addressed to you with the specific request that you deliver remarks along the lines of your talk to the National Health Council in New York City. To make certain that there could have been no misunderstanding in your mind, I have referred to my letter of invitation under date of April 12th which includes the following paragraph.

"I had the pleasure of listening to your address at the luncheon meeting of the National Health Council in New York City recently, and I reported to our staff that I had never heard a clearer exposition of the inextricable connection between the social interests of the Negro population and that of the entire American community. Another staff member experienced a similar reaction to your address before the American Association of School Administrators in Atlantic City during February. . . . . We are especially anxious that every one of our invited speakers be qualified and ready to emphasize such points as those you brought to the attention of the New York City and Atlantic City audiences." Unfortunately I was called away from Richmond on Thursday night and could not be present at the session which you addressed. Subsequently, however, from a large number of our delegates I have received expressions of indignation that a federal administrator should so misuse of your invitation.

blatantly political appeal for votes in the forthcoming election. This is the first time in the history of our Annual Conferences that such a thing has happened, and I cannot allow this occasion to pass without deploring this impropriety and mis-

Urban League Comes South For Annual Meet

NEW YORK — (SNS) — The Urban League's huge workshop conference will be held in Richmond, Virginia, at Virginia Union University, September 6-10, marking the first time in many years the organization has chosen the South for its annual meeting.

The five-day conference includes fourteen workshop and discussion sessions, four evening meetings and more than forty program participants. Registration is expected to exceed 350 persons representing Urban League board and staff from 56 locals, and including leaders in labor, industry, education, and social work.

Oscar Ewing, National Administrator, Federal Security Agency; Leon H. Keyserling, Vice Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers to the President of the United States; and Charles H. Wesley, President, College of Education and Industrial Arts, Wilberforce, Ohio, will be among the principal speakers.

Others are Edgar Ray, Managing Editor, Tampa (Fla.) Daily Times; Mark Starr, Educational Director, International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL); Joseph J. Morrow, Personnel Director, Pitney-Bowes Company; Leonard W. Mayo, Vice-President, Western Reserve University and President, National Conference of Social Work; Forrest H. Kirkpatrick, Dean of Students, Bethany College; Harold College; Harold A. Lett, Chief Assistant, Division Against Discrimination, New Jersey Department of Education; William H. Gray, President, Florida A. and M. College; Harold McNulty, Vice-President, Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn; William Warden, Vice-President, Eilert Printing Company; P. Bernard Young, Jr., Editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide; and Ambrose Caliver, Specialist for Higher Education of Negroes and Adviser on Related Problems, United States Office of Education.

In addition thirty-eight local and national Urban League board and staff members will have special responsibilities as panel and discussion group leaders.

The attention of the Conference will be focused on inventory and planning for future programming in the fields of employment and education. Particular attention will be given to the "Negro neighborhood" and community life.

J. Harvey Kerns, Assistant Director of the National Urban League's Department of Research and Community Projects, is chairman of the Conference Committee. Wiley A. Hall, Executive Secretary of the Richmond Urban League, is host to the Conference.

REPORTS NEGROES GETTING MORE JOBS

Urban League Executive Recites Gains Made by Organization in Its 38 Years

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 8—The National Urban League, which started thirty-eight years ago in New York City with a one-man staff and a budget of $2,500, is now operating in fifty-six principal cities with a total secretariat of 450 persons and an annual expenditure of $1,250,000.

The growth and expansion of the Urban League was outlined today by its executive secretary, Lester B. Granger, in a report to 300 delegates at the annual conference, held on the grounds of Virginia Union University.

"In 1947, there were recorded 1,025 new job openings for Negroes, one of the Urban League's contributions to larger opportunities and better living, not simply for Negro workers but for the entire American community," Mr. Granger asserted.

He denounced both the Communist party and the advocates of racial segregation as "handicaps to the growth of interracial brotherhood in this country."

"Such alse spokesmen," Mr. Granger said, "with glib tongues and an inexhaustible capacity for reciting the calendar, of racial discrimination, too frequently have not the slightest idea of the meaning, the nature or the purpose of the democratic way of life.

"No one can profess to know democracy and work for its full flowering, and at the same time give aid and comfort and even active cooperation to movements which are undemocratic in their very nature as well as in their purpose.

"When I list such movements, I include not only the Communist party, which is as anti-democratic as any other totalitarian ideology, but also those apologists for our historical errors and successes, who, for instance, seek to persuade us that there is no contradiction between racial segregation and democracy."

Eugene Kinckle Jones, who served as the league's executive secretary from 1911 to 1940, said that interacial progress had been made principally on the basis of "intellectual equality" with members of both races sitting at round table discussions and thrashing out their problems.

Urban League To Honor Two Publishers

NEW YORK — Dr. Clilan B. Powell, editor and president of the New York Amsterdam News, and T. O. Thackrey, co-editor and co-publisher of the New York Post, will be honored by the Urban League Service Fund at a dinner Thursday, May 27, at Small's Restaurant.

The journalists will be cited, according to J. Raymond Jones, deputy commissioner of housing, who is upper Manhattan campaign chairman, "for their vigorous espousal, in the columns of their newspapers, of all efforts designed to improve the conditions under which Negroes work and live, and to promote better relationships among all peoples."

Speakers will be Robert W. Dowling, 1948 campaign chairman; Winthrop Rockefeller, campaign vice-chairman and honorary chairman, Upper Manhattan Division; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League; Edward S. Lewis, executive director, Urban League of greater New York, and the Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master.

Aubrey Pankey, lyric baritone, will sing.

The dinner will launch the upper Manhattan campaign for funds for the league's program of developing economic opportunities for Negroes.

Gave 2,050 Jobs in '48

CHICAGO — (NNPA) — The Chicago Urban League has found employment for 2,050 colored persons since Jan. 1, 1948, Sidney Williams, executive secretary, announced last Wednesday, in opening the league's annual membership drive, which has for its goal the sum of $50,000.

In addition to serving as an employment agency, Mr. Williams pointed out the league also helps with housing and social welfare problems and sponsors an annual "Block Beautiful" contest, jointly with the Chicago Defender.

An Urban League For Birmingham

The local need for a better understanding between the races will be met, at least in part, through the newly formed Birmingham branch of the National Urban League. The organization was founded in 1910 and is therefore the oldest and largest social service agency in America primarily concerned with improving Negro welfare. It has branches in 57 cities, but each branch, like the one here, is autonomous. The local group may ask for the guidance which years of experience in other places provides, but it forms its own policies and carries out its own projects. The local chairman is Dr. Henry M. Edmonds; the vice chairman is Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles Memorial College. C. W. Lee is treasurer, and Robert Durr is secretary. The board of directors is composed of business and professional members from both races.

* * *

The local group believes that its duties are to work for better race relations in the community. It is much more than a protest organization. Its primary objective is to create good will and understanding by providing projects by which Negroes can better their economic, living, and recreational facilities. Through doing for themselves under the trained guidance of leadership they are helped to become better citizens. There will be a paid executive secretary working out of a local office, and he will be chosen by the men and women in Birmingham who will supervise his activities. His whole attention will be given to this community and its problems.

Obviously there is a need for funds, but the amount requested is not relatively large. It is believed that $8,500 a year will be sufficient to set the local office firmly on its feet. Radio programs and newspaper publicity will bring to our citizens the plans as they develop. Dr. John E. Bryan, superintendent of the county school system, is general chairman of the fund campaign.

* * *

The Urban League will attempt to gather factual data on what needs to be accomplished in Birmingham. It will then go to work in cooperation with social, business, professional, and labor organizations to bring about the desired results toward better interracial relations. It is committed always to the belief that more can be accomplished by working within the Negro community than by impressing it from the outside. It wishes, more than anything else, to show Negroes what they can do for themselves to improve their position.

The league in Birmingham will work with management and labor that favorable employment opportunities may be provided. It will try to improve living conditions for low-income groups of both races, thus relieving economic frictions. It will cooperate with public agencies, real estate interests, and tenant groups to improve housing facilities in general. It will try to stimulate and organize vocational training and guidance for Negroes. It will attempt to provide better educational, recreational, and health conditions and thus combat, so far as it is able, the evil effects of congestion in Negro neighborhoods where delinquency, crime and poor sanitation endanger the living standards of all citizens.

The people of Birmingham have a moral obligation to support such efforts. But there are also practical considerations. Where there is interracial tension there may be riots. Where there is an unhealthy slum area, there are bound to be crime and increased expense for public welfare and police protection.

Catholic Pupils Win Urban League Test

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Clifton Calvin and James Brooks, students at St. Benedict's, the school here, were awarded first honors in the Negro History Quiz program sponsored last week by the Milwaukee Urban League. St. Benedict's, a Catholic school, is conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic.

Eighteen contestants representing six schools participated in the contest. All questions related to personages and events in Negro history.

A silver cup, awarded the winners, will be left in the possession of St. Benedict's for 1948. When the award has been won three times by any school represented, it becomes the property of that school.

Urban League Executive Hits Reds and Racists

(Special to The Courier)

RICHMOND, Va.—Highlights of the five-day conference held here last week by the National Urban League included the speech of Dr. William H. Gray Jr., of Florida A. and M. College, Friday evening, and that on Tuesday in which Lester Granger, league executive secretary, denounced both the Communist party and the advocates of racial segregation as "handicaps to the growth of interracial brotherhood in this countrv."

More than 300 delegates attended the thirty-eighth annual conference of the association whose session were held primarily at Virginia Union University. Dr. Gray's Friday speech closed the conference which lasted from Sept. 6 to 10.

VIGOROUS PROGRAM URGED

The Florida educator, in urging more vigor in Negro education, advocated a system on nation-wide clinics for "training personnel for an on-job adult educational program for vocational efficiency." He said he believed that in part this could be secured through cooperative arrangements with the larger universities and colleges.

"Negro youth must be educated for vocational efficiency. The failure to qualify for integration into the American economy can be far more tragic than present discriminatory employment practices," Dr. Gray said.

Mr. Granger's annual report included information that during 1947 there were recorded 1,025 new job openings for Negroes, one of the Urban League's contributions to larger opportunities and better living, "not simply for Negro workers but for the entire American community."

LETT HITS PROVINCIALISM

Harold Lett, chief assistant, Division Against Discrimination, New Jersey Department of Education, in a Friday evening speech pointed out that the threat to basic human rights, whether in Mississippi and Alabama or Czechoslovakia and Greece, comes from the same set of attitudes and requires the same treatments.

"Selfish provincialism and blind insularity are more serious offenses against human progress than ever before in the history of mankind," Mr. Lett stated.

Conference delegates adopted a series of resolutions and findings principally concerned with the techniques of carrying out the National Urban League programs in various communities. The group urged that a vocational counselor's council be formed within the league movement itself.

Urban League Reports On White Collar Jobs In Twenty-five Cities

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The industrial relations department of the National Urban League, during the winter of 1947-1948, completed a survey of the employment of Negroes in white-collar work. The information obtained applied only to the employment of Negroes in sales, clerical, supervisory, technical and professional positions. Messenger, page, elevator operator jobs, and other jobs of a quasi-service nature were excluded. Jobs in Government offices and social service agencies and for Negro employers, also, were not included.

The industries covered were those in which the majority of the employes are white:

1. Department stores.
2. Other retail outlets.
3. Public utilities—electric, gas, telephone, and transportation companies.
4. Other private concerns such as banks, insurance offices, law firms, printing and publishing establishments.

The data for the report was collected in twenty-five cities: Akron, Anderson (Indiana), Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Elizabeth, Gary, Hartford, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York City, Newark, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul and Seattle.

REPORTS

The reports show approximately 7,400 Negroes in the industries covered, and of these more than 80 per cent were women. In the department stores and the public utilities, more than 90 per cent of Negroes holding white-collar jobs were women. In ten of the twenty-five cities, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Providence, women were reported in all four groups. More than two-thirds of the jobs held by the women were in Chicago and New York.

In the public utility group, telephone companies were the largest employers of Negro women, as clerical workers rather than as sales personnel, fearing a loss of customers. Others employed no Negroes because they traditionally had employed only white workers. Discrimination against Negroes at the hiring level was reported. The shortage of manpower during the war had provided oppportunities and accelerated the placement of Negro women in white-collar positions.

CLASSIFICATION

White-collar positions held by women included jobs as saleswomen, file and general clerks, typists, stenographers, bookkeepers, switchboard operators, receptionists, supervisors, technicians and professional workers. A manager of a laundry, a forelady in a biscuit factory, a supervisor of file clerks in an insurance company, and a correspondence supervisor in a publishing house were among the supervisory positions held by women. Employment interviewers and other personal workers were reported by a cannery, a candy factory, a printing plant, and an electrical manufacturer.

In the department and other stores an assistant buyer in a large woman's ready-to-wear store, a dietitian in a department store, shoppers and models were among the Negro women holding better positions. A large tobacco company reported two women sales representatives. Other reported responsible jobs requiring professional and technical skills were those of a home economist employed by a gas company, a librarian in a publishing house, a newspaper reporter, and an architect.

The purpose of the study was to obtain current information on the employment of Negroes in white-collar positions and was not concerned primarily with barriers to employment and advancement.

Comments, however, were made by some of the stores that they hesitated to employ Negroes as

Urban League Steps-Up Drive For Loop Jobs

The Chicago Urban League has never abandoned the effort begun in 1942 to secure Loop department store employment for Negro workers on a non-discriminatory and non-segregated basis. Since last August the drive has been intensified.

A member of the Industrial Department staff, Mrs. Vera Thompson, has been devoting most of her time to the Campaign for Fair Employment on State Street. The Chicago Urban League and the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination are co-sponsors.

The Steering Committee of the Campaign for Fair Employment on State Street includes representatives of some of the oldest organizations working in the field of human relations.

Some of these member agencies and organizations were once affiliated with the Council for Job Equality on State Street but withdrew last August. The steering committee is arranging a conference with a group of store officials who have been contacted individually.

R. Maurice Moss Gets New League Post

NEW YORK—The appointment of R. Maurice Moss to the newly-created post of the associate executive director of the National Urban League was announced this week by the executive board of the league.

Mr. Moss will share top executive responsibilities with Lester B. Granger. Mr. Granger's title, formerly executive secretary, will become executive director.

The new post was created in recognition of the structural growth of the league during war and post-war years, the increased number of staff members and branches throughout the country and the consequent increase in complexity of administrative responsibilities and functions.

Response 'Gratifying' To Negro Organization

The News

Response of Birmingham citizens to formation of a local branch of the National Urban League to improve the status of Negroes has been most gratifying, Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, general chairman of the local group, announced today.

Both cash contributions and volunteer offers to work for the league have been received since an appeal was opened at the beginning of this week, Dr. Edmonds said.

Birmingham, Ala

Dr. Homer Thompson, one of the directors of the financial campaign, asked that contributions be sent to the Birmingham Urban League, Postoffice Box 1407. Part of the funds will be used to establish an office and employ an executive secretary, he said.

The league is a national organization founded in 1910. It has branches in 57 cities. It regards the racial problem as one that "cannot be solved overnight but can be helped overnight."

7-9-48

The league seeks equality of economic opportunity, it was explained by Dr. Thompson.

Woodmen give check to Urban League

Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif.
Oct. 7-17-48

DENVER — A gift of $500 was presented last week to the new Urban League of this city by the American Woodmen Insurance co.

The 42-year-old fraternal life insurance company has gross assets of $9,000,000 with insurance in force of more than $103,000,000. It has bought more than $337,750 worth of government bonds.

In its home office here at 2130 Downing st., it employs more than 33 persons. Supreme Commander Lawrence H. Lightner is the third chief executive of the firm since it was taken over by Negroes in 1910. 7-17-48

Atlanta Urban League

Daily World

The Atlanta Urban League, under the capable leadership of its Executive Director, Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, continues to reach new landings in the field of Social Service among Negreos. In its 28th annual report released here recently, the League's program of achievement over the past year is described under four phases. It has concentrated its efforts in the areas of health and hospital care, housing, public education, veterans advisory and employment service.

In the field of health, the League finds; That the health of the Negro has improved in Atlanta over the past 10 years, but that it still compares unfavorably with that of the white population of the city; That existing general hospital facilities available to Negroes are inadequate; That there are 2.6 general hospital beds per 1,000 Negro population, while the U. S. standard is 4.5 beds per 1,000 population; that there is need for 248 additional general hospital beds for Atlanta Negroes; that there are too few Negro doctors, dentists and nurses to meet the community needs, and that the health of all Atlanta's citizens is directly affected by the health and well-being of the Negro portion of the population. Atlanta, Ga.

Next in close relationship to the Negro's health need is the frightful neglect of adequate housing facilities, the League discloses. Early in 1947, it states, the League organized a Housing Council to assist Negro veterans in their search for adequate housing. Studies conducted show: That the Negro third of the population lives on a fifth of the city's land, in densely populated areas, in houses, two-thirds of which are in need of major repair, that more than 13,000 Negroes were added to Atlanta's population between 1940 and 1947; that the Negro population has overflowed the maximum possible use of present facilities, and that an addition 10,000 standard dwelling units are needed for Negroes in Metropolitan Atlanta. Thurs. 5-27-48

The League's monumental study on educational facilities and conditions facing Atlanta's Negro school population of over 20,000 is well-known. Thus, we omit comment in that area. In the field of veterans service, it find that approximately 10,000 or 21 per cent of all veterans in the Atlanta area are Negroes. That these veterans are handicapped in their efforts to secure employment and vocational training by the lack of community facilities for training suitable to their interests and abilities. and that existing guidance programs are limited in their effectiveness because of inadequate vocational training facilities.

In all, the report reflects notable credit upon the leadership genius of the Urban League and staff members and a splendid manifestation of the community confidence and support of its program. That program of community cooperation must continue. The needs cited must be met. Atlanta Negroes can have a fuller and more abundant life if all forces are utilized and if the whites and Negroes join hands in one united effort for it.

Decline In Employment Is Reported By Urban League

The Argus
Fri 1-23-48

Job Seekers Rise 49 Per Cent

(This is the first of two articles dealing with the 29th Annual Report of the St. Louis Urban League.)

Along The Employment Front

There may be full employment at the present time, such as is being reported by the Chamber of Commerce, but in-so far as the Negro worker is concerned, records for 1947 of the St. Louis Urban League shows otherwise.

According to the 29th annual report of the League, the League's Industrial Department found registrations for employment went up 49 per cent over 1946 and 90 per cent over 1945, while those making application for the first time at the League rose 34 per cent over 1946.

"This alarming increase in the number of men and women looking for work must be compared with the 10 per cent increase in new job openings in 1947 over 1946, and a 2 per cent increase over 1945, in order to show the tightness of employment opportunities facing the Negro jobless," the report stated. "During the entire year, only nine orders went unfilled because qualified Negro men could not be found with sufficient skills to fill them. Such is amazing when it is realized that 5,615 men registered for work with the department during the year and only 1,327 employers requested 1,545 male workers.

"The League's score sheet on job placements shows that the League sent 740 Negro men and women during the year to fill newly secured jobs in up-graded positions—51 of them to business and community organization offices as stenographers; 543 of them to skilled and semi-skilled machine operations at many factories, 97 into stores as clerks and salesmen; while many others were filled with pride and gratitude as they stepped out to begin working as chemists; laboratory assistants; typists, dieticians, models, nurses' attendants, photographic assistants, window trimmers, carpenters, painters, plasterers and mechanics' helpers.

Negroes As Domestics

"The over-ponderance of requests and placement of women in domestic employment as cleaners, maids, ironers and to do private home laundry is indication that many who employ, still consider such work "reserved for Negroes," the League reports continued. "The gigantic task faced by the staff during 1947 in placing 2,700 men and women as 'day workers' at private homes; 250 as window and wall washers and as yardmen; and another 1,441 to iron and to do maid and laundry work in private homes, left nearly one half of the Industrial Staff 'bled dry' without time or energy to do up-graded job seeking.

Fri 1-23-48

"As honorable and lofty as we hold the most humble job, somehow the Industrial staff must be free to work longer and more earnestly at the task of integrating more and more Negro men and women into up-graded, better paying positions. This is the one great problem as we face 1948.

Objectives For '48

In a review of the League's plan for the future, the report listed 5 objectives for '48.

1. Make contacts with all public utilities and the various C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions holding contracts seeking to get them to establish a new hiring policy to replace the present one of refusing any upgraded-segregated employment to Negroes.

2. Work toward a State Minimum Wage Law that will include even domestic workers.

3. Seek reorganization of the Skilled Trades Council, to stimulate the Negro worker in his efforts to become well trained and to become an intergrated part of the building trades union.

4. Appear before the State Legislative Committees to present the claims of unemployed Negro men and women that the Missouri Employment Service is refusing them equal service by referring most of them to domestic, common labor or laundry jobs.

5. Make contacts with factories and community organizations to plead for an early break-down in long established "community pattern" policies of continuing to forget about the unemployed Negro, even during the period of the peak in local and national employment.

Detroit Urban League Protests Metropolitan Insurance Co. Bias

DETROIT. — (ANP) — Although a large number of Negroes are policy holders none is hired in the local offices of the Detroit branch of the Metropolitan Insurance company, the local Urban league complained this week. The league also noted that colored paid their premiums at one office and whites at another.

The Detroit Urban league advocated a three point plan to end this discrimination:

1. Writing of letters to Vice Pres. Cecil J. North, Metropolitan Life Insurance company, 1 Madison avenue, New York 10, protesting the gias in Detroit.
2. Send a copy of the letter to

New York Urban League Cites Industrial Progress

Director Lewis Urges Increased Budget of $208,000 to Meet Rising Problems

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—(NNPA) — The Urban League of Greater New York took a critical look at Harlem last Thursday and concluded that life for colored citizens of the world's largest city leaves much to be desired.

Miss Olivia P. Frost, league research secretary, told a workshop conference at the Good Neighbor Federation that lending institutions in New York City refuse to provide mortgage money on new private housing projects in colored neighborhoods.

Meagre Housing Supplied

Miss Frost also pointed out that of the new private large scale housing projects completed, under construction, or planned for the city—totaling 42,276 units—only one project with 1236 units has been built and made available to colored people.

She was referring to Riverton the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's housing project, which she stated was built to keep the races from mixing in Stuyvesant Town, an all-white project.

She also pointed out that of a total of 17,729 housing units built before 1940 by private developers, only one project of 536 units was built for colored people.

Segregation Crux of Matter

"The crux of the difficulties facing colored persons today in New York City arises from the degree of residential segregation prevailing within the five boroughs of the city," a league report declared.

The league carefully noted the fact that during 1946 only 16 colored medical students were included in the eight New York State medical schools, which at that time was training 3,000 students.

It added that in 1945, less than 50 of New York's colored doctors graduated from New York medical schools.

A recent survey had shown almost 4,000 Northern colored students attending Southern colleges, the league said, pointing out that the majority of these students were from the eight Northern States which rank highest in resources.

Dilemma in Education

"Thus," the report said, "instead of the Northern States carrying an undue burden in the higher education of colored people, institutions located in those States which have the least wealth were providing educational facilities for colored residents from more economically-favored regions.

Applicants to professional schools in New York who are also residents of New York report that admission offices are suggesting that colored people apply to segregated schools rather than tackle the job of getting into professional New York schools, the report added.

More Women Working

Stating that in 1947, 56 per cent of the colored women in New York City were in the labor force as compared with 35 per cent of the white women, the league said 64 per cent of all employed colored women were domestic service workers in private families in 1940 and indicated that the ratio probably still stands.

"The high proportion of colored women at work," the report went on, "is related to the low earning power of most colored men and to the absolute necessity for many of these women to assume complete responsibility for the family," the report said.

Discrepancy in TB Rate

Tuberculosis was the second leading cause for death among colored males in New York City during 1946, the league found. It ranked fourth for white males.

The tuberculosis mortality rate for the Central Harlem Health Center District, which is approximately 90 per cent colored, was 193 per 100,000 persons in 1942 and 152 in 1946, a reduction of 21 per cent.

But the tuberculosis death rate for the entire city was only 45 per 100,000 in 1942 and 41 in 1946—about one fourth of the rate among colored people.

VD Rate Alarming

In 1946, the report stated, about 45 per cent of all venereal disease cases in the whole of Manhattan occurred in the Central Harlem District. Of 29,756 cases reported, 13,062 were found there.

The league blamed this high rate on bad environmental conditions and lack of sex education.

The workshop was called to give members of the community an opportunity to voice their opinion of the services being rendered by the league.

It was under the direction of Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the Greater New York Branch, and Gertrude Tanneyhill, conference secretary. Dr. J. Raymond Walsh served as conference chairman.

Urban League Says 748,309 Persons Were Aided In 1947

748,309 persons were aided in job placement last year as a result of the efforts of The National Urban League, it was announced by that organization Friday. The League report marked the opening of the drive to raise $450,000 to support the national organization and its branches in Harlem, Brooklyn and Queens.

At an official opening meeting held at the home of Robert W. Dowling, campaign chairman, 990 Fifth avenue, board members and friends of the organization were in attendance. Mr. Dowling said that funds would be handled through the league's service fund, which has offices in the Harlem branch, 202 West 136th street.

Lloyd K. Garrison is national president of the league and Henry Bruere, treasurer of the drive. Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Henry R. Luce, Winthrop Rockefeller and Elmo Roper are campaign vice-chairmen.

(New York)

New York Urban League Sees More Job Openings

NEW YORK—A total of 793 Negroes were placed in skilled jobs, many with firms hiring Negroes for the first time, in the first half of 1948 as a result of the efforts of the Urban League of Greater New York, it was announced this week by Edward S. Lewis, executive director.

This figure exceeds the six-month mark of 748 in 1947, Lewis said. The total for that year was 1,782, which covers only verified placements.

The principal reason for the jump, according to Mr. Lewis was the League's decision to stop handling the large number of domestic employment applications received in order to permit the staff to concentrate on more important job areas.

Opens Fund Drive

Lewis was a scheduled speaker at a workers' rally Wednesday night at the Renaissance ballroom, Seventh ave., and 138th st., opening a nine-day fund- raising Harlem mobilization campaign. About 1,000 volunteers were present to receive instructions for a house-to-house canvass ending September 24.

Other speakers were Winthrop Rockefeller, national board member and honorary chairman of the Harlem campaign; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League; Commission J. Raymond Jones, chairman, Upper Manhattan Division; Mrs. Mollie Moon, Harlem drive chairman, and Mrs. Phyllis R. Oliver, organizations chairman.

Lewis' Report

Discussing the league's employment operations Lewis reported:

"In many places to be sure, we met concealed, but stiff resistance to Negro employment. In others our requests for consideration of trained Negroes were met with the simple response, 'Of course, why not?'

"Such employers never had any Negro applicants and simply did not go out of their way to look for qualified Negroes. We do more, if necessary, than get jobs. We also confer with employers on problems that may arise in connection with their hiring Negroes.

"We are certain that many more jobs could be obtained if we could afford a larger field staff to visit employers.

"In addition to finding jobs, our work includes giving vocational counsel to Negroes to guide them towards fields in which positions are opening up for them and for which they are suited."

Among the oustanding jobs included in the six month report for 1948, Lewis listed the following:

Bank teller, super-market supervisor, encyclopedia research worker, nursery school teacher and business machine operator.

The 793 verified placements made by the league are divided among its branches in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens. There is no report from the Bronx because the league branch there, a new unit, has not yet undertaken employment operations.

Negro Gets Better Jobs in New York

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Negroes are being hired in a wider range of skills, the National Urban league announced here this week in a report on its pilot placement project which began in January.

Since the program began the Urban league has placed 20 colored skilled workers with 17 leading industrial and commercial firms. According to the report, 11 companies used Negroes in white-collar positions for the first time.

Among the companies hiring the skilled workers were the American Tobacco company, R. H. Macy company, Franklin Simon company, Savarin Coffee company, Sake 34th Street, Schaefer's Brewing company, Unicorn press, Safeway Stores, Mishkin Drug company and Godfrey Bloch, textile broker.

According to LeRoy Jeffries, who heads the project, the new jobs were in accounting, sales, personnel, public relations, chemistry and secretarial work.

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT SHOWS WIDER RANGE

The National Urban League announced yesterday that since the beginning of its pilot placement project in January twenty skilled Negro workers had been employed by seventeen leading industrial and commercial concerns.

The report said eleven of the companies were using Negroes in white collar positions for the first time. The concerns on the hiring list included the American Tobacco Company, R. H. Macy Company, Franklin Simon Company, Savarin Coffee Company, Saks Thirty-fourth Street, Schaefer's Brewing Company, Unicorn Press, Safeway Stores, Mishkin Drug Company and Godfrey Bloch, textile broker.

LeRoy Jeffries, in charge of the project, said the new jobs were in accounting, sales, personnel, public relations, chemistry and secretarial work.

The project is financed by a grant from the Rosenwald Fund. The program includes analyzing and documenting the experiences of employers and employes as a guide for Urban League plans in industry.

Buffalo Finds Citizens Denied Privileges Thru Evasion Clouds

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 5-2-48

BUFFALA, N. Y. — (NNPA) — Using the report of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee as a yardstick, the Buffalo Urban League measured its home town last week and found that the right to safety and security of person and the right to freedom of conscience and expression "seem to be generally observed here," but the right to citizenship and its privileges is clouded by subtleties and evasions, "legal but vicious."

The League made public its findings in Buffalo in a report called "Inventory of Civil Rights."

The evasions the league listed included discrimination in the National Guard, non-indorsement of candidates for public offic \ because of race, creed or national origin, refusal to recognize established leadership in civic and political matters, and raising racial, nationality and religious issues in politics.

OPPORTUNITY QUESTIONED

Buffalo can be most successfully challenged on the right to equality of opportunity, the league declared.

Among the findings made under the subtitle, "Liabilities," were:

1. No homes are sold or rented to colored persons in suburban reas of Buffalo, colored people are still segregated in public housing, despite an agreement to the contrary with the New York State Anti-Discrimination Commission.

2. Public health services are not integrated, some local hospitals refuse to accept colored blood donors and refuse to employ colored nurses, and the Buffalo Chapter of the American Red Cross discourages colored volunteers.

3. Only one colored man has been appointed to the Buffalo police force in twenty years and there are now only two on the force.

4. Colored apprentices find it almost impossible to get into the building trades.

5. Textbooks used in the local schools portray colored people unfavorably.

6. The Buffalo Branch of the American Automobile Association rejects colored applicants for membership.

7. Most Protestant churches outside colored areas do not encourage colored memberships.

8. There is only one colored mechanic and one colored fireman in the Buffalo Fire Department.

EXAMINATION URGED

The League recommended that Buffalo "critically examine itself in the light of its own possibilities for extending equal opportunities and full citizenship to all citizens".

The city was urged to convince its industries that the extension of equal opportunities is good business. Support was asked of the press, radio and civic groups in a campaign for "an open door to all things necessary to good citizenship," and the entire community was urged to support the President's civil rights program.

On the "assets" side the league noted that enrollment of colored students in Buffalo schools had increased, integration in Catholic schools and churches has been accomplished without incident, two department stores now employ colored saleswomen, a colored man has been the president of the Buffalo Livestock Exchange for two years, a department store is owned and operated by colored people, and there is little discrimination in places of public accommodation and amusement.

The report was prepared by William L. Evans, executive secretary of the Buffalo Urban League.

Urban League Reports Negroes Employed In New And Unusual Positions Since January

The N.Y. Ages

Many new and unusual types of positions for Negro workers were obtained during the first half of 1948 by the Department of Industrial Relations, Urban League of Greater New York. Some of these placements were with firms hiring Negroes for the first time. 7-10-48

Following is a partial list of outstanding positions obtained:

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT. Mortimer, W. Ancrum, employed by Godfrey Block, textile broker, for work in plants in New York, Brooklyn, Long Island.

CLERK SUPERVISOR. Howard W. Trent, trained by Safeway Stores for this position in their new store at St. Nicholas avenue and 155th street.

CREDIT COLLECTOR. George Collins, one of eight recent placements made at Busch Jewelry Stores by the League.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR. Patricia P. Washington, first Negro office worker employed at the office of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

BANK TELLER TRAINEE. Alan Cheeks, engaged by Empire City Bank.

INTERVIEWER. Josephine Heathman, one of two Negroes employed by the New York City Market Research Department, to investigate and set consumer standards in non-white areas.

NURSERY SCHOOL TEACHER. Norman Anderson, placed with Community Service Society as teacher in the East River Children's Center, 416 East 105th street. Sat. 7-10-48

PERSONAL SECRETARY. Helen D. Trayler, won over four applicants for highly responsible position with director of Bureau of Intercultural Education.

DIETICIAN. Grace Walker, engaged as assistant dietician at Sydenham Hospital.

JUNIOR WRITER. Lance Jeffries, employed in research and encyclopedia work by Unicorn Press. The N. Y. Ages

Eighteen Negro sales clerks have been employed for the first time in twelve Woolworth Stores in non-Negro areas in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens. Additional openings have recently been obtained in the Bronx.

White Students Win Urban League Prizes

The Call
Kansas City, Mo

NEW YORK. — Prizes in an essay contest conducted by the Queens Urban League in the three Queens high schools were all won by white students, it was learned last Friday. 7-2-48

William Jackson, league executive secretary, said the 10,300 students of the three high schools, of whom 476 are colored, were invited to enter the contest by writing essays on "What the Urban League's Vocational Program Has Done For Me." 6-21-48

The essays were judged on objectivity by judges selected from the faculty and the league staff.

Barriers falling before Negroes in top U. S. firms like Saks, Macy's, American Tobacco

Sat. 7-17-48

NEW YORK — Twenty skilled Negroes have won jobs in 17 top firms as a result of the Urban League's six-months-old Pilot Placement Project, it was announced today.

Eleven of the firms are using Negroes in white collar jobs for the first time. Although the 56 branches of the Urban League are all participating in the program, the greater New York area leads in the number of placements. Among nationally known firms there which have accepted Negroes are: American Tobacco Co., R. H. Macy & Co., Saks, Safeway Stores, Unicorn Press, Savarin Coffee co. Detroit's American Type Founders has also hired a Negro.

The Urban League said it is corresponding with General Foods Corporation, General Electric Co., DuPont Chemical Co., the Chase National Bank, Colonial Syrup Co., Ballantine's Beer, and other nationally known firms, relative to the placement of Negroes.

Qualified persons are urged to file aplications with Urban League branches throughout the city. League officials said they have received applications from hundreds of highly trained Negroes, including graduates of Massachussetts Institute of Technology, Rutgers, Purdue, Columbia.

25,000 PLACED IN JOBS BY URBAN LEAGUES IN 1947; 955 EMPLOYERS HIRE NEGROES FOR FIRST TIME

Sat. 1-3-48 Tribune Los Angeles Calif.

NEW YORK—More than 25,000 Negroes were placed in jobs during 1947 by Urban Leagues in 39 industrial centers over the nation, Lester B. Granger, National Urban League executive secretary, reported today. The number, based on incomplete returns covering only 39 of 57 Leagues, is expected to approximate 35,000 when the remaining 18 report.

Of importance, according to the League officials, was the tabulation of more than 950 "new job openings," representing employers hiring Negroes for the first time. Many of the new jobs were in the telephone, public utility, and retail merchandising fields, the result of campaigns to break down discrimination.

High on the list of locals making reports were the Chicago Urban League with 3,900 placements; Richmond, Virginia, with 2,300; New York, 1,200; and St. Louis, 5,220. More than 65,400 persons came to Urban League offices seeking work during the past year, the report showed. Tribune

"Not all Urban Leagues conduct placement bureaus," Granger said.

Other figures from the preliminary tabulation showed vocational counselling given to 11,050, and health and recreational services covering 125,000 persons, including children in day nurseries. Los Angeles Calif. Mirror